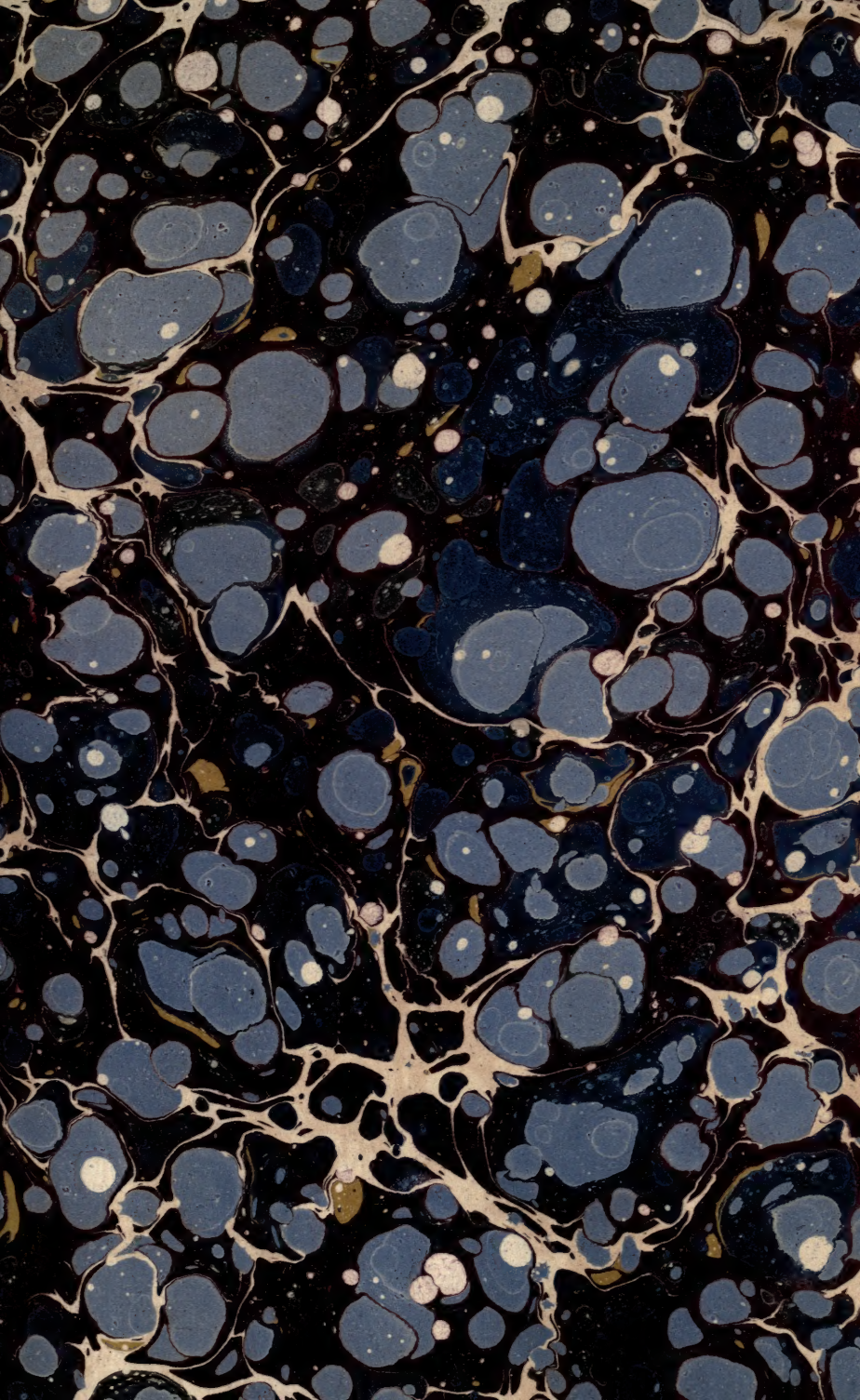

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COLLECTIONS

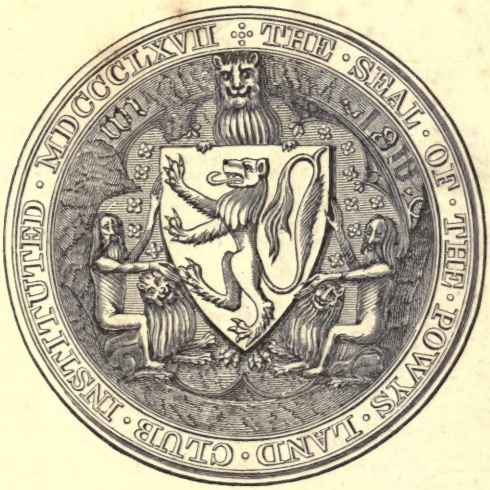
HISTORICAL & ARCHÆOLOGICAL

RELATING TO

MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

AND ITS BORDERS.

ISSUED BY THE POWYS-LAND CLUB FOR THE USE OF ITS MEMBERS.



VOL. XII.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE CLUB BY

THOMAS RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

1879.

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"A Ruddy Lion Ramping in Gold."

The Seal of Sir Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, appended to a charter dated 6th July, 7 Henry V (1418), is adopted as the Seal of the Powys-land Club. This remarkable Seal is not quite perfect, the edge having been splintered away, and the figure in the place of the crest having lost its head, which the engraver has supplied. It appears to have been a round seal, surrounded by an inscription, probably "*Sigillum Edwardi de Cherleton, Domini Powisie*", of which only the "g" in the word Sigillum, and "wi" in the word Powisie, now remain. The shield in the centre is charged with the *red lion* of Powys—a *lion rampant*—and is probably held up by another lion rampant standing on its hind legs behind the shield, which is clasped by his fore paws. The side supporters, or rather ornamental figures (for it is said that supporters, in the present heraldic sense of the word, were unknown at that period), are wild men sitting astride of lions couchant.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 293.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE COLLECTIONS.

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PROPOSAL *for a Society or Club, to be called the* "POWYS-LAND CLUB", *for the Collecting and Printing, for the use of its Members, of the Historical, Ecclesiastical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Literary Remains of Montgomeryshire.*

IT has occurred to more than one gentleman connected with Montgomeryshire, that it would be desirable to begin an historical and archæological collection for that county.

The county is rich in the remains of former ages, comprising, as it does, nearly the whole of the ancient principality of Upper Powys and other scenes of historic interest, and yet having hitherto formed a portion of Wales which has not received its due proportion of archæological illustration.

A county history is the great desideratum; but considering the varied qualifications required, in one person, to enable him to write a good county history, who is equal to such a herculean task?

It is seldom that in one mind can be found "the profundity of knowledge, the patient and laborious research, the skill in generalisation, the talent for detail, the aptitude for so many and so varied investigations, the taste, energy, and self-sacrificing zeal which can carry such labour to a successful termination". The late Walter Davies was the only man that could be named who would have been equal to the undertaking.

In the absence, however, of a county history, an historical and archæological collection for this county, specifically, would be both valuable and interesting.

It would be, in fact, to carry out, but in more detail with reference to Montgomeryshire, the idea which was broached with respect to all the counties of Wales in the first number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, in the article—"On the Study and Preservation of National Antiquities."

Following the model of other societies, it is proposed that the collection should include—

1. A *Monasticon*, or a record of all monastic remains, whether buildings, tombs, inscriptions, utensils, seals, etc. [This is already in progress, but, from the few religious houses in the county, will not be extensive.]

2. An *Ecclesiasticon*, or a similar record of all that relates to parochial churches and chapels, whether of the established church or of any description, etc., and of all objects such as tombs, crosses, etc., connected with them.

3. *A Castellarium*, a similar record of castellated remains.

4. A. *Mansionarium*, a similar collection relating to all ancient manor-houses, mansions, and houses of a certain degree of importance, and to their connected remains.

5. A *Villare* and *Parochiale*, applying to all buildings and remains of towns, villages, parishes, etc., including all public civil buildings, etc.

6. *A Chartularium*, including as complete an account as practicable of all ancient documents referring to the five preceding classes. The manorial history of the county may be illustrated, and the public record office and the muniment rooms of the magnates of the county would form an almost inexhaustible source of information under this division. It would be proposed to print the original documents *in extenso* where thought of sufficient interest.

7. An *Obituarium*, containing notices of pedigrees of ancient families, notices of celebrated characters, and collections of all that relates to the public and private life of all classes who are or have been inhabitants of the district.

8. An *Ordinary of Arms*, containing authentic copies of all existing remains of mediæval heraldry.—Drawings and copies of inscriptions, etc., on church windows, monuments, etc.

9. The collecting and printing of MS. collections connected with the district, or throwing any light on any of the families of the county.

10. An *Itinerarium*. Notices, plans, and surveys, of all British, Roman, or other ancient roads or ways, etc.

11. Traditions, customs, folk-lore, ballads, etc.

Various topographical and genealogical articles have appeared in publications that are rare and difficult of access, and it would be proposed to reprint such of these articles as may be thought of sufficient interest and value, with such additions as may be procurable; for instance: the topographical accounts of the parishes of Meifod and Llanwnog, which appeared in the *Cambrian Quarterly Review*, and the accounts of Garthbeibio, Llangadfan, and Llanerfyl, and of Llanymynech, that appeared upwards of seventy years ago in the *Cambrian Register*, and such like. They would form models for topographical accounts of other parishes.

And it is wished to reprint several of the articles bearing upon Montgomeryshire which have already appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

It is proposed to print the articles in parts, as they are available, and not necessarily in any particular classified order; but when a sufficient number to form a volume is collected, to make the information easily accessible by means of copious *Indices*.

It is also proposed to make such arrangements with the Cambrian Archæological Association as may be found mutually desirable and practicable. It is the wish of the promoters of this scheme to form the closest connection with that well-tried and excellent institution. The scheme may appear extensive, but it will be carried out only so far as materials offer and opportunity occurs.

This preliminary proposal was circulated in the first instance in influential quarters, with the view of testing how far the scheme met with approval, and was likely to be supported.

The collection of two or three facts—in themselves, and, while separate, comparatively unimportant—will often be found to throw light on each other, and will not unfrequently lead to the clearing up of doubtful points, or the discovery of error. In this light all may assist in the work proposed.

"If a collection could be made", said the late Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, "of all the isolated and floating facts connected with the various branches of topographical knowledge, it is obvious that thus an invaluable body of information and ample store of materials might be amassed, of the utmost importance to the traveller, the antiquarian, the man of science, and the naturalist." The custodian of almost every parochial register may find in it much that is novel and valuable. Any accurate observer who will transcribe all the monumental inscriptions in any church, chapel, or burial place, would render valuable service.

If it meet with support, it is intended to organise and carry it on with the honorary assistance of such as consent to associate themselves for the purpose; the necessary funds for printing and illustrating, transcribing public records, etc., being provided by the subscription of the members. But it is by no means wished to restrict the Association to pecuniary subscribers only. Contributors of archæological information of all the descriptions before indicated would be welcomed as members with as much warmth as pecuniary subscribers.

MORRIS C. JONES,
20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool.
T. O. MORGAN,
Aberystwith.
} *Hon. Secs. pro. tem.*

1*s March*, 1867.

The Club was constituted on the 1st October, 1867; when Part I was issued to the members, and the following Rules adopted:—

ORIGINAL LAWS OF THE POWYS-LAND CLUB.

I. The Club shall consist of not more than one hundred Members.

II. The Council shall consist of the following persons, in whom the management of the Club shall be vested, that is to say, the President, Vice-Presidents, the Secretaries, Treasurer, and twelve other Members.

III. That the following gentlemen shall constitute the first Officers and Council of the Club:—

President—The Earl of Powis.

Vice-Presidents—The Lord Sudeley; The Bishop of St. Asaph; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

Council.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell, M.A., Melksham, Wilts.

Edmund Buckley, Esq., M.P., Plas Dinas.

J. Pryce Drew, Esq., M.A., Milford, Newtown.

Rev. John Edwards, M.A., Rectory, Newtown.

Ven. Archdeacon Ffoulkes, M.A., Rectory, Llandyssil.

Abraham Howell, Esq., Rhiewport, Welshpool.

David Howell, Esq., Dolguog, Machynlleth.

Rev. D. Phillips Lewis, M.A., Vicarage, Guilsfield.

Hon. Chas. Hanbury Tracy, M.P., Gregynog, Newtown.

Pryce Buckley Williames, Esq., Pennant, Welshpool.

Rev. Robert Williams, M.A., Rectory, Llanfyllin.

C. W. Williams Wynn, Esq., M.P., Coed y Maen, Welshpool.

Hon. Treasurer—Thomas Bowen, Esq. (Messrs. Beck & Co.), Welshpool.

Hon. Secretaries—Morris C. Jones, Esq., 20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool (and Gungrog, Welshpool); T. O. Morgan, Esq., Aberystwith (and Lincoln's Inn).

IV. A General Meeting of the Members shall be held annually, on the first day of the month of October, or on a day soon after, and at such place as the Council shall appoint. And the President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings, on giving, through the Secretaries, a fortnight's notice to the Members.

V. The Council shall be elected at a General Meeting, to continue in office for three years, and be capable of re-election.

VI. The names of the Members proposed to be elected into the Council shall be transmitted by the proposers to the Secretaries one fortnight before the General Meetings; and notice of the persons so proposed shall be forwarded by the Secretaries to all the Members.

VII. At the General Meetings votes for the election of the Council may be given either personally or *by letter* addressed to the Secretaries; but no Member shall be entitled to vote at a General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII. Any vacancy which may occur in the Council, or in the

offices of Secretaries or Treasurer, shall be provisionally filled up by the Council.

IX. Those gentlemen who have assented or do assent to these rules, and have signified their wish to become Members, shall be deemed original Members of the Society.

X. Subsequent Members may be elected by ballot at any one of the General Meetings, according to priority of application, upon being proposed in writing by two existing Members. One black ball in five shall exclude.

XI. The subscription of each Member shall be paid in advance to the Treasurer, and shall be as follows:—Any Member of the Cambrian Archæological Association who shall become an *original* Member of the Club shall pay the annual sum of half-a-guinea; any other Member of the Club shall pay the annual sum of one guinea. If any Member's subscription shall be in arrear for two years, and he shall neglect to pay his subscription after being reminded by the Treasurer, he shall be regarded as having ceased to be a Member of the Club.

XII. The Council may elect as an Honorary Member any gentleman contributing papers or information such as shall, in their judgment, be in furtherance of the objects of the Club.

XIII. The objects of the Club shall be carried out with the honorary assistance of the Members, and the funds of the Club shall be disbursed in printing and illustrating such information as shall be contributed by the Members, searching for and transacting public records, etc., and the necessary expenses of the Club.

XIV. The Members are earnestly invited to contribute articles and information; and contributors of papers shall be entitled to twelve copies of such articles.

XV. Every Member not in arrear of his annual subscription will be entitled to one copy of every publication of the Club, to be delivered as soon as it shall be completed.

XVI. The Council shall determine what numbers of each publication shall be printed, and the copies over and above those required for the Members shall be sold to the public at such time and price as may be fixed by the Council, and the proceeds be carried to the account of the Club.

XVII. No alteration shall be made in these Laws, except at an Anniversary Meeting; one month's notice of any proposed alteration to be communicated, in writing, to the Secretaries.

At the Second Annual Meeting of the Club, held on the 11th of October 1869, in pursuance of notice given in accordance with Rule XVII, the following alterations in the Laws were made—

"That the Club shall be extended, and shall consist of not more than two hundred members; all additional Members shall pay the annual subscription of one guinea.

"That the Secretary shall be at liberty to admit Members up to that enlarged limit; the applicants for membership who are willing

to pay the back subscriptions so as to entitle them to the back parts of the publications of the Club, to have the preference.

"That the Secretaries shall also be at liberty to admit new Members to supply vacancies caused by death, or resignation, or non-payment of subscriptions.

"That the following words be added to Rule XII: 'or may present him with a copy of all or any of the publications of the Club.'"

At the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club, held on the 5th of October, 1874, the following were adopted as

"THE RULES OF THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY."

1. The Museum and Library shall be open to the public on Saturdays and Mondays from Ten to Four, on payment by each person of an admission fee of threepence: except on the last Saturday in each month, when from One to Four it shall be open free of charge.

2. An annual family subscription of 5s. shall admit all the members of a family subscribing, and an annual subscription of 2s. 6d. shall admit an individual person, on Saturdays and Mondays, for one year.

3. The Members of the Powys-land Club shall have access to the Museum and Library every day (Sundays excepted) from Ten to Four, and also shall have the privilege of taking therein any personal friends accompanying them, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

4. That Donors to the Building Fund, to the amount of 10s. or upwards, and their families, shall be admitted free on Saturdays and Mondays, for one year from the opening of the Museum and Library.

5. Each person visiting the Museum and Library shall be required to enter his or her name in a Visitor's book, to be provided for that purpose.

6. No article or book shall on any account be removed from the Museum and Library, without the special permission of the Committee.

At the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club, held on the 4th of October, 1875, in pursuance of notice given in accordance with Rule XVII, an alteration in the laws was made by the adoption of the following additional rule:—

"XVIII. That no dividend, gift, division, or bonus in money shall be made unto or between any of the Members of the Powys-land Club, or of the said Museum or Library, or any other person whatsoever."

And the following alteration and addition to the Rules of the Powys-land Museum and Library were made.

Rule I was altered to read thus :—

1. That the public shall be admitted to the Museum every week-day, from Ten to Four, on the payment of an admission fee of Threepence, except when the Council shall otherwise determine ; and except on the last Saturday in each month, when from One to Four it shall be open free of charge."

The following additional Rule was adopted :—

"That the Books in the Library shall be open gratuitously to the public, subject to such regulations as shall be made by the Council."

(Signed)	Powis	*President.*
	D. P. Lewis. A. Howell. Henry P. Ffoulkes.	*Three Members of the Council.*
	R. E. Jones.	*A Member of the Powysland Club.*
	Morris Cha. Jones. William V. Lloyd.	*Honorary Secretaries*

"I hereby certify that this Society is entitled to the benefit of the Act 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 36, entituled, 'An Act to exempt from County, Borough, Parochial, and other Local Rates, Lands and Buildings occupied by Scientific or Literary Societies.'

(Signed) "J. M. Ludlow,

"*Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies,*

"The Barrister appointed to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, for the Central Office, London, 19th November, 1875."

LIST OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

POWYS-LAND CLUB.

September 30, 1879.

---

*Those marked * have contributed papers to the "Montgomeryshire Collections".*
Those marked † are Donors of Objects to the Powys-land Museum and Library.
Those marked ‡ have exhibited articles of interest at the Annual Meeting.

†Adnitt, W. H., Esq., Lystonville, Shrewsbury.

Babington, Charles C., Esq., F.S.A., 5, Brookside, Cambridge
*†Barrett, Thomas Brettell, Esq., Welshpool
*†Barnwell, Rev. E. L., M.A., Melksham, Wilts
Bates, J. Cadwallader, Esq., Heddon Banks, Wylam-on-Tyne
Beattie, John, Esq., Shortwood, Teddington Park, Middlesex
Beattie, Joseph, Esq., 242, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham
‡Beck, Peter Arthur, Esq., Trelydan Hall, Welshpool (*Hon. Treasurer*)
†‡Bennett, Nicholas, Esq., Glanyrafon, Caersws
†Black, Adam William, Esq., 28, York Place, Edinburgh
*†Breese, Edward, Esq., F.S.A., Morva Lodge, Portmadoc
*Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. Canon, M.A., The Hall, Wigan
Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. J. R. O., M.A., Rectory, Weston-under-Lyziard, Shifnal
Brisco, Wastel, Esq., Southcott, Reading
‡Buckley, Sir Edmund, Bart., Plas Dinas, Dinas Mawddwy

*Clark, George Thomas, Esq., Dowlais House, Dowlais
Cokayne, George E., Esq., M.A.Oxon, F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald*, College of Arms, London
†Curling, Mrs., Brookland Hall, Welshpool

†‡Davies, Miss, Penmaen Dovey, Machynlleth
‡Davies, Henry, Esq., Town Clerk, Oswestry
*Davies, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., Moor Court, Kington, Herefordshire
†Davies, Rev. John, M.A., 14, Belsize Square, South Hampstead, London
Davies, John D., Esq., Llanidloes

†‡Davies, John Pryce, Esq., Bronfelin, Caersws
Davies, John Sides, Esq., Oswestry
Dugdale, John, Esq., Llwyn, Llanfyllin

*†Edwards, Rev. Griffith, M.A., Rectory, Llangadfan
*Edwards, Rev. Canon Wynne, Rectory, Llanrhaiadr-yn-Kinmerch, Denbighshire
†‡Edye, Thos., Esq., 57, Grove Road, St. John's Wood, London
*Evans, Rev. D. Silvan, B.D., Rectory, Llanwrin, Machynlleth
†Evans, David Williams, Esq., Clifton, Nottingham, and Glascoed, Llansantfraid
‡Evans, Rev. Edward, M.A., Rectory, Llanfihangel yn Nghwnfa, Llanfyllin, Oswestry
†Evans, Edward, Esq., Bronwylfa, Ruabon
†‡Evans, Edward Bickerton, Esq., Whitbourne Hall, Worcester
†‡Evans, John, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempsted
†Evans, John Hilditch, Esq., Bryn Issa, Pershore, Worcestershire
Evans, Joseph, Esq., Hurst House, Prescot (*two copies*)
*†Evans, Rev. T. H., Llanwddyn Vicarage, Llanfyllin, Oswestry
Eyre, Rev. W., St. Beuno's College, St. Asaph

†‡Fardo, George, Esq., Sub-Comptroller, Post Office, Liverpool
Ffoulkes, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., Rectory, Whittington, Salop
Ffoulkes, W. Wynne, Esq., Old Northgate House, Chester
†‡Field, Rev. Augustus, M.A., Pool Quay Vicarage, Welshpool
*†‡Fisher, William, Esq., Maesfron, Welshpool

†‡Gillart, Richard, Esq., Llynlloed, Machynlleth
Griffith, Rev. Griffith William, M.A., Llangurig Vicarage, Llanidloes
Griffith, Rev. T. Llewelyn, M.A., Rector of Deal, Kent

Harlech, The Lord, Brogyntyn, Oswestry (*Vice-President*)
*†Hamer, Edward, Esq., The Close, Llanidloes
†Harrison, George Devereux, Esq., Fronllwyd, Welshpool
Harrison, John Pryce, Esq., 1, Seagrave Place, Cheltenham
†Harrison, Robert John, Esq., Caerhowel, Montgomery
Hayman, Rev. Canon Samuel, M.A., Grange-Erin, Douglas, Cork
Herbert, Colonel, Upper Helmsley Hall, Yorkshire
Herbert, John Moss, Esq., Rocklands, Ross
‡Heyward, Colonel John Heyward, Crosswood, Guilsfield
*†‡Hill, Rev. J. E., M.A., Vicarage, Welshpool
Hilton, Edwin, Esq., Glynhirieth, Llanfair-caereinion
*‡Howell, Abraham, Esq., Rhiewport, Berriew
*Howell, David, Esq., Dolguôg, Machynlleth
Howell, Evan, Esq., 4A, St. Paul's Churchyard, London
Hughes, H. R., Esq., Kinmel, St. Asaph
Hutching, Lewis, Esq., Welshpool

Ikin, Alfred, Esq., LL.D., Mus. Doct., Cefngwifed, Newtown

*James, Rev. Thomas, F.S.A., Netherthong Vicarage, Huddersfield (*deceased*)
Jehu, Richard, Esq., 21, Cloudesley Street, Islington, London
†Johnson, Mrs. Willes, Llanerchydol Hall, Welshpool
†Jones, Charles, Esq., Elm Cottage, Buttington Cross, Welshpool
†‡Jones, Edward, Esq., Town Clerk, Welshpool
†Jones, Edward Maurice, Esq., Westwood, Welshpool
Jones, Rev. Jenkin, M.A., Rectory, Cerrig-y-drudion, Corwen (*deceased*)
Jones, John, Esq., Bellan House, Oswestry
*Jones, John, Esq., Staff Commander, R.N., F.R.G.S., Blue Bell, near Welshpool
*†‡Jones, Morris Charles, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot., Gungrog, Welshpool, and 20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool (*Hon. Secretary*)
†‡Jones, Morris Paterson, Esq., Heatherlea, Fairfield, Liverpool
‡Jones, Pryce, Esq., Dolerw, Newtown
†Jones, Richard Edward, Esq., Cefn Bryntalch, Abermule, Mont.
*Jones, Rev. Robert, B.A., All Saints Vicarage, Rotherhithe, London (*deceased*)
Jones, T. Parry, Esq., Park House, Newtown
*†Jones, Thomas Simpson, Esq., B.A., Lincoln's Inn, London

Kynaston, Rev. W. C. E., M.A., Hardwicke Hall, Ellesmere

‡Londonderry, The Marquess of, K.P., Plas, Machynlleth (*Vice-President*)
*‡Leighton, Stanley, Esq., M.P., Sweeney Hall, Oswestry
†‡Lewis, Rev. David Phillips, M.A., Vicarage, Guilsfield
Lewis, Lewis, Esq., Newtown Hall, Newtown
†Lewis, Rev. John, M.A., Vicarage, Ford, Salop
Lewis, Samuel, Esq., 1, Richmond Gardens, Lillie Road, West Brompton, London
Lewis, Rev. T. Wolseley, M.A., 1, Bath Villas, Cheltenham
Liverpool Free Public Library (Peter Cowell, Esq., Chief Librarian)
*‡Lloyd, J. Y. W., Esq., M.A., Clochfaen, Llanidloes
Lloyd, Henry, Esq., The Old House, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicester, and Dolobran, Meifod
Lloyd, Miss Hinde, 4, Edgar Buildings, Bath
*†Lloyd, Howell William, Esq., 22, Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, W.
Lloyd, Mrs. Richard H., Tayles Hill, Ewell, Surrey
†Lloyd, Sampson S., Esq., M.P., Moore Hall, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham, and Dolobran, Meifod
Lloyd, W. D., Esq., 116, Jermyn Street, London
*†‡Lloyd, Rev. William Valentine, R.N., F.R.G.S., Portsmouth (*Hon. Secretary*)

†McIntosh, Rev. John, M.A., Rectory, Llanerfyl
Marsh, Miss Mary, Tybrith, Carno

Matthews, Rev. Joseph, M.A., Rectory, Llandisilio, Oswestry
Mickleburgh, John, Esq., Hendomen, Montgomery
Miller, Samuel, Esq., The Court, Abermule, Montgomeryshire
‡Mirehouse, Rev. John, M.A., Colsterworth Rectory, Grantham
†Morgan, Charles, Esq., Bidlington House, Steyning, Sussex
Morgan, Cornelius, Esq., High Street, Newtown
Morgan, George, Esq., The Fron, Newtown
Morgan, Edward, Esq., Machynlleth
*‡Morgan, T. O., Esq., Aberystwith (*deceased*)
*†‡Morris, Edward Rowley, Esq., Homestay, Newtown
†Morris, Joseph Pugh, Esq., Bank House, Welshpool
‡Mytton, Devereux Herbert, Esq., Garth, Welshpool
Mytton, Miss, The Virval, Great Malvern

Northumberland, His Grace the Duke of, Alnwick Castle, Northumberland
Newenham, Francis Brown, Esq., Middle Temple, and Plas Groes, Hooton
*†Newill, Thomas, Esq., Powis Castle Park, Welshpool
†Nicholson, William Carruthers, Esq., Welshpool

Oswestry and Welshpool Naturalist Field Club and Archæological Society (Rev. O. W. Fielden, Frankton Rectory, Oswestry, *Secretary*)
†Owen, Arthur Charles Humphreys, Glansevern, Garthmyl, Mont.
†Owen, D. C. Lloyd, Esq., M.D., 18, Newhall Street, and St. Augustin's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham
†Owen, David Pryce, Esq., Broad Street, Welshpool
*†Owen, Rev. Elias, M.A., Ruthin
Owen, George, Esq., Plas Issa, Oswestry
†Owen, Rev. R. Trevor, M.A., Vicarage, Llangedwyn
Owen, Rev. Thomas, Ketley, Wellington, Salop
*Owen, T. Morgan, Esq., M.A., Bronwylfa, Rhyl

*†‡Powis, The Earl of, Powis Castle, Welshpool (*President*)
†‡Parker, Rev. F. W., M.A., Rectory, Montgomery
†‡Parker, W. T., Esq., Severn Street, Welshpool
‡Parry, Love Jones, Esq., F.S.A., Madryn Castle, Pwllheli
‡Perrott, Robert Simcocks, Esq., Bronhyddon, Llansantffraid
Powell, Evan, Esq., Broomcliffe, Llanidloes
†‡Powell, Samuel, Esq., Severn Street, Welshpool
†Powell, Washington Bleddyn, Esq., No. 350, South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Powys, Bransby William, Esq., 1, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London
*Price, Lewis R., Esq., 117, St. George's Square, London, S.W.
†‡Price, Benjamin, Esq., Garthfawr Farm, Llanidloes
‡Pritchard, Rev. David Pritchard, Ceniarth, Machynlleth
Proctor, Edward Bernard, Esq., Aberhavesp Hall, Newtown
‡Pryce, Mrs., Gunley, Chirbury
Pryce, Mostyn, Esq., Belmont, Caerleon, Monmouthshire

†‡Pryce, Elijah, Esq., Trederwen House, Llansantffraid, Oswestry
†Pryce, Thomas, Esq., Whitehall, Batavia
†Pryce, Robert Davies, Esq., Cyffronydd, Welshpool
*Pugh, Wm. Buckley, Esq.. Dolfor Hall, Kerry, and Patrington, Hull
Puleston, J. H., Esq., M.P., Carlton Club, London

†Read, Offley Malcolm Crewe, Esq., Llandinam Hall, Llanidloes
Rendel, Stuart, Esq., Pentreheylin, Plas Dinam, Llanidloes
*Rhys, Professor, St. Germains, Oxford
Richards, Thomas, Esq., 37, Great Queen Street, London
Roberts, Rev. Richard, M.A., Vicarage, Amlwch, Anglesey
Robinson, George E., Esq., Post Office Chambers, Cardiff
†Rowlands, William, Esq., Welshpool
†Rutter, Thomas, Esq., Church Bank, Welshpool

St. Asaph, The Bishop of, The Palace, St. Asaph (*Vice-President*)
Sudeley, The Lord, Toddington, Gloucestershire (*Vice-President*)
Salt, George Moultrie, Esq., Quarry Place, Salop
Salusbury, Rev. George Augustus, M.A., Westbury Rectory, Salop
*Sandford, Rev. George, M.A., Eldon Vicarage, Sheffield
Savin, Thomas, Esq., Oswestry
Sladen, Rev. E. H. Mainwaring, M.A., The Gore, Bournemouth
Slaughter, Rev. Edward, St. Mary's, Old Bidston Road, Birkenhead
†Smith, Charles Perin, Esq., Trenton, New Jersey, U.S. America
†Smith, J. Russell, Esq., 36, Soho Square, London
Sotheran, Henry, Esq., 136, Strand, London
Squires, Mrs., Fairfield, Clevedon, Somersetshire
Storey, Thomas, Esq., Westfield, Lancaster
†‡Sturkey, Thomas, Esq., Newtown
†Swettenham, William Norman, Esq., M.I.C.E., County Surveyor, Newtown, Mont.
Swithinbank, George Edwin, Esq., LL.D., Ormleigh, Omerly Park, London, S.E.

Taylor, The Rev. A. L., M.A., The Grammar School, Ruabon
Temple, Rev. R., M.A., Glanbrogan, Oswestry
*†Thomas, Rev. D. R., M.A., Vicarage, Meifod, Welshpool
Tompson, Rev. F. H., M.A., Vicarage, Chirk
Tracy, The Hon. Frederick Hanbury, M.P., Gregynog, Newtown, Mont.
†Trevor, E. R. S., Esq., Penylan Hall, Welshpool
Trinity College Library, Cambridge (Rev. R. Sinker, M.A., Librarian)
Tudor, Owen Davies, Esq., 2, Collingham Road, South Kensington, London
†Turnbull, James, Esq., M.D., 86, Rodney Street, Liverpool
††Turner, Rev. J. J., M.A., The Vicarage, Buttington, Welshpool

††Vaughan, Mrs., Brookside, Welshpool
Verney, G. H., Esq., The Cedars, Esher, Surrey

‡Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart., M.P., Wynnstay, Ruabon (*Vice-President*)
*†Wynne, W. W. E., Esq., F.S.A., Peniarth, Towyn (*Vice-President*)
*†‡Walker, David, Esq., Architect, 11, Dale Street, Liverpool
Watkin, Rev. W., M.A., Glyn Taf Vicarage, Pont y pridd
†‡Wilding, William, Esq., Town Clerk, Montgomery
‡Williams, Rev. Canon David, M.A., Castle Caereinion Rectory, Welshpool
Williams, Edward, Esq., Broome Hall, Oswestry
‡Williams, Rev. John, M.A., Rectory, Newtown
*Williams, Rev. Canon Robert, M.A., Rectory, Llanfyllin
*†Williams, Rev. Canon Robert, M.A., Rectory, Culmington, Bromfield, Salop
*†‡Williams, Richard, Esq., Celynog, Newtown
*Williams, Stephen W., Esq., Penralley, Rhayader
*Williams, Rev. W. Maddock, M.A., Barncote, Reigate Hill, Reigate
†Williames, Rees Buckley, Esq., Glyncôgen, Berriew, Montgomeryshire
†‡Winder, Major Corbett, Vaynor Park, Berriew, Montgomeryshire
Withy, William, Esq., Golfa, Welshpool
Woods, Sir Albert W., *Garter King of Arms*, College of Arms, London, E.C.
Wright, Philip, Esq., Mellington Hall, Churchstoke, Montgomery
†‡Wynn, Charles Watkin Williams, Esq., M.P., Coed-y-Maen, Welshpool
Wynne, Mrs. Brownlow, Garthewin, near Abergele

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club was held on Thursday, October 2nd, at the Powys-land Museum and Library. The Earl of Powis presided, and there were also present:—J. Pryce Davies, Esq., Bronfelen; Abraham Howell, Esq., of Rhiewport, and Mrs. Howell; W. T. Parker, Esq., Mayor of Welshpool; Rev. J. E. Hill, Vicar of Welshpool, and the Misses Hill; Rev. D. P. Lewis, Vicar of Guilsfield; Rev. John Lewis, Vicar of Buttington; Rev. Augustus Field, Vicar of Port Quay; Staff Commander John Jones, R.N.; Richard Jehu, Esq., of London; Elijah Pryce, Esq., of Trederwen House; Mrs. and the Misses Morris Jones, of Gungrog; Miss Paterson; P. A. Beck, Esq., Treasurer; T. Edye, Esq., of London, and Miss Edye; Edward Jones, Esq., Town Clerk; W. Withy, Esq., of Golfa; M. P. Jones, Esq., Liverpool; and Mr. Morris C. Jones, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary; and others. The Rev. R. Trevor Owen, Vicar of Llangedwyn, and Secretary of the Cambrian Archæological Association, was unavoidably prevented by other engagements from attending the Meeting.

The Earl of Powis, the President, called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report, which was as follows:—

The Report of the General Committee to the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club, held on the 2nd day of October 1879.

The Committee have much pleasure in reporting several circumstances which have occurred in relation to the Powys-land Club during the past year. In August last the Cambrian Archæological Association (the parent society to the Powys-land Club) paid its second visit to Welshpool, and held a very successful meeting. The officers of the Club did their utmost to promote the success of the meeting, and had the satisfaction of hearing from the chief members of the Association that the society was not ashamed of its offspring, and that the museum was considered efficient and satisfactory. Next the Committee have to report that the question with the Corporation of Welshpool respecting the damage done to the wall in front of the museum, in December 1877, has been settled by payment to the Club of the sum of £10. Next, four complete sets of the trans-

The Powys-land Club in account with Peter Arthur Beck, Esq., and ending

To Cash paid as follows :—			
„ Mr. Richards for Printing Report of Meeting, and Supplementary Part . . .	£8	11	0
„ Ditto for Printing Part XXIV . . .	54	11	0
„ Ditto for Printing Part XXV . . .	62	15	0
„ Paid for Drawing and Lithographing Illustrations, Printing Circulars and Covers . .	15	0	4
„ Paid for Carriage of Parcels from Mr. Richards of Reports and Parts XXIV and XXV, and Postage of same to Members ; also of back Parts to New Members ; Postage of Circulars, collecting Subscriptions, and remitting same . .	12	2	3
„ Plumber's Bill at Museum . . .	4	19	0
„ Bookbinding	6	7	0
„ Balance carried down . . .	183	14	0
	£347	19	7

Hon. Treasurer, for the year commencing 1*st October* 1878, 30*th September* 1879.

By Balance in hand	£105	18	7
,, Cash received from Subscriptions as follows :—			
13 Subscriptions from Original Members at 10s. 6d. each	6	16	6
155 Subscriptions from Ordinary Members at £1 1s. each	162	15	0
Special :—			
1 Earl of Powis	5	5	0
Arrears received	7	17	6
Subscriptions of next year received in advance from Old Members . . .	8	8	0
9 Members who last year, or previously, paid this year's Subscription in advance.			
22 Continuing and Deceased Members, in arrear, amounting to £46 14s. 6d.			
200 Number on List of Members.			
From Corporation of Welshpool as compensation for damage to Museum wall . .	10	0	0
Cash received for books sold . . .	40	19	0
	£347	19	7
1879, October. By Balance in hand brought down .	£183	14	0

actions of the club have been taken by members at the full subscription price of £12 12s. each. The significance of this circumstance is self-evident. Members are recommended to get their copies of the transactions bound, and, if necessary, made perfect. The stock of the earlier numbers is very scanty. The museum and library have, on the whole, been well supported, and been visited by an increased number of visitors, and also by several literary and other societies, which the Committee readily welcome with free admission. The library has received valued additions of the publications of the Record Commission, and of the Camden Society, and other like books. The committee invite the donation of this class of books to the library, as it will aid them in the object they have in view—of making it a library of reference. The museum is much crowded, and it is not practicable to arrange the objects satisfactorily without further space. Another room, such as the one a design and plan of which is exhibited in the museum, would at once relieve the pressure, and enable the curator to remove the specimens of natural history, and thus leave room for the proper arrangement and display of the archæological objects. The consideration of the subject may stand over for awhile, but will at no distant period become urgent and imperative. The finances of the Club are in a very satisfactory condition, and the balance in the hands of the Treasurer is, or will be, increased by the sale of the back publications of the Club, and the payment by the Corporation before alluded to. This favourable state of the funds renders it practicable to make a first investment on account of the repair fund. A repair fund has always been contemplated; without it an element essential to the stability of the museum and library would be wanting. The constitution deed provides for a sum not exceeding £400 being invested (when it could be obtained) in the names of the Museum Trustees, and for the income being applied as follows, viz.:—In insuring the building against fire, and in keeping in repair the roof and outside of the same, and for the surplus (if any) being applied first for fittings and internal repairs, and the residue in the purchase of objects, specimens, or books for the museum and library. A respectable balance being now in the Treasurer's hands, and some arrears of subscriptions being outstanding, which will be shortly received, and moreover, all the liabilities of the club being discharged up to the end of the year (including the expense of the printing of the first publication of the succeeding year), the present is considered a fitting opportunity to make an investment on account of the repair fund. The Committee, therefore propose, and recommend, that a sum not exceeding £200 of debenture stock in the London and North-Western Railway should be purchased in the names of the Trustees of the Museum, to be held by them as part of the Repair Fund, as provided by the constitution deed. In conclusion, the Committee regret to state that four members have been removed by death, viz., Mr. Thomas Owen Morgan, one of the original Secretaries of the Club; the Rev. Thomas James, LL.D., of Netherthong Vicarage, Huddersfield; the

Rev. Jenkin Jones, Rector of Cerrig-y-drudion; and the Rev. Robert Jones, Vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe. On the other hand, nine new members have joined. The laws of the Club provide that the officers should remain in office for three years, which period expires at this meeting. It is recommended that the names of the officers should be submitted for re-election.

Mr. P. A. Beck read an Abstract of his Financial Statement.

For which see pages xx and xxi.

The President, the Earl of Powis then said—The Report of the Committee, and also of the Treasurer, are generally of an agreeable and satisfactory character. The visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association reminds one how quick the lapse of time is, and how rapidly the last twenty-two years have passed since the first visit of that Society here. I am glad that this year they were not so much persecuted by the weather, as I recollect they were on the previous occasion, though this year has been one of such an exceedingly rainy character. We had the satisfaction of welcoming here some of our old acquaintances, and also a number of new recruits. The fact that some complete sets of our Transactions have been taken is very satisfactory. The great fear from the multiplication of local societies is that the knowledge and information they accumulate should be hid away in corners, and confined to such small localities that the lovers of antiquity in other parts of the country should not have the opportunity of access to them; but if our members, as they come in, take up the back numbers, and complete their sets of our Transactions, we have a fair hope that the Transactions will disperse themselves into different parts of the country, and so contribute to the general information of the friends of archæology. (Hear, hear.) The collection of books of reference is a matter which has been very properly insisted upon by the Committee. It is a very great assistance in a place like this, if a certain number of those books can be collected together. The publications of the Record Commission, which, in their modern form, owe very much to the zeal, and to the interest which the late Lord Romilly, as Master of the Rolls, took in them, have made very great additions to our knowledge in some curious details of our old English history. Our indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Morris Jones, has succeeded so well in filling this Museum, which has been already enlarged, that he is looking forward to new buildings. However, though on expansion bent, he has "a frugal mind", because he very prudently tells us we must begin by a repair fund for the present buildings. (Hear, hear.) In that I entirely concur. I think that no building like this—no institution like this can be in a satisfactory condition till some provision is made for wear and tear, and we are in a position to ensure the security of the fabric. I understand from the Vicar of Meifod that when the Cambrian Archæologists visited Llangynog the other day, they found some traces about the place which were appa-

rently those of an ancient British city or camp. I believe that the time did not allow them to make any detailed investigation, or to take any measurement, or record the details they may have found there. I think it would be a matter in which we could supplement their labours very much, and to a very profitable extent, by investigating those remains, from which we could get proper tracings and and sketches made, so that we may have here on record whatever is to be seen of them. Remains of this sort are so apt to be visited by the various casualties of existence, that when they come to light it is very desirable not to lose any time in perpetuating a knowledge of them. This is a matter in which we might very well go hand in hand with the Cambrian Society. I do not think we should have any bibliomaniacal pride which would prevent us from allowing any information thus obtained from forming part of the Transactions of both Societies. (Hear, hear.) I think that in a case like this, to stand upon our copyright would savour too much of a spirit not of reverence for antiquity, but of monopoly. (Hear, hear.) Amongst the members we have lost in the course of last year, I see the name of the late Mr. Robert Jones, Vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe. He was one of the most zealous Welshmen living in the neighbourhood of London, with whom I have often had the pleasure of acting in various matters relating to the interests of the Principality. He was well known as an author, and as possessing a very large collection of Welsh literature, and his death will be a great loss amongst the scholars and antiquarians of the Principality. (Hear, hear.) You will at this meeting have to re-elect your officers, on account of the lapse of time. I will now move that the Report now read be confirmed and printed, and circulated amongst the members, and that the financial recommendations therein made be carried out. (Cheers.)

The Rev. D. P. Lewis said that, in seconding the resolution so ably moved by Lord Powis, he had very little indeed to add to what his Lordship had said. With regard to the Museum, he could only say that having been so well settled there, it would be found of very great convenience and utility. The Cambrian Archæological Association had, in 1856, to go to a great deal of trouble in trying to get together off-hand a temporary museum. He was sure that the plan proposed by Mr. Morris Jones for making a further addition to the museum would, when it was carried out, be of very great advantage to the neighbourhood. Reference had been made by Lord Powis to the idea of prosecuting investigations at Meifod. He (Mr. Lewis) remembered, and probably the Vicar of Meifod knew, that Mr. Wynne Edwards, in former days, when restoring the church, found a great many traces which he was very anxious to go on investigating, but he was prevented doing so by lack of funds. He would just add, before finishing, a protest against the manner in which a number of persons were getting accustomed to speak about the restoration of churches. When gentlemen happened to visit a church which had been restored, they were in the habit of writing to the newspapers to say that such and such a church had been so much

restored that everything that was old in it had been obliterated, and that all interest in it had been destroyed. Now, he begged leave to tell those gentlemen that in that neighbourhood at least, the churches had not been restored to such an extent that any feature of antiquarian interest had been, as far as he was aware of, lost. If they took, for instance, Llandrinio, or Guilsfield, or Meifod Church, he apprehended that the knowledge of their ancient state—the archæology of these churches, had gained very materially by restoration. Time prevented his saying any more upon the subject, and he would conclude by seconding the resolution moved by the Chairman.

The resolution was carried.

The Rev. J. E. Hill said, that as another period of three years had elapsed, it became necessary, according to their rules, that they should re-elect the officers of the Society. They had only to glance around that room to see not only the monuments of their past work, but also an earnest of what their future work was likely to be. He did not think that any subscriber to the Society could do otherwise than wish that the resolution he now had to propose, that the officers of the Society be re-elected, should be at once accepted with acclamation. (Cheers.)

The Rev. D. R. Thomas, in seconding the resolution, said he wished to take that opportunity of thanking the officers of the Society in the name of the Cambrian Archæological Association, which lately visited that town, for the very cordial way in which they had co-operated with them. He was exceedingly glad to hear Lord Powis refer to the discovery made by some members of the Association on their way to Welshpool. He was not sure whether it was quite understood where that discovery was made, but it was not at Meifod. It was really near Llangynog, on the way between Llangynog and the Llanrhaiadr waterfall. Professor Babington, Mr. Hartland, and Mr. Robinson, went there with Mr. Trevor Owen. There had been an impression that there were very early remains somewhere upon that hill, and they succeeded in discovering sufficient to indicate that there had been, as he understood, an early town upon the top of the mountain named Craig Rhiwarth. They did not attempt to take measurement, or to formulate anything like a description of the place, but left that to be done afterwards. He was quite sure they would very cordially appreciate any assistance the Powys-land Club might be disposed to offer them, either in men or money, in working out an account of any ancient remains that might exist there. He believed there were several things upon the slope of the Berwyns that might be brought to light. Passing on from that to the matter of the Repair Fund, the idea was an exceedingly good one, and deserved all support; but he would especially refer to another part of the report in respect to a Reference Library. It was a very important and valuable thing to have a library like that to which they could refer in cases of emergency. Being close to the railway station, and available at ten minutes' notice to any one who needed it, it was a great help to those who might not have other and larger opportuni-

ties. He would venture humbly to suggest means by which the Library might be from time to time increased. He would suggest, with regard to the parochial histories, which were of very great value and interest to the people of the several parishes, that a certain number of copies of them might be printed in a separate form. He did not think it would interfere with the value of the annual volume. They would prize it none the less, and the inhabitants of the different parishes would be exceedingly glad to have an account of those parishes, in an inexpensive and handy form. He would suggest that they should be sold at such a price as would leave for the benefit of the Powys-land Club a fair margin of profit, and that they should buy books now and then that appeared in catalogues. He thought that would be of very great value towards increasing the importance and utility of their Reference Library. He should not like to pass over the subject without referring, as his Lordship and others had done, to the library collected during the course of thirty years by a Montgomeryshire man, a library, as had been said, of very great value in its Welsh books. He did not know but that their indefatigable Secretary might be induced, in addition to his other undertakings, to try and obtain for the Powys-land Museum the library of the Rev. Robert Jones of Rotherhithe. If they could secure it for the Powys-land Museum, it would be one of the best mementoes they could have of a Montgomeryshire man, and one of the most useful things to Montgomeryshire archæologists. (Cheers.) In the last number of the Oswestry paper there was an appeal made to ecclesiastical and other antiquaries for information about the several parishes, and it was more especially with reference to that appeal that he suggested that the parochial histories should be printed separately for the benefit of the inhabitants of those parishes, who would, he was sure, be very much interested in them, and the object of that society would be thereby helped forward in making the people of Powys-land better acquainted with the very interesting history of their own land. He begged to second the proposition moved by Mr. Hill, that the officers of the Society, who had done their work so well, should be re-elected. (Cheers.) The motion was then unanimously agreed to.

The Mayor of Welshpool then proposed that the thanks of the Club be given to Lord Powis, for presiding over that meeting.

The Rev. A. Field said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by the Mayor of Welshpool, and he thought he should also have their concurrence in adding their thanks to his Lordship for his interesting address on that occasion.

His Lordship, in acknowledging the compliment, said he was very glad if his attendance there that day had in any measure helped to keep alive an interest in the anniversary of that Society.

The meeting then separated.

At the Meeting the several Donations to the Museum and Library, during the last few months, were exhibited on the Tables. There were also exhibited, by Mr. W. G. Duke, a good specimen of *Asaphus Powisii* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches), which was found in the Trilobite Dingle, on the north-easterly side of Welshpool.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ARTICLES

PRESENTED BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1878, AND NOVEMBER 1879, TO THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, WITH THE NAMES OF THE DONORS.*

Continued from Mont. Coll., Vol. xi. *p.* xxiii.

BRONZE:—

Presented by **(149)** Rev. E. L. BARNWELL (1879).

7. Bronze celt, found in Deer Park, Coed Marchan, Ruthin.
8. Bronze celt.
9. Small bronze socketed celt, found in Island, near Belz.

Presented by **(313)** Rev. J. BURD (1879).

1. Plaster cast, from a bronze mould of the Virgin and Child; found in Chirbury church.

IRON:—

Presented by **(177)** GRAHAM BROWN (1879).

3. A pair of ancient pistols.

Presented by **(262)** JOHN CLARK (1879).

4 A rifle.

STONE:—

Presented by **(146)** Rev. D. R. THOMAS (1879).

5. Large flint celt, of which the cutting end has been broken, possibly by use; found near Meifod Vicarage, 1st October 1879.

Presented by **(314)** WORTHINGTON G. SMITH (1879).

1. Two rude palæolithic implements, and a flake of chert, from the drift gravel of the Valley of the Axe, near Chard, South Devon.

"Implements of this class belong to the earliest known works of man."

Presented by **(315)** Mrs. ROBERTSON (per T. B. BARRETT (1879).

1. Spindle whorl, found near Llanfair.

Presented by **(177)** GRAHAM BROWN (1879).

4. Spindle whorl.

Presented by **(316)** — ANONYMOUS (1879).

1. A stone, with a depression like a celt mould, for a flat blade.

These were often cast in single moulds, and finished by hammering. Dr. John Evans, to whom it was submitted, could not make up his mind whether it was natural or artificial. The stone was broken in transit, and then it appeared more probable that the depression was natural.

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* Each donor's name has a large number prefixed, and each of his donations is numbered consecutively with a small number. This is done for the future identification of the donations.

Presented by **(149)** Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

10. A core of Obsidian, from an ancient mine in Peru.

Ancient Pottery and Tiles :—

Presented by **(194)** J. Ceiriog Hughes (1879).

10. Fragments of several Roman drain-tiles, a large quantity of which was found on the property of Dr. Parry, at Caersws.

Presented by **(86)** Charles B. Black (1879).

2. Two Egyptian mythological objects, said to have been brought by James Tait from Athens ; found in a sarcophagus there.

Presented by **(313)** Rev. J. Burd.

2. An ancient tile, and a fragment of another, found in Chirbury Church.

Coins :—

Presented by **(317)** T. H. Clough (per H. W. Lloyd) (1878).

1. Roman coin—third brass Constantine.

Find of Roman Coins at Llangwin.

A few years ago, a number of coins, said to have amounted to a hundred or more, were discovered in a remote district, in the parish of Llangwm Dinmael, in Denbighshire. Of these, one only came incidentally into the possession of Mr. T. H. Clough, solicitor, Corwen, and has been presented by him to the Powysland Club Museum, at Welshpool. It is a small copper coin of Constantine the Great, struck at Lyons (Lugdunum). On the obverse are the words VRBS. ROMA. with head of Roma to left. On the reverse are the Wolf and Twins: above are two stars. In the exergue are the letters P.L.C. (Prima (officina) Lugdunensis). It is not known what became of the rest of the coins, but they are supposed to have been sold, or distributed by the workmen, who dug them, it is believed, out of a bog.

H. W. L.

Presented by **(194)** J. Ceiriog Hughes (1878).

11. A Roman coin (illegible), found, with the drain tiles, at Caersws.

Presented by **(60)** E. S. R. Trevor (1879).

2. A shilling, 1720 ; found in foundation of a county bridge.

Oak Carving :—

Presented by **(21)** Rev. Augustus Field (1879).

7. A piece of old carved oak, from the old parish church of Llanymynech.

Domestic Curiosities :—

Presented by **(318)** Miss Morris, Springbank, Welshpool (1879).

1. An antique watch-case.

Presented by **(319)** Mrs. Agnew.

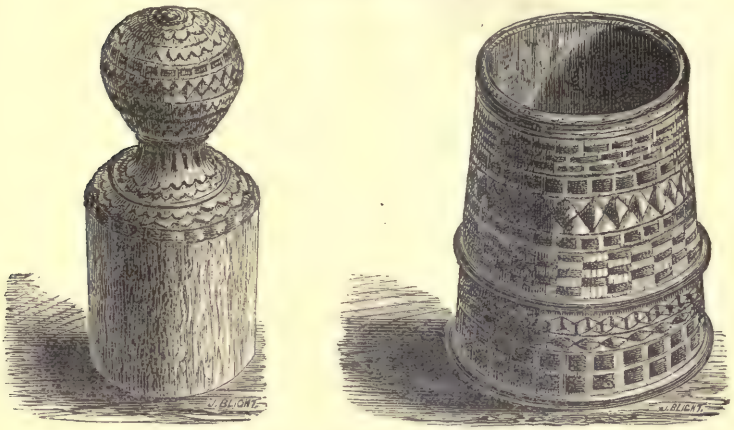
1 Pair of antique "gentleman's dinner gloves", black velvet.

2 The like, black lace.

Presented by **(149)** Rev. E. L. Barnwell (1879).

11. A pepper mill, carved dark wood.

This has been engraved in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1872, p. 335, and the Rev. E. L. Barnwell allows us the use of the blocks.



We quote Mr. Barnwell's description of it:—"It has been for generations in use, in a respectable but humble family, although, latterly, it was considered rather as an ornamental than a useful piece of furniture. It consists of three portions, one a kind of pounder, or crusher, the end of which is covered with a thin iron plate, punctured, so as to form a grater. The other two portions are screwed together, the bottom of the upper part being also provided with a pierced grater, through which the mustard or pepper, as crushed, fills into the bottom compartment, the article to be crushed being triturated between the two graters. The whole apparatus is about six inches high. They are now very rare; one is in the South Kensington Museum. The Welsh name was *melin* bupyr, or pepper mill."

There is, in the Powys-land Museum, a similar thing called a "Snuff Grinder". See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. xxxvi.

Presented by **(320)** C. E. Paynter (1879).

1. A flag-staff, for the Museum.

Presented by **(1)** Morris C. Jones (1879).

246. A blue flag, with a shield bearing "*Or*, a lion rampant gules.

"A ruddy lion ramping in gold."

Foreign Curiosities:—

Presented by **(321)** Rev. J. R. Legh Astley, M.A. (1878).

1. A Chinese coloured drawing, supposed to represent The Last Judgment.

Presented by **(322)** F. A. Swettenham (1879).

1. "*Tali Pinding*", made by the Bugis of the Celebes, and formerly belonging to Sultan Tafar, Sultan of Perak.

Presented by **(323)** A. H. D. Beaver, R.N.

1. Ashantee skull, taken from charnell pit, at Coomassie, February 1878.

On an ebonised stand, with an engraved inscription on a silver plate.

Presented by **(324)** John T. Ward, Cape of Good Hope (1879).

1. Two Assegaies, used in the Kaffir War.
2. One Kaffir wooden pillow.*
3. Two shells.

Presented by **(320)** C. E. Paynter (1879).

2. An Assegai, taken in the Zulu War.

Presented by **(86)** Charles B. Black (1879).

3. Model Maté tea service, from Chili.

Viz.: Urn, in which are the Cups, etc., the Tube, for sucking up the Tea, also the Velvet fringe; with stand and glass shade.

Natural History:—

Presented by **(325)** Rev. Richard Roberts (1878).

1. One large and two small fossil teeth.

Presented by **(209)** Thomas Edye (1878).

10. Pair of large horns.

Presented by **(326)** Rev. J. E. Vize (1878).

1. *Micro-fungi Britannici.*

Fasciculus No. I and No. II.

Each consisting of 100 species of dried Fungi, collected, named, and prepared by himself.

Presented by **(262)** John Clarke (1879).

5. A young alligator, stuffed, from New Orleans.
6. A striped snake, 2 feet 6 inches, killed in New Orleans, with a pistol, June 1879.

Presented by **(104)** Thomas Davies, Raven, Welshpool.

3. A skeleton of a large rat (?), found in Lledan brook, Welshpool.

MSS., Photographs, etc.:—

Presented by **(327)** Thomas Hughes, of Newtown (1879).

1. MS. book of sermons, bound in calf.

Containing 28 sermons, chiefly funeral sermons, between 1674 and end of century.
One preached—"Concio Magistratu", October 28°, 1676.
"Coram Dn. Tho. Powys and Richard Cam, Pr."
Another—"Before the Halls January 27°, 1671°."
Another—"At ye Funll. of my dear friend, Mr. Thomas Lane, Alderman, June 21, 1676."

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* "It may be wondered what kind of comfort a Kaffir could possibly derive from a wooden pillow. They have a short, thick neck, and recline usually with the back of the neck resting in the wooden pillow, with the head thrown back a little."

"Second time—Alderman Wilkes, June 2, 79°."
"Third time—R. Waldron, December 19, 81°."
Ludlow is mentioned, also "Ludford."
Another—"July 18, 1675, Term Time."—"Ludlow."
"Upon his Ma'ties Returne, Maij 29, 72°.
Another, headed—"Ludlow. At ye Funerall of ye Wife of (Honest) Mr. Richard Cole Senior and Saddler, December 6, 1674."
Another—"1675. At ye Fun'll of Mr. Jo'n Colbach, his Wife, November 22."
"Ludlow—At ye Funerall of Widow Avebury, September 1, 75°."
"Ludlow—No. 70 and 77."
"Ludlow—1 Jno. 30, 76 and 77."
Distich at Commencement of Volume :—
"What here is good, to God ascribed bee;
What is infirme, of right belongs to mee."

Presented by **(30)** DAVID WALKER (1879).

5. Photograph of Llanano Church, as restored.
6. The like of screen, as restored.

Presented by **(29)** W. W. E. WYNNE (1879).

32. Rubbing, from impression of the Book Stamp of the celebrated Archbishop Williams, when Bishop of Lincoln, from an impression of a book at Peniarth.

Presented by **(328)** Rev. R. TREVOR OWEN (1879).

1. Rubbing (taken with grass) of an incised stone, found in Llanrhaiadr Church.
2. Photograph of same.

BOOKS BY MONTGOMERYSHIRE AUTHORS :—

Presented by **(304)** OWEN DAVIES TUDOR (1879).

3. A Selection of Leading Cases on Real Property, Conveyancing, and the Construction of Wills and Deeds (1879), 8vo.

Presented by **(329)** SAMUEL SALTER, Junior.

1. History of the Chartists, and the Bloodless Wars of Montgomeryshire, pp. 30, Welshpool, printed for the Author, by Samuel Salter, March 25, A.D. 1840. Price One Shilling.

Part I.—The History of Toolly Loolly (p. 2).
„ II.—The Battle of Abermule (p. 7).
„ III.—The Battle of Heniarth (p. 15).
„ IV.—The Battle of Caersws (p. 16).
„ V.—The Battles of Newtown and Llanidloes (p. 21).

BOOKS—GENERAL :—

Presented by **(1)** MORRIS C. JONES (1878).

247. History of the Contested Election in Chester in 1812 (by Editor of *Chester Courant*).

Presented by **(330)** Rev. H. O. COXE (Bodley's Librarian), and Rev. W. H. TURNER, the Editors (1879).

1. Calendar of Charters and Rolls, preserved in the Bodleian Library (1878).

Presented by **(114)** T. B. Barrett (1879).

Camden Society's Publications, viz. :—

52. Proceedings against Dame Alice Kyteler (1843); Original Documents, illustrative of the Court and Times of Henry VII, and Henry VIII (1842).

53. Annals of the first four years of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir John Hayward (1840).

54. Rutland Papers.—Original Documents, illustrative of the Court and Times of Henry VII, and Henry VIII (1842).

55. A Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum. Vol. i, 1851.

Presented by **(1)** Morris C. Jones (1879).

248. Camden Society's Publications.—Churchwarden's Accounts of the Town of Ludlow, from 1540 to end of Elizabeth's Reign. By T. Wright. (1850). Presentation Copy from Editor.

Presented by **(331)** Woodall and Venables (1879).

1. The History of the Gwydir Family (1879).

Presented by **(332)** Rev. R. W. Eyton, the Author (1879).

1. A Key to Domesday:

   Showing the method and exactitude of its mensuration, and the precise meaning of its more usual formulæ, the subject being specially exemplified by an analysis and digest of the Dorset Survey (1878). Published by subscription, at £1.

2. Court Household and Itinerary of King Henry II:

   Instancing, also, the chief agents and adversaries of the King, in his Government, Diplomacy, and Strategy (1878). Published by subscription, at £1 4s.

Presented by **(237)** Mrs. Richard H. Lloyd (1879).

2. The Pedigree of the Lloyds of Dolobran (privately printed).

Presented by **(333)** the Rev. Prebendary Davies (1879).

1. His own work.—The Fables of Babrius, translated into English Verse. 1860.

2. Memorials of the Civil War between King Charles I, and the Parliament of England, as it affected Herefordshire and the adjacent Counties. By Rev. John Webb. Edited and completed by his son, Rev. T. W. Webb. 2 vols. 8vo. 1879.

Presented by **(334)** Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, F.S.A. (1879).

1. Eight Pamphlets, by himself, on Welsh Antiquities, viz. :—

   1. On the Monuments in the Cathedrals of Bangor and St. Asaph.
   2. Sepulchral Monuments in St. David's Cathedral.
   3. Effigy of St. Jestyn.
   4. Beaumaris Church.
   5. Sepulchral Effigies at Bettws-y-Coed and Llanrwst.
   6. Effigies in Towyn Church, one of them of great interest.
   7. Friary of Llanvaes.
   8. Effigy of King Pabo, Llanbabo Church.

Presented by **(99)** George Fardo (1879).

4. Nine Papers, read at the Meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, at the meeting at Liverpool in 1879.
5. Coal and Iron in all Countries of the World. By J. Pechar.
6. The Cunard Ship, "Gallia".

Presented by **(133)** J. J. Howard, LL.D. (1879).

Miscellanea Genealogica, and Heraldica, Sept. 1878, to Sept. 1879.

Presented by **(209)** T. Edye (1879).

11. Letters and Papers, Domestic and Foreign, Henry VIII, 4to, in 9 vols, published by the Record Commissioners, viz. :—

Vol.	I—Part i - - - - - - - -	1509—1514.
Vol.	II—Part i, Part ii - - - -	1515—1518.
Vol.	III—Part i, Part ii - - - -	1519—1523.
Vol.	IV—Introduction - - - -	1524—1530.
	Part i - - - - - - - -	1524—1526.
	Part ii - - - - - - - -	1526—1528.
	Part iii - - - - - - -	1529—1530.

12. Life of Henry VIII. By Lord Herbert of Cherbury, 4to.
13. The Grammar and Present State of the several Kingdoms of the World. By Kitchen and Ferguson, F.R.S. 1777.
14. The Present State of Great Britain and Ireland. 1742. 2 vols.
15. The History of Scotland. By Dr. Robertson. 1761. 2 vols.
16. Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric. 1806. 2 vols, i and iii.
17. Doctor and Student. 1761.
18. Life of Baroness de Stael-Holstein.
19. Roman History. By Dr. Goldsmith. 1801. 2 vols.
20. Mind and Matter. By Dr. Millengen. 1847.
21. Tytler's Elements of General History.

Presented by **(336)** Rev. Joseph Matthews, M.A.

1. Borlase's Antiquities, Historical and Monumental, of the County of Cornwall. 1769. Folio.

Presented by **(119)** David Williams Evan (1879).

2. Treatise, "De Jure Maritimo et Navali", 1701 (inscribed "Francis Dorsett".)

Presented by **(337)** The Chairman and Committee of the Liverpool Free Public Library (1879).

1. Catalogue of their Library and Supplements, four volumes. 4to.

Transactions of Learned Societies, received in exchange for the Powys-land Club Publications :—

Presented by the **(290)** Worcester Diocesan Society (1878).

Reports and Papers read at the Meetings of the Architectural Societies of the Diocese of Lincoln, County of York, Archdeaconry of Northampton, County of Bedford, Diocese of Worcester, City of Leicester, and Town of Sheffield, during the year 1876.

The like, during the several years of 1877 and 1878.

Presented by (297) the Wiltshire Architectural and Natural History Society (1878 and 1879).
The Wiltshire Architectural and Natural History Magazine, Oct. 1878, and April 1879.

Presented by (296) the Glasgow Philosophical Society (1878).
Proceedings, 1877-8. Vol. xii.

Presented by (294) the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (1878).
Transactions. Vol. xxx (3rd Series, vol. vi), 1877-8.

Presented by (289) The Royal Institution of Cornwall (1878).
Journal. No. xx. November 1878.

Presented by (224) The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (1878).
The Archæological Journal. Vol. xxxv, Nos. 138, 139, and 140; and Vol. xxxvi, Nos. 141 and 142.

Presented by (254) The Birmingham and Midland Institute (1878).
Transactions, Excursions, and Reports, for year 1874 (published 1878). 4to.
The like for 1875 (published 1878).

Presented by (335) The Kent Archæological Society (1878).
Archæologia Cantiana. Vols. x, xi, and xii.

Presented by (45) The British Archæological Association (1878-9).
Journal. Vol. xxxiv, Part 4, and Vol. xxxv, Parts 1, 2, and 3.

Presented by (309) The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society (1879).
Transactions. Vol. ii, Part 1.

Presented by (73) The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (1879).
Proceedings. Vol. xii, Part 2.

Presented by (72) The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society (1879).
Transactions. Vol. v, Part xix.

Presented by (223) The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland (1879).
Proceedings. No. 36, May 1879.

Presented by (25) The Society of Antiquaries of London (1879).
Proceedings. Vol. vii (Second Series), No. 5.

Presented by (46) The Surrey Archæological Society (1879).
Transactions. Vol. vii, Part 2.

Presented by (**310** The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
Proceedings. 1879. Vols. xxiii and xxiv.

Presented by (**44**) The London and Middlesex Archæological Society.
Transactions. Vol. v, Part 2.

Presented by (**255**) The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club (1879).
Proceedings of the Club for 1878 (completing Vol. 1876-8).

Presented by (**298**) The Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society (1879).
Transactions. Part v. June 1850, to June 1855. (Printed March 1879.)

Presented by (**222**) The Cambrian Archæological Association (1879).
Archæologia Cambrensis, 1878.

Presented by (**293**) The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (1879).
Report and Communications, 1873, 1876. Part xviii, completing Vol. iii.

Alphabetical List of Additional Donors of Articles and Books to the Powys-land Museum and Library.

From 1*st Oct.* 1878 *to* 1*st Oct.* 1879.

Agnew, Mrs., 319.
Anonymous, 316.
Astley, Rev. J. R. L., 321.
Beaver, A. H. D., 323.
Bloxam, M. H., 334.
Burd, Rev. John, 313.
Clough, C. H., 317.
Cox, Rev. H. O., 330.
Davies, Rev. Prebendary, 333.
Eyton, Rev. R. W., 332.
Hughes, Thomas, 327.
Kent Archæological Society, 335.
Liverpool Free Public Library, 337.
Matthews, Rev. J., 336.
Morris, Miss, 318.
Owen, Rev. R. Trevor, 328.
Paynter, C. E., 320.
Roberts, Rev. R., 325.
Robertson, Mrs., 314.
Salter, S., Junior, 329.
Swettenham, F. N., 322.
Smith, Worthington G., 314.
Turner, Rev. W. H., 330.
Vize, Rev. J. E., 326.
Ward, John D., 324.
Woodall and Venables, 331.

The Report of the Powys-land Museum and Library Committee.

The Museum has been visited by 581 persons, of whom 127 paid the admission fee, and the rest were admitted by Members of the Powys-land Club. The total does not represent the full number of those who have entered the Museum, as still many Members do not sign their names in the visitors' book.

The balance in hand at the beginning of the year was - - - - - - - - -	£2	3	0
Admission fees received - - - - - -	1	11	9
	£3	14	9
The Expenditure—Income-tax, 15s. 5d.; cleaning, brushes, 12s.; coal, 8s.; and pens and ink, 6d.	1	15	11
Balance in hand - - -	£1	18	10

At the meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, held in Welshpool in August 1879, the following remarks were made by Rev. E. L. Barnwell, the Treasurer, respecting the Museum, which the Committee think it well to quote:—

> "With regard to the Museum, there was nothing of the kind, so far as he knew, in any other part of Wales; and, from his knowledge of the Principality, which extended over thirty years, he did not see much probability of the example being followed in the other counties. The Museum was not only for the benefit of the town, but also for the whole community. They had articles in their Museum which were perfectly unique, rare, and of inestimable value."

The Committee think it right to state that the Museum has become so crowded, that the objects cannot be classified and arranged satisfactorily, without further space; and as gifts are continually being made, and many more promised, it is conceived it would be injudicious to delay providing further accommodation, as such postponement may check the inclination to present objects to the Museum, if an impression should get abroad that there was not sufficient room to display them properly. The Committee have, therefore, determined to erect, on the vacant land on the east side of the Museum, a room 26 feet long, by 14 feet 3 inches broad, and 11 feet 9 inches high to the wall plate, with an open roof 20 feet in height. This, it is estimated, can be effected for an expenditure of rather less than £200; and some subscriptions, varying from £20 to 10s. 6d., have been already promised, amounting to nearly £100.

This room will provide such further accommodation as will suffice for the next few years.

Several Members of the Cambrian Archæological Association have generously contributed towards the proposed addition, and have also

presented several objects of interest to the Museum; it is, therefore, proposed to erect the room in commemoration of the successful meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in Welshpool, in 1879.

A suggestion has been made, that the Powys-land Museum—secured, as it is, by Deed upon Public Trusts—rendered stable by a repair fund—endowed with a cottage residence for a Care-keeper—prohibited by its Trust Deed from being used for political or polemical purposes—affording, with the proposed addition, ample present accommodation, and having vacant land sufficient, when required, to double the present ground-floor accommodation—that this Museum, thus advantageously placed, and centrally situated in Wales, could form a fit, indeed, the most suitable receptacle, which the Cambrian Archæological Association could adopt as a "Museum of Antiquities" for North and Central Wales.

The Committee concur in the wisdom and expediency of this suggestion; and, on their part, are ready to adopt and carry it out, when the proper time for so doing has arrived; and, in the meantime, express their willingness to take charge of such objects as may be entrusted to them.

The POWYS-LAND CLUB exchange publications with the following Literary Societies, viz. :—

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Royal Institution, Edinburgh.

The British Archæological Association, 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly.

The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 16, New Burlington Street.

The Cambrian Archæological Association, 37, Great Queen Street.

The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. (Rev. J. Graves, Inisnag, Stoneyford, Kilkenny, Hon. Sec.)

The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Royal Institution, Liverpool.

The London and Middlesex Archæological Society, University College, Gower Street, London.

The Surrey Archæological Society, 8, Danes' Inn, Strand, London.

The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society (G. H. Tomlinson, Esq., 24, Queen Street, Huddersfield).

The Birmingham and Midland Institute (Edwin Smith, Esq., Secretary, Birmingham).

The Berwickshire Naturalist Club (James Hardy, Esq., Old Cambus, Cocksburnspath).

The Cymmrodorion Society of London.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (Rev. S. S. Lewis, Corpus Christi College, Secretary).

The Chester Archæological Society (T. Hughes, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary).

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool (Royal Institution, Liverpool).

The Essex Archæological Society (H. W. King, Esq., Leigh Hill, Leigh, Essex, Secretary).

The Royal Institution of Cornwall (J. H. Collins, Esq., Truro).

The Sussex Archæological Society (John Edward Price, Esq., 60, Albion Road, Stoke Newington, London, Secretary).

The Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History (Edward Deering, Esq., Bury St. Edmunds).

The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society (J. H. Hooper, Esq., College Green, Worcester, Secretary).

The Wiltshire Archæological Society (Rev. H. A. Olivier, Museum, Devizes).

The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society (W. H. Adnitt, Esq., The Square, Salop, Secretary).

The Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, Leicester.

The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society (The Castle, Taunton).

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. (J. Baird, Secretary).

OBITUARY OF MEMBERS OF THE POWYS-LAND CLUB.

1869.

Jan. 29. Charles Thomas Woosnam, Esq., Newtown.

May 23. Edward Williams, Esq., Lloran House, Oswestry.

1870.

May 15. Major-General Charles Thomas Edward Hinde, late of Plas Madoc, Denbighshire.

Oct. 30. Rev. John Edwards, M.A., Rector of Newtown; *Member of the Council.*

Nov. 16. Rev. Harry Longueville Jones, M.A., Editor of *Archæologia Cambrensis.* He contributed an article to our third volume on "The Antiquities of Montgomeryshire."

1871.

Feb. 26. Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Loton Park, Salop.

Mar. 3. Edward Evans, Esq., Thorneloe House, Worcester.

Mar. 24. Pryce Buckley Williames, Esq., Pennant; *Member of the Council.*

April 24. George Woosnam, Esq., Newtown.

June 21. William Pryce Yearsley, Esq., Welshpool.

July 23. Arthur James Johnes, Esq., Garthmyl.

Dec. 5. John Pryce Drew, Esq., Milford House, Newtown; *Member of the Council.*

Dec. 12. Rev. Joseph Jones, R.C. Church, Welshpool.

1872.

April 28. Robert Maurice Bonnor Maurice, Esq., Bodynfol.

1873.

Sept. 4. Rev. Robert John Harrison, M.A., Caerhowel.

Nov. 13. John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., Holmwood Park, Dorking.

1874.

April 10. Robert Devereux Harrison, Esq., Fronllwyd, Welshpool.

Nov. 25. R. H. Sturkey, Esq., Meifod.

1875.

Aug. 11. Edward Williams, Esq., of Neuadd feben, Talgarth.

Nov. 4. Thomas Bowen, Esq., Welshpool, *Honorary Treasurer* of the Club since its commencement in 1867.

1876.

Jan. 5. Mrs. Ann Warburton Owen, Glansevern.

Feb. 10. Joseph Owen Jones, Esq., Fron-y-gog.

May 26. Thomas Taylor Griffith, Esq., Wrexham.

June 15. John Ralph, first Lord Harlech, Brogyntyn, Oswestry.

June 18. Rev. John Judge, Leighton Vicarage, Welshpool.

1877.

Rev. Canon Jenkins, Llangyniew Rectory, Welshpool.

April 28. Sudeley, Lord Sudeley (*Vice-President*).

1878.

June 8. The Ven. ARCHDEACON MORGAN, M.A., Canon of St. Asaph, and Vicar of Rhyl.

Aug. 5. JOSEPH HUMPHREYS, Esq., The Court, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

Dec. 5. THOMAS OWEN MORGAN, Esq., of Aberystwith. He was one of the original Honorary Secretaries of the Club. In 1868, he contributed to the *Montgomeryshire Collec ions* an article entitled "Montgomeryshire; when, and how constituted Shire Ground" (vol. ii, p. 121). He also read a paper on "Offa's Dyke", at the second Annual Meeting of the Club, 11th October 1869 (vol. ii, p. xxvii). And, in 1869, he contributed "The History of the Parish of Darowen" (vol. iii, p. 181).

1879.

Mar. 28. Rev. ROBERT JONES, B.A., Vicar of All Saints', Rotherhithe, London. He contributed a series of articles to the *Montgomeryshire Collections*.—"Poets of Powysland, and their Patrons"—viz., "I. Myllin" (vol. viii, p. 131; "II. Lord George Ludlow, and the Rev. Goronwy Owen" (*ibid.*, p. 371); "III. Thomas Williams (Eos Gwnfa)" (vol. ix, p. 161); "IV. Humphrey Humphreys" (*ibid.*, p. 353); "V. David Jones, the Toller" (vol. x, p. 125); and "VI. Dewi Silin—Rev. David Richards" (vol. xi, p. 125).

April 29. Rev. JENKIN JONES, M.A., Rector of Cerrig y Drudion.

Aug. 3. Rev. THOMAS JAMES, LL.D., F.S.A., Vicar of Netherthong, near Huddersfield; best known in Wales by his Bardic name, "Llallawg". He was a liberal contributor of books to the Powys-land Museum and Library.

A PAROCHIAL ACCOUNT OF TREFEGLWYS.

By EDWARD HAMER.

Chapter I.—Topographical.

1. *Name.*—Trefeglwys is the name of an extensive parish in the commote of *Uwch coed* (above the wood), in the upper division of the hundred of Llanidloes, and in the union of Newtown and Llanidloes.

The word is a compound one of common Welsh form, made up of *tref*, used in its old sense of *vill* or hamlet, and *eglwys* a church; so that when rendered literally into English it signifies a church hamlet. In the vicinity the Welsh-speaking people generally call it *y Dreflan* which has the same signification, the term *llan* merely being substituted for *Eglwys*.

Originally the full name was *Llanfihangel tref eglwys*, the church of St. Michael in Trefeglwys, the church being dedicated to St. Michael, who in the Welsh language is styled *Mihangel*.[1]

2. *Position and Boundaries.*—The parish is bounded on the south and south-west by the parish of Llanidloes; on the east by the parishes of Llandinam and Llanwnog; on the north by the parishes of Carno, Llanwnog and Penegoes, and on the west by the parish of Llanidloes and Cardiganshire.

[1] As evidence of the popularity of this saint in Wales and Monmouthshire, it may be stated that some forty churches bear his name, and if all the dedications to him are estimated according to Browne Willis, the churches (including those of Herefordshire) amount to seventy-three and the chapels to twenty-one; total ninety-four. It is perhaps somewhat remarkable that Trefeglwys is the only church in Montgomeryshire situated in the diocese of Bangor which is dedicated to St. Michael.

3. *Extent.*—Roughly speaking, the parish may be described as a broad strip of land lying to the north, and almost parallel to the parish of Llanidloes, to which in shape and extent it is somewhat similar. From *Carn bach bugeilyn* on the west to its extreme eastern point at the junction of the Ceryst and Tarannon on the confines of the parish of Llanwnog is a distance of twelve miles; its greatest breadth, from a point in the neighbourhood of *Carreg hir* on the north to a point on the Clywedog in the neighbourhood of *Bwlch y gle* on the south, is four miles; but the average breadth is somewhat less. Its area is 18,166 statute acres or rather more than twenty-eight square miles, being the second parish in extent in Arwystli, and the sixth in the county.

According to the Tithe Commutation Survey, the parish contained—of arable land, 3000 acres; meadow land, 1000 acres; pasture land, 13,000; woodland, 600; homesteads, roads, and waste, 281; vicarial glebe land, 7.

4. *Divisions.*—The parish is divided into five townships, their names and particulars regarding them may be found in the following table:—

Township.	Extent.			Rental.			Rateable Value.			Tithes.			To whom Payable.
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1. Esgeirieth	2253	0	0							Exempt.			
Do.	4319	0	0							51	9	0	Ed. Morris, Esq.
Tir Bwrdd the less	144	0	0	1321	0	10	1261	12	6	5	8	0	University College, Oxford.
Maerdref	651	0	0							11	11	0	Ed. Morris, Esq.
2. Glyntrefnant	4481	0	19	1633	3	3	1430	14	10	136	9	0	Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn.
3. Bodaioch	2422	2	32	1120	14	10	1003	15	2	32	6	0	The Vicar.
										72	6	0	The Dean and Chapter of Bangor.
4. Dolgwden	2203	2	6	1208	14	8	1078	5	6	17	0	0	The Vicar.
										43	0	0	Ed. Morris, Esq.
										31	12	0	University Col., Oxford
										18	0	0	The Vicar of Llangurig
5. Maestrefgomer.	1689	3	21	1740	2	4	1539	12	9	116	7	0	The Vicar.
Woodlands in the Parish				22	16	9	22	16	9				
				7046	12	8	6336	17	6	535	8	0	

In the year 1856 the ecclesiastical district of *Dylife*, comprising parts of the mother parishes of Trefeglwys, Penegoes, Llanbrynmair and Darowen, was formed to meet the wants of an isolated, mountainous but somewhat populous district, chiefly dependent upon the valuable mines situated in the neighbourhood, which had been previously successfully worked for a number of years.

The parish forms part of the manor of Arwystli Uwchcoed, the court leet of which is held at Llanidloes. For this, as the other three manors of Arwystli, a constable is appointed by the lord (Sir Watkin Williams Wynn) for each township every year out of the residents, who is sworn in at the court leet by the steward. The outgoing constable nominates his successor for the ensuing year. The duties are to present pinfolds, foot-bridges, when out of repair, and such like. The steward issues his warrant to the bailiff of the manor, to summon all the residents between twelve and sixty to attend the court, and also to summon the grand jury. If the resident attends the court there is no payment, or if he send 1*d.* acknowledgment he is excused the fine, but, in default of attendance and payment of the acknowledgment, he is fined the sum of 6*d.*[1]

A portion of the parish also lies within the ecclesiastical manor of *Talerddig*. This manor is composed of a number of tracts of land which were acquired by the Abbey of Strata Marcella (*Ystrad Marchell*) by grants and purchases from the Princes of Powys and others, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. These parcels of land were taken from different manors, and although detached, were by custom and express charters exempted from the jurisdiction of the several manorial courts, and constituted into a manor by the tenure in frankalmoigne[2] (*in litera elcemosyna*). This manor,

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 116.

[2] Free alms; in English law a tenure by which a religious corporation hold lands to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. *Webster.*

among other farms, comprised the farms of Bryntail and Penclun, in the adjoining parish of Llanidloes, and those of *Llwyn y gog*, *Aber Bachog*, *Nant yr hafod*, *Aber Buga*, and *Dol Gwyddel*, in the parish of Trefeglwys.[1] The court leet is held at Fron, in the parish of Llanbrynmair, situate in the manor, and then adjourned to the Wynnstay Arms Inn, Llanbrynmair.

There are also two reputed manors situate within the limits of the parish, viz.: those of *Cwmbiga* and *Cilceirenydd*. The connexion of the former with the Abbey of Cwmhir has been already noticed in Chap. v of the *Parochial Account of Llanidloes*. Shortly after the dissolution of the Abbey, it passed into the hands of John Williams, of Rycot, in the county of Oxford, who, by a will dated 18th March 1559, bequeathed to his servant, William Atkins, his interest in Cwmbiga. Cwmbiga now forms part of the Green Estate.

The ecclesiastical manor of *Cilceirenydd*, which appears to have consisted of tracts of lands in several townships, and which in all probability owed its origin to its connexion with the Abbey of Haughmond in Shropshire, will be more fully noticed in the chapter devoted to the ecclesiastical history of the parish.

MAESTREFGOMER TOWNSHIP.

Farm.	Extent.			Estimated Rental.			Owner.	Occupier.
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		
Argoed	130	0	10	90	0	0	Peter Griffith	Benjamin Brunt
Brynowen	28	16	0	17	0	0	Richard Davies	Thomas Evans
Land near the above	352	2	0	17	10	0	Colonel Farmer	Thomas Evans
Bryndderwen	135	2	25	65	2	6	Mrs. Hamer	William Evans
Bodaioch	141	0	15	151	0	0	General Woosnam	John Savage
,, Hall	28	2	18	40	0	0	Do.	Do.
Cefn	58	0	35	45	0	0	John Savage	David Francis
Cyffiau	54	2	2	50	0	0	E. W. Savage	Edward Davies
Church farm	97	1	28	105	0	0	Jones and Rowlands	James Davies
Draenenddu	56	3	18	48	0	0	J. C. Severn	David Roberts
Finnant	216	1	1	220	0	0	Colonel Farmer	Thomas Evans
Fridd	53	3	1	45	0	0	D. D. Wemyss	Edward Evans
Gleinant	41	3	21	51	0	0	M. H. Davies	M. H. Davies

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 114.

MAESTREFGOMER—(*Continued*).

Farm.	Extent.			Estimated Rental.			Owner.	Occupier.
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		
Nantyglynen...	64	1	4	34	0	0	E. W. Savage	Edward Thomas
Oerle	92	1	1	40	10	0	Mrs. Hamer	David Hamer
Penddol	58	2	20	45	10	0	Thomas Matthews.	David Evans
Pantyresgair...	54	0	22	10	0	0	Edward Wigley ...	Edward Wigley
Penyresgair ...	56	0	28	12	0	0	John Rowlands ...	John Rowlands
Rhiwen	21	0	35	18	0	0	T. L. Price	John Evans
Fuches	38	3	20	23	0	0	Mrs. Hamer	Edward Evans

BODAIOCH TOWNSHIP.

Land near Brynglas ...	181	0	30	3	0	0	Colonel Farmer ...	Edward Bennett
Berthlas.....	106	3	4	42	0	0	Rev. D. Charles ...	Edward Lloyd
Clap	109	1	17	80	0	0	Colonel Farmer ...	John Evans
Cefnbarrach ...	159	3	2	78	0	0	David Lloyd	John Lloyd, etc.
Glanyrafon ...	277	1	5	90	0	0	Nicholas Bennett...	Edward Bennett
Maesygwaelod	35	2	7	12	0	0	Colonel Farmer ...	Do.
Hugh's Cot ...	25	2	25	22	0	0	General Woosnam .	William Griffith
Longhill.....	39	2	11	23	0	0	Rev. D. Charles ...	Thomas Hughes
Penrhiw.....	35	2	6	35	0	0	David Davies	Matthew Chapman
Penyroryn.....	126	2	21	36	0	0	David Evans.....	David Evans
Red House.....	289	2	2	222	8	0	Mrs. Phillips.....	Sarah Evans
Tynycelyn.....	29	2	29	28	0	0	John Savage	Matthew Chapman
Tanybryn	23	3	6	14	0	0	Edward Bennett ...	Edward Jones
Trewythanfach	75	1	34	93	12	6	Captain C. Read ...	Sarah Meddins
Ty uchaf.....	25	1	19	26	0	0	Richard Morgan ...	John Jones

DOLGWDEN TOWNSHIP.

Bryngwden ...	20	0	0	10	0	0	Richard Davies ...	Evan Orrels
Bwlchyllyn ...	205	2	25	102	0	0	E. Morris, Esq.....	William Francis
,, Isaf...	90	1	34	55	14	6	Do.	Thomas Hughes
Cyll.....	165	1	34	101	8	0	Do.	Richard Edwards
Caemegen	20	1	4	7	0	0	Sir W. W. Wynn...	Edward Woolley
Caewhildin ...	32	2	2	20	0	0	General Woosnam .	William Jones
Cilhaul	526	2	20	140	0	0	Major Corbett	Thomas Bennett
Cwmbernant...	32	0	16	15	0	0	Miss Mytton.....	William Jones
Dolgwden	97	0	0	58	6	0	Do.	Edward Tilsley
Maesyblawd ...	30	2	12	16	0	0	Edward Ashton ...	Richard Jones
Glangwden ...	147	2	16	132	4	0	Miss Mytton.....	Thomas Jarman
Goetref	132	2	10	45	0	0	T. F. Roberts	Richard Jones
Gwernffrwd ...	25	3	37	30	0	0	General Woosnam .	William Lloyd
Pant	156	0	5	86	6	0	Do.	Richard Davies
Pwllglas.....	120	0	11	96	10	0	Do.	John Savage
Tymawr.....	83	3	3	38	0	0	Do.	David Tilsley
Talgarth	143	3	10	100	0	0	Do.	William Lloyd
Wenallt (land)	36	0	6	6	0	0	E. Morris, Esq.....	William Francis

GLYNTREFNANT TOWNSHIP.

Aberbachog ...	39	1	0	12	0	0	Sir W. W. Wynn...	William Edwards
Brynmawr.....	342	2	11	20	0	0	J Barrows, Esq.	Martha Owens
,, Allotment	67	0	25	3	10	0	Sir W. W. Wynn...	Do.
Birchen House	57	3	1	60	0	0	Miss Jones	Thomas Francis

GLYNTREFNANT—(*Continued*).

Farm.	Extent.			Estimated Rental.			Owner.	Occupier.
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		
Blaenyglyn ...	159	2	13	42	0	0	J. Barrows, Esq. ...	John Pugh
Bwlchywern ...	64	1	11	14	0	0	Andrew Jones	Edward Edwards
Cwmgwernog .	243	3	12	47	0	6	Mrs. S. Davies	John Jones
Dolgau	355	0	20	41	7	6	J. Barrows, Esq. ...	Robert Pugh
Dolbachog.....	507	0	2	75	0	0	W. Cartwright.....	Do.
Esgairgoch ...	140	3	36	27	0	0	John Vaughan.....	Ellis Jervis
Do.	143	2	21	37	0	0	J. Barrows, Esq. ...	Elizabeth Pugh
Gribyn	172	1	21	73	0	0	Do.	Thomas Owen
Geseilfa	145	3	24	65	0	0	John Ashton.....	John Lloyd
Geseilfa Isaf ...	145	3	24	65	0	0	Thomas Evans.....	Thomas Evans
Gwernau	339	1	1	81	8	0	Mrs. S. Davies	R. and J. Davies
Gwartew	37	3	22	10	10	0	Benjamin Tibbot...	Benjamin Hughes
Graigwen	145	1	4	40	0	0	J. Barrows, Esq. ...	Benjamin Tibbot
Neuaddlwyd ...	348	1	22	93	0	0	Richard Jones	David Jones
Penygraig	60	0	0	60	0	0	Frederick Pardoe...	Richard Rowlands
Neinfa	25	1	10	16	10	0	J. Barrows, Esq. ...	Richard Owen
Yr Allt	51	1	19	32	0	0	David Jones	Thomas Jones
Rhiwdefeity ...	104	2	28	27	8	0	Sir W. W. Wynn...	George Hughes
Rhosgoch	31	1	10	10	2	6	Do.	John Wigley
Rhydycarw ...	161	0	0	120	4	6	J. Elwell, Esq.	Edward Bennett
Tynrwtra	214	1	9	86	15	6	Mrs. S. Davies	Maurice Jones
Waengittin ...	74	0	2	16	0	0	Andrew Jones	Edward Edwards

ESGEIRIETH TOWNSHIP.

Aberbiga	614	0	0	76	11	0	Sir W. W. Wynn...	David Wigley
Braichyfedw ...	444	0	0	60	0	0	Edward Lewis	Edward Jones
Belan	23	2	39	12	0	0	David Lloyd.....	Richard Jones
Borfanewydd .	62	2	39	20	0	0	Univ. Coll., Oxford.	Mary Jones
Blaenydyffryn.	20	2	10	10	10	0	Benjamin Tibbot...	Mary Jones
Cwmbiga	1143	0	38	70	0	0	Green Estate	William Jones
Derwllwydion .	194	3	9	71	12	0	Mrs. Phillips.....	Richard Hamer
Caedwgan	32	1	20	20	5	0	Benjamin Tibbot...	Richard Edwards
Esgairmaen ...	73	0	29	20	0	0	Univ. of Oxford ...	David Rees
Dolgwyddel ...	162	3	25	28	13	6	Sir W. W. Wynn...	John Wigley
Esgeirieth.....	261	0	35	60	3	6	Mrs. Phillips.....	William Jones
Eblid	136	1	2	28	13	6	Capt. Crewe Read .	Edward Davies
Faerdre fawr...	144	1	12	42	12	0	Univ. of Oxford ...	John Evans
,, fach ...	86	2	15	35	0	0	Thomas Jones	John Williams
Gwern afon ...	331	1	16	92	10	0	Miss Jones.....	Edward Jones
HafodCadwgan	912	0	39	67	12	0	Sir W. W. Wynn...	Thomas Breeze
Llechwedd.....	88	0	14	39	4	6	Mrs. Phillips.....	Margaret James
Llwbyrmadyn .	56	3	27	16	9	0	Miss Mytton.....	Edward Rees
Penrhyn.....	60	0	7	20	0	0	Univ. Coll., Oxford.	Edward Jones
Llwynygog ...	831	0	39	78	9	0	Sir W. W. Wynn...	Evan Owen
Minfordd	21	0	35	16	0	0	Edward Lewis	
Nantyrhafod...	1249	0	36	105	4	0	Sir W. W. Wynn...	John Edwards
Penybank	123	0	16	33	0	0	David Kinsey	Edward Morgan
Scrwd	30	2	23	14	0	0	Richard Woosnam .	David Pugh
Sofl ceirch	60	0	9	31	10	0	Mrs. Griffith	David Evans
Tynewydd.....	77	0	14	26	0	0	Lawrence Ruck ...	Evan Evans

Surface.—The surface of the parish, like that of Llanidloes, may be described as mountainous, the highest land being on its western boundary, and the slope from west to east—the general direction of the drainage. The only level tracts are the alluvial lands situate in the valleys of the Ceryst and Tarannon.

Just within the western limits of the parish are some of the secondary heights which constitute the general mass of "huge Plinlimmon" (already described in the *Account of Llanidloes*), two of which are crowned with *Carneddau,—Carn bach Bugeilyn*, and *Carn Biga*. From Plinlimmon several high ridges project eastward, over a considerable portion of the parish, between deep river valleys, forming extensive sheep walks, and are the haunts of numerous packs of grouse. The most northern of these lies to the north of the Clywedog, and is rich in lead ore, which has been profitably worked at Dylife, and in the neighbourhood, for a great number of years. On the right bank of the last-mentioned stream, and occupying the land between it and its tributary, the Afon Llwyd, is a dreary, wild, upland waste, with a few scattered mountain farms on its northern, eastern, and southern slopes, and what tends to impart interest to it, a group of tumuli, near its eastern end. To the south, between Afon Llwyd and Afon Biga, is a similar high upland, known locally by the names of *Bwlch y waen llwyd* and *Cefn Hafod Cadwgan*.

East of the Clywedog, some of the ridges run from north to south, parallel to the course of that stream, but throw out spurs like so many fingers between the small tributaries of the Tarannon. Of these ridges the most important are *Pen cerrig y ffynnon*, near Staylittle, *Du allt*, further south, and the entrenched mass of the *Dinas*, round the southern base of which the Clywedog curves in the form of a horse-shoe. Near the eastern termination of one of the spurs alluded to above is the earthwork of *Cefn cloddiau*.

To the east of Tan lan brook rises another high tract,

which extends eastward for about two miles, in a course parallel to that stream, being washed on its southern and eastern slopes by the Ceryst. It is known in its western part by the name of *Pen yr hill*, in its eastern and larger portion as the *Fforest*, a name which perhaps serves as a memorial of the time when it was wholly covered with trees, and was in reality a forest. Portions of the north and north-western slopes are still largely and pleasantly wooded. It was among the woods of this district that Lewis Glyn Cothie found a refuge after the defeat of the Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross in 1461, when he was hospitably entertained by Meredydd Amheredydd of Trefeglwys, in whose praise he wrote a poem, to which further allusion will be made in a future chapter.

The southern skirts of the upland moor, known as Tarannon, on the left and north bank of the stream of the same name, reach within the limits of the parish, and break up into a number of pleasant-looking hills, jutting out so as to hem in the valley between Llawr y Glyn and the village, their slopes being covered with well-cultivated farms. Some of the most prominent of these hills are known by the local names of *Esgair hir*, *Bryn crugog*, *Jarman's hill*, *Long hill*, and *Esgair y Groes*.

Geology.—Nearly the whole of the rocks of the parish belong to that division of the Silurian known as the lower Llandovery and Caradoc, or Bala rocks. In the North, covering a very limited area, may be found Denbighshire grits and shales, surrounded by a narrow belt of Tarannon shales, consisting of alternations of purple and blue slates; these shales belong to the upper division of the Silurian rocks. The map published under the auspices of the Geological Survey is accompanied by a horizontal section line drawn across a portion of the parish in a south-easterly direction from the neighbourhood of Carreg hir on the north, across the valleys of the Tarannon and Ceryst, to the neighbourhood of Llyn Ebyr on the south-east, a dis-

tance of about five miles. This section fully explains the nature of the rocks of the parish.

Several lodes of lead ore cross the parish; and though worked as yet upon a small scale, and with partial success, will, in the opinion of several competent mineralogists, when greater attention is paid to them, prove highly productive. Improved means of traffic—the projected narrow-gauge railway along the course of the Clywedog, from Llanidloes to Dylife, being the most important—will tend greatly to the developing of the mines of the parish. Those which have already been worked will be treated of in a future chapter.

Several relics of the ice age or glacial period are to be found in the neighbourhood, in the form of far-travelled blocks of stones and boulders, which are to be found of various sizes, from the size of a man's head, in the beds and on the banks of the upper streams, to blocks of stones on the mountain sides which originally must have been of immense size. The general direction of the deposition of these stones appears to have been from the mountain mass of Plinlimmon eastward; the largest known being (1) that near Rhyd yr onen, in the parish of Llanidloes, supposed to be nearly 200 tons weight; (2) a stone on the hill side, above Manledd, partially destroyed; (3) one in the hedge, on the right hand side of the lane, leading from the main road to Pen issa Manledd, which originally must have been as large as that near Rhyd yr onen, as it has been broken up from "time immemorial", and the fragments carted off to repair the roads of the vicinity, which at certain seasons of the year are covered with fragments of this "plum pudding" boulder; (4) a stone of similar nature, in the ditch of the lane leading to Rhyd y Carw Mill; (5) one used as a horse block at Birchen house farm, and (6 and 7) the erect stones near the Roman trackway, mentioned in the next chapter.

On the mountains the rocks are covered with a light peaty soil, or turbary, which rests upon a substratum of layers of gravel, varied with clay and soft rock. In

the hollows and level tracts on the mountain tops, the turbary or peat, when not washed away by the winter torrents, accumulates often to the depth of several yards, and in former years afforded the inhabitants the staple article of fuel. The Canal to Newtown, the railway to Llanidloes, and lastly, the construction of the railroad from Caersws to the Van, have tended, by the reduction in the price of coal, to bring it within the reach of the majority of the people, so that the turf-producing districts do not now present the same animated scene, during the peat harvest, that they did in former years.

Drainage.—The parish is wholly drained into the Severn, by means of its tributaries, the *Clywedog* and *Tarannon.* (A) *Clywedog*—This important tributary of the Severn, which it joins in Llanidloes, may fairly claim to be, above the junction, the more important stream of the two, both as regards the area of its basin, and the length of its course. In the latter respect, it exceeds that of the Severn by about three miles, and therefore may lay claim to be the true geographical source of the great river. It rises about three-quarters of a mile to the north-east of Glaslyn, at a place called *Gors goch*, situate about three miles to the north of the source of the Severn. It flows south for rather more than a mile, and receiving the waters of several small streams, which drain the high grounds in the neighbourhood of Bugeilyn, turns its course in an easterly direction, past Dyfngwm and Felin Newydd, to the neighbourhood of Dol gwyddil, where it curves to the south, receiving on its left bank the waters of the

Bachog,[1] which rises near Waen fawr, and runs south by Dol Bachog and Aber Bachog for a distance of one mile and three-quarters. Leaving the little mountain

[1] The Bachog to its Aber, thence along Dyfngwm (apparently the Clywedog) to its source, are mentioned as part of the boundaries of Cyfeiliog in a charter of Gwenwynwyn's, dated 1201, by which he grants the pasturage of Cyfeiliog to the monks of Ystrad Marchell.

hamlet of Stay-a-little (or as it is generally called Stay-little) on its left, the main stream flows south through a deep confined valley to Rhyd y pinau, near which farm its waters are augmented on its right bank by

Afon Llwyd, which has its source almost at the foot of Carn bach Bugeilyn, and flows in an easterly direction for four miles. Three-quarters of a mile to the south of its Aber, the Clywedog is joined on the right bank by its second important tributary,

Afon Biga, which flows easterly for three-and-a-half miles, from the neighbourhood of Carn Biga, by the farmstead of Cwm Biga, joining the main stream near Aber Biga. A small stream called *Nant cwm gwair*, which joins the Biga on its right bank near Cwm Biga, forms a portion of the boundary line between the parishes of Llanidloes and Trefeglwys. From the mouth of this streamlet, the line proceeds along the course of the Biga to its mouth, thence along the Clywedog to the neighbourhood of Eblid, thence to its junction with the Severn the stream flows through the parish of Llanidloes.[1]

(B) *The Tarannon.*—This stream rises in the high moor-

Lewis Glyn Cothi, writing about 1470 (*Works*, p. 468), has the following allusion to it—

"I Bennant Bacho beunydd
Llechu'n ngrug Cwm Buga."

The learned editor (Gwallter Mechain) of the old poet's works has the following note: "*Pennant Bacho*, a dingle in the vicinity of Pumlumon; *Bacho*, vulgarly for *Bachwy*, a stream that joins the Severn (should be Clywedog). Alexander, King of Scotland, and Hugh, Earl of Chester, brought their forces in 1113 as far as Pennant Bacho in aid of Henry I, King of England, against Gruffydd, son of Conan, Prince of North Wales." See Powell's *History of Cambria*, p. 128, 4to."

[1] "Beneath Llan Ydloes it taketh in the Clewdogh from north-west, a water produced by the influence of four prettie brookes, whereof one is called Bacho, another Dungum, coming out of Lin Glaslin, the third Lhoid, rising in Lin Begilin, and the most southerlie called Bigga." *R. Holinshed*, 1574.

land of the same name, near Sarn Bigog, in the parish of Llanbrynmair, about two-and-a half miles south-east from the village of Llanbrynmair. From its source it flows southward, past the farmsteads of Tarannon and Dolgau, receiving numerous "prills" and streamlets on either bank, the largest of which, *Traws Nant*, adds to its waters on the right bank, below Dol gau. It still continues its course southward to the neighbourhood of the Pandy, where it is joined by another large brook, known by the name of *Nant Tan lan*, which is formed by two branches, the one rising near Bwlch y Van, flows to the north north-west for one-and-a-quarter miles, and unites with one of similar length (which flows eastward from *Llyn Derw llwydion*), below Tan'-coed, thence their united waters flow for about three-quarters of a mile before joining the larger stream, which then changes its general course to the east, through the narrow and picturesque valley of Llawr y glyn, being increased at the large, straggling, but beautifully situated hamlet of that name by the waters of *Nant y cwm*. The latter flows south by east through a narrow and beautiful little dingle, for a distance of about two miles. Leaving Llawr y glyn, and still continuing its course eastward, the Tarannon flows through a pleasant valley, by the historical mansions of Glan yr afon, Cil haul, Rhyd y carw and Talgarth, into the open, fertile valley of Trefeglwys. Leaving the village on the left, it is shortly afterwards joined by its next important tributary,

Nant Gleinant, as it is at present called, but which is no doubt the *Ole Nant* of several old documents, which will be noticed in a future chapter. This stream takes its rise on the southern slope of Gorsgoch, flows south, then east, and again south, past the chapel of Gleinant and the Vicarage, into the Tarannon, on its left bank. Length, two-and-three-quarters miles. From this point the Tarannon flows sluggishly eastward, through the flat valley, for about two-and-a-half miles, before it receives the water of the *Colwyn*, which

forms part of the boundary line between the parishes of Trefeglwys and Llanwnog.

The *Colwyn* rises on the southern slope of Bryncader, in the parish of Carno, and flows west by south-west to the neighbourhood of Llan Ioli, then it turns to the south-west, running through a deep ravine, past Street Faelog, again changing its course to the east flows by Belan, and then turning to the south, discharges its waters into the Tarannon. Length, four miles. About a quarter of a mile to the east the main stream is joined by the

Ceryst, which rises on the western foot of the Van (in the parish of Llanidloes), and curves round the base of the mount, through the vale of Manledd, past the famous Van mine, on its left bank, in an eastern direction, into the parish of Trefeglwys. It then formerly ran in a sinuous but sweeping curve to the north-east, through the vale of Trefeglwys into the Tarannon. In the year 1871, about five miles of its course was diverted into a deep artificial channel, for the better construction and safety of the line of railway connecting the Van mine with the Caersws station. Length, about eight miles. Its only affluent deserving notice is the *Gwden,* which rises near Bwlch y Van, and flows eastward by Cwmbyrnant and Glan Gwden into the Ceryst on its left bank, after a course of nearly two miles. It forms part of the boundary line between the parishes of Llanidloes and Trefeglwys. After receiving the waters of the Ceryst, the Tarannon flows for about three-quarters of a mile, and then empties itself into the Severn on its left bank. Length, about twelve miles.

Llyn Ebyr is the only lake in the parish. It occupies a deep, oval, depressed basin, surrounded by high wooded hills on its northern side, and richly cultivated fields, which slope to its edge on its southern side. When filled with water in the winter, it measures about half a mile in its greatest length, and about a quarter of a mile in breadth, its extent being estimated at about

fifty acres. It is situated about three miles north-east of the town of Llanidloes, and a mile and a half to the south of the village of Trefeglwys. Its pleasant situation, in addition to its being stocked with pike, perch, and eels, made it formerly a favourite resort for pic-nic and fishing parties. The *Wigdwr* brook joins it to the Severn.

Chap. II.—Archæological.

This parish, though limited in size, has perhaps, owing to its position as the shortest and easiest route from the mountains on the western limits of the county to the rich low grounds, become particularly rich in archæological relics. These may be conveniently classed under the following heads :—

Group of Tumuli.

On a plateau, washed by the upper waters of the Clywedog and its right-hand tributary, the Afon Llwyd, and about two miles to the north-west of the Dinas, there is a group of five tumuli.

The first of these is situated between the farms of Dolydd Llwydion and Nant yr hafod, about midway distant from both, on the left bank of the Llwyd. It is circular in form, about twenty-four yards in diameter, and about ten feet high. Upon making a small hole in the top, it appeared to be composed of a mixture of earth and stones. As far as is now known, it has not been opened.

The second tumulus, known as *Clap Mawr* (literally large lump) lies about half-a-mile to the north-east of No. 1, and occupies the summit of a gentle elevation. The rising ground which was chosen for its site, has probably given it its name, for its artificial portion, both in form and dimensions, is similar to that near Nant yr hafod. This mound, to judge from its prominent position, was probably used as a beacon station. Traces of excavation are still to be seen in this barrow;

a passage, sixteen or eighteen feet long, and some eight or ten feet wide, has been made, but the writer failed to obtain any information regarding the results in the neighbourhood. Subsequently, however, he found that it was reported that human bones, weapons, etc., had been discovered, but this report could not be traced to any trustworthy source, nor could it be ascertained by whom or at what time the passage alluded to was made.

About five hundred yards to the north-west of *Clap Mawr*, on a field belonging to Llwyn y gog farm, is another tumulus, which appears originally to have been, in size and form, a counterpart of those already described, but, unfortunately, the surrounding land having for some time been under cultivation, the occupier of the farm treating it like a heap of so much useless earth, submitted it to the levelling operations of the plough and harrow, until its elevation has become inconsiderable. When visited it was covered with a crop of oats.

On the grounds of *Dol Gwyddil*,[1] the Dol Gwyddel (or Gael's Mead) of the *Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd*, about three hundred yards to the north of the mound

[1] *Dol Gwyddil.* In speaking with a gentleman of the neighbourhood about the derivation of this name and the probable history connected with it, the writer received another explanation of the word, which, perhaps, embodying as it does some of the local traditions of the neighbourhood, would not be out of place if inserted as a note. If pronounced as the author of the *Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd* spells it, the people living in the vicinity would scarcely recognise it, their pronunciation being *Dôl gweidd il*, or *gwaudd il*, which in my informant's opinion is a corruption of *Dôl gwaedd mil*, which might be rendered literally the "mead of the shout of the thousand". This conjectural meaning would appear rather too far-fetched to be the true one, were it not to some degree supported by evidence derived from the names of places in its immediate neighbourhood, such as *Cefn lle'r gwydd*—a corruption of *Cefn lle'r gwaedd*, "ridge of the place of the shout"; *Maes ymddrisiel* (of the Ordnance Map), a corruption of *Maes maen tri siol*, *Anglicè*, "field of the stone of the three skulls". Upon the other side of the valley are two small farmsteads, called respectively *Lluest duallt*, "encampment of the dark ascent", and *Lluest fedw*, "encampment of the birches". Another gen-

mentioned in the last paragraph, are two other tumuli, situated about eight yards distant from each other, on a ridge overlooking the Clywedog. In form and size they are very similar to those already described.

These burial mounds are doubtless indications of a struggle or struggles, which took place not far from their sites, but at what period cannot easily be determined. The learned bishop of St. David's, in his interesting work above mentioned, gives it as his opinion that the name *Dol Gwyddil* is a memento of the occupation of the country by the Gael or Irish, a view which, if correct, points out this neighbourhood as the scene of one of those numerous combats which led to their expulsion from Wales. Later on in the history of the Principality, we have other indications that the vicinity of the Bacho and Clywedog was the scene of another struggle, between the Welsh on the one hand, and the English and the Scotch on the other. Henry I, having received complaints from his cousin, the Earl of Chester, that the princes of North Wales committed frequent devastations upon Cheshire, and Gilbert de Clare making similar mention of the trespasses committed by Owen Cadwgan's men in South-west Wales, "the English monarch, in a rage, swore that he would not leave one Welshman alive, either in North Wales or Powys. Intending to put this threat into execution, he assembled at Midsummer a large army, to which Alexander the Fierce, King of Scotland, brought a strong body of auxiliaries. This army marched in

tleman, writing about the same name, states that "when a child I spent hours in playing about the two tumuli referred to, and even then I felt considerable curiosity as to what might be buried beneath them, but I was told they contained the bones of a thousand warriors, who had been killed in a terrible battle on that meadow, and that the name of the farm was properly *Dôl gwae fil*—the meadow of woe to a thousand.....The pronunciation, however, is always *Dôl gweiddil.*" I think, however, the most probable meaning to be "the Irishman's meadow", and that it was the scene probably of a terrible combat in the successful struggle of Einion Gawr and his friends to rid the country of the Irish.

three divisions, respectively led by the Earl of Chester, with whom went the king of Scotland, by Gilbert de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, and by the King of England; the first division being directed against Gwynedd, the second against the unsubdued parts of Deheubarth, and the third against Powys. The approach of this tremendous host brought Meredydd ab Bleddyn to King Henry's feet, and sent Owen ab Cadwgan to King Gruffydd ab Cynan. Powys being thus disarmed, the English monarch joined his division to that of the Earl of Chester, and advanced into Gwynedd as far as Murcastel, while the Scottish king, acting in concert with them, *penetrated as far as Pennant Bachwy.* The inhabitants retired, with their cattle and goods, to the mountains, rocks, and woods, and King Gruffydd, with his warriors, watchfully guarded the rhiws and defiles, and cut off or repulsed all assailants. Baffled, harassed, and perplexed by Cymric strategy, King Henry gave orders for the erection of several castles, and made many vain attempts to conciliate the sovereigns whom he came avowedly to sweep from the face of the earth." This defeated expedition was made about the year 1113. (*History of Wales*, by J. Williams, 1869, 216-17. *History of Wales*, Wymes, ed. 1697, 140-1. *Works of L. Glyn Cothi*, 468.)

Earthworks.

The Dinas.—On the left hand side of the mountain roadway from Llanidloes to Machynlleth—a road conjectured by the late Mr. Longueville Jones to be identical with an old British trackway—near the fifth milestone stands the massy isolated hill known as the *Dinas.* It rises precipitously to a great height on its southern and eastern sides, where its base is washed by the river Clywedog, while it slopes more gently in a northern direction towards the turnpike road. This side of the mountain is defended by two strong lines of work, which originally extended some 800 yards round the north-western slope of the mountain, being

distant from each other from 100 to 150 yards, varying according to the nature of the ground. Nearly the whole of the two aggers of this extensive camp remain, no part of the hill as yet being under cultivation. The entrance was from the north-east, which is the most accessible part of the mountain. The space enclosed is between 800 and 900 yards long, and about 250 yards broad, covering an extent of more than forty acres. Reference to the Ordnance Map of the district will show the advantageous position occupied by this, probably the largest camp in the county, which defended the approaches by the valleys of the Clywedog and Tarannon to the uplands in the rear of it, and the fastnesses of Plynlimmon, whither its occupiers could easily retire, if driven from their positions in the low country, and whence they could easily issue for the purpose of making raids into the adjacent fertile valleys. From the summit of the hill the spectator may enjoy one of the most extensive and varied panoramic views in the neighbourhood, where fine and extensive views are the rule and not the exception.

Remains near the Faerdref fawr.—About three quarters of a mile north-east of the Dinas, on the right bank of a picturesque Nant, whose waters augment the Tarannon, near the Faerdref fawr farm, are remains which are generally believed to have been the result of Roman mining operations—a belief which has led mining speculators to seek for lead ore on the spot within the last few years. Dense tangled underwood, which covered the best-preserved portion of the remains, and the precipitous nature of the ground, prevented the writer from making a very careful examination; but he saw sufficient to lead him to believe that originally what remains formed an earthwork of three nearly parallel aggers, stretching from the right bank of the brook in a semi-circular sweep round the crest of the ridge into the adjacent fields, where cultivation has tended to obliterate their traces. The situation, admirable for defensive purposes, and the prox-

imity of the Dinas and Cefn Cloddiau, further confirm the belief that in connexion with those works they formed a chain constructed for securing the approaches from the lowlands to the mountainous districts.

Cefn Cloddiau.—Half a mile to the north-east of the remains described in the last paragraph, are the traces of another entrenched camp, advantageously situated on a tongue of high ground which juts into the glen, and commands the upper end of the Llawr y glyn valley. The best-preserved portion of this work is in a field belonging to a small farm known as *Cefn Cloddiau* (Ridge of the Ditches), the remainder is on an adjacent field belonging to the Pandy farm. The ground occupied by the earthwork has been under cultivation from a time beyond the memory of the oldest persons living in the neighbourhood, and so thoroughly has the plough done its work, that it is impossible to trace accurately its design and extent. Some forty-five years ago, while the farmer who then occupied the farm, assisted by his son (who is still living), were occupied in levelling the field, they found several "silver pieces", which they took to Llanidloes, and sold for the price of the old silver—the fate of hundreds of old coins found in the neighbourhood of the town. From its position, it is natural to suppose it to have been constructed as a post of observation, to watch the glen—possibly by the Britons, to keep an eye on the Romans, whose trackway must have left the glen for the mountains at a point not far distant from here. This, and the work on *Pen clun*, in the parish of Llanidloes, appear to have been outlying camps to the larger one on the Dinas.

Remains on the Gribbin.—A little less than a mile to the north-west of Cefn Cloddiau, upon the summit of a precipitous hill called the *Gribbin*, whose base is washed by the Tarannon, are traces of what the writer was informed were entrenchments, which, upon examination, he, however, found were not of sufficient strength to be of much service for defence. They are

most probably remains of mining or quarrying operations.

Remains in the valley of the Tarannon.—Mr. Hancock, in his paper "On the Roman Roads of Montgomeryshire", which appeared in the *Arch. Cambrensis* for 1848, p. 91, conjectured that the road leading from Caersws to *Maglona* went by Trefeglwys, but the late Mr. Longueville Jones, Mr. David Davies (of Caersws and Dylife), and other competent authorities, have indicated its true course up the valley of Afon Carno, while the track laid down on the Ordnance Map bends in a westerly direction, passing the village of Trefeglwys a little to the north, and appears to have been constructed chiefly for the purpose of connecting Caersws with the lead mines which were worked in the upper portion and upon the borders of the parish which is the subject of this paper. Leaving Caersws, the trackway runs almost due west for a distance of about a mile and a half, across the low land belonging to the Park farm, in the parish of Llanwnog, and, crossing the Colwyn, enters the parish of Trefeglwys near the small farm called *Pen y ffynnon.* Thence westward its course is by Cae Megen, a little to the north of Ffinant Isaf, to the neighbourhood of the hamlet of Gleinant, where for a short distance it is identical with the turnpike road. Further west the roadway has been traced to a field belonging to the Church-house farm, situated about a quarter of a mile to the north of Trefeglwys Church. This is the most westerly point at which the earth has been removed, and the pavement which constitutes the upper layer of the road laid bare. It disappears in a boggy tract of land, known as *Sarn y glyn* (Causeway of the glen), on the adjacent farm, and at a point a little further west its route is supposed to become identical with the present cartway leading from Trefeglwys to *Llawr y glyn* (Floor of the glen). It has been conjectured that some of the stones lying about Birchen house have been dug up in the fields belonging to that farm, through which the road passed; but

some of them, yet to be seen, are too large to have been used in the construction of the roadway, and a more probable origin has been already alluded to.

Of the five *Erect Stones* which existed some forty years ago in the neighbourhood of the village of Trefeglwys, and which are supposed to have some connexion with the old causeway, two alone occupy their original position; the first is that on a field belonging to the Fffinant, near Gleinant chapel, situated about sixty yards south of the trackway, which passes through the same field. This stone measures about six feet in height (out of the ground), and its four sides measure respectively four feet four inches, three feet eight inches, three feet two inches, and three feet seven inches; it tapers slightly from its base to the top, is a conglomerate, and bears no traces of an inscription. About three quarters of a mile to the east is another erect stone, situated on a field belonging to the Cyffiau, forty yards to the south of the turnpike road, and a short distance to the north of the trackway. It is not so large as that near Gleinant, standing five feet out of the ground, and its four sides measuring two feet eleven inches, two feet eight inches, two feet eleven inches, and two feet two inches. It bears no inscription. Trefeglwys utilitarians, with the usual disregard for the relics of by-gone days, have long ago removed one of the stones which formerly stood at the east end of the church, and have converted it into a post for the gate which opens into the churchyard; the stone upon Glangwden farm, described by the late Mr. Longueville Jones as a *Maen Col*, and that formerly existing upon Talgarth, have been removed and destroyed. The latter stone for some time resisted all efforts at its destruction, and only succumbed to gunpowder. Unfortunately, this spirit of destruction has not yet been laid, and it behoves those who are anxious to preserve the antiquities of the parish, to keep a watchful eye upon those who are so zealous for improvements, that they have no scruple in "improving" them off the face of the land.

Higher up the valley of the Tarannon, about a mile and a half to the west of the village, a short distance to the south of the line of trackway, and on the right bank of the river, stands the farm of *Cil haul*. On the grounds of this farm are to be found the *débris* of an old smelting furnace, similar to that mentioned by the late Mr. Davies, as having been discovered at Caersws. The writer has been repeatedly informed that flakes of lead were found among the cinders and dross scattered around the old furnace ; but an examination of portions of the *slag* found on the spot inclines him to believe that iron and not lead must have been smelted or worked here. The neighbouring hill, still known as the Forest, though now quite destitute of trees, was once covered with dense timber, so that every facility existed here for the conversion either of lead ore, brought thither from the hills higher up the valley, into pigs for more convenient conveyance, or for the changing of iron transported from distant blast furnaces for the purposes of the local blacksmiths.

That the Romans penetrated as far west, and were probably stationed at this spot, seems to be placed beyond doubt by a most remarkable "find" of coins, in close proximity to the site of the old furnace, which occurred in or about the year 1835. On one occasion one of the farm servants picked up a silver coin near the house, and others were found next day in an adjoining field. On the Saturday following this discovery, the horse of Mr. Bennett, the occupant of Cil haul, while waiting for his master at the horse block, pawed up the gravel beneath his feet, and laid bare an earthen vase, which was unfortunately broken, and its contents scattered about. Many of the coins were carried off by the servants, but the bulk of them were saved, amounting to about two hundred pieces, some of which, however, were broken in halves. These were afterwards deposited in an old-fashioned quart measure, which was suspended in the kitchen, and had its contents from time to time poured out and exhibited to her friends

by Mrs. Bennett (mother of the present tenant), who would invite them, upon their expressing an interest in the coins, to select for themselves those that they liked best. Many availed themselves freely of this liberty, and by this means the coins soon became scattered over the district. Mr. Bennett, of Glan yr Afon, had a considerable number of them in his possession, but gifts to friends have diminished their number to ten, which have been thus described by Mr. Barnwell in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, 417.[1]

"They are all of them denarii of various dates, but principally about the time of Trajan. They are poor in condition, and have been much rubbed, very probably during their sojourn in the quart jug.

"1. A denarius, of the family of Antonia, of the common type of a ship on *obverse*, and standards on the *reverse*.

"2. Vespasian. This coin is too much defaced to ascertain if T stands before *Vespasian*. The *reverse* has the caduceus and dates of office, and is a coin of common occurrence.

"3. Nerva. On *reverse* Justice sitting, and below the figure JUSTITIA. The name is illegible, but there is no mistaking the marked, peculiar features of this Emperor.

"4, 5, 6. Three denarii of Trajan, with dates of offices on *reverse*, one of which has Cos. v.

[1] "The great quantities of Roman coins which are found in this island, and which have been found for many ages, prove that there was no want of money in Roman Britain. They are usually found hoarded up in earthen vessels, each containing sometimes several thousand pieces. These had no doubt been concealed by the original proprietors, who were, by some accident or other, prevented from taking them from their hiding places. The great number of pots of Roman money found in almost every part of Roman Britain show that this was the ordinary manner of storing up money which was not in circulation. It was no doubt buried in the ground within the limits of the residence of its proprietor, or in some spot where it was not likely to be intruded upon."—*The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, p. 376.

"7. Hadrian. *Rev.* VOTA PVBLICA. This legend is the same as on two scarce gold coins of the same Emperor.

"8. Marcus Aurelius, also styled Antoninus on his coins, and usually recognised by the elaborate arrangement of his hair, which is very conspicuous in this instance. On the *reverse* are the dates of office.

"9. Lucilla, daughter of the last-mentioned Emperor, *Rev.* CONCORDIA, seated.

"10. A second brass coin of Titus or Vespasian, very much defaced.

"None of the above are of rare types, as might have been anticipated after the liberality of the former proprietress, in allowing her friends to select what they wished. As, with the exception of the consular denarius, the few remaining coins are so nearly of the same date, it is not improbable that the bulk of the original find was of the same character, and would, therefore, furnish a satisfactory proof of the occupancy of this part of the country by the Romans, soon after the final conquest of this part of the island."

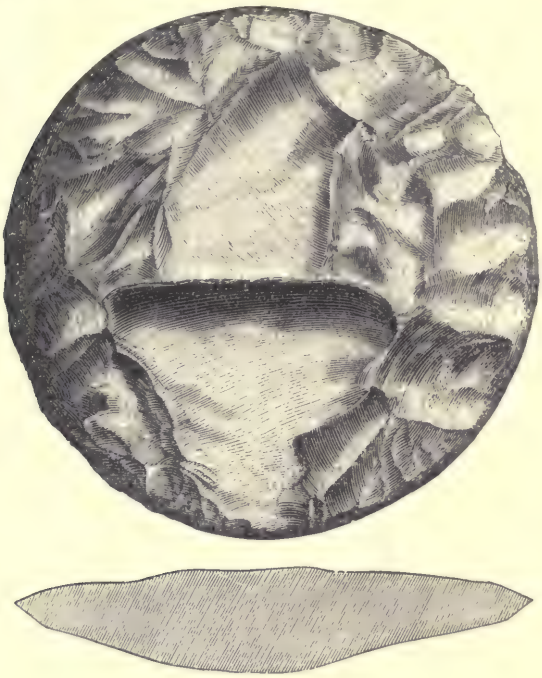
On the same farm (Cil haul) was discovered one of those small lanceheads, which are so small as to show that such lances were intended to be thrown, and not used as pikes or spears. This one, of which an accurate representation is here given, from a drawing by Arthur Gore, Esq., of Melksham, has a small loop on each side, one of which is slightly damaged; the other apparently exactly as it came from the mould. In some instances, these loops stand out more prominently, but at nearly a right angle, as the one figured, p. 496, fig. 364, of Wild's *Catalogue* of Animal Materials and Bronze in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, but which differs from it in other respects, such as the later forms of the blade, and the fact that the loops are placed close to the shoulder of the blade, and not, as in the present instance, so much lower down. It will be noticed, also, that there is no trace

of its having been secured by a pin to the wooden shaft. There are, indeed, one or two small perforations, which at first sight might be taken for rivet holes, but they are rather the results of imperfect casting or subsequent accident. The absence, however, of the holes through which the pin secures the head is explained by the two small side loops, by means of which little rings, connecting the shaft with the head, effected the same purpose as the more simple plug. The general proportions of the whole are good, and represent a favourable example of this form of blade. It measures in length five and a quarter inches, the diameter of the mouth of the socket being only five-eighths of an inch. The shaft must have been very slight, and hardly adapted for any other purpose but of being thrown. It is the property of Mr. Bennett, the present tenant of Cil haul.[1] (*Mont. Coll.*, iii, 432.)

About half a mile higher up the valley, on the same bank of the river, is the farm of Glan yr Afon, the property of Nicholas Bennett, Esq., where, in the spring of 1871, a beautiful flint implement, which is

[1] Another bronze spear-head, of precisely similar pattern, but apparently in a better state of preservation, was found by David Rees of Rhenc-y-mynydd, while cutting peat on *Waen gôch*, near Glaslyn, on Plinlimmon, in the month of May 1877, at a distance of between three and four feet below the surface of the turbary. Its proportions are good, the side loops being still nearly perfect, and no trace whatever to be seen of holes for securing it to its wooden shaft. It measures in length six and a quarter inches, the blade being four inches long

well represented in its full size by the accompanying woodcut and section, was found.



A labourer who was grubbing up a *rundel*, or decayed oak tree, in a coppice which is on the north side of a field called *Dol ty coch*, found the flint amongst the roots of the tree, several feet below the level of the ground. A short time previously a quern was found, a few hundred yards from the spot, but there are no appearances of ancient remains in this locality. The flint is about two inches in diameter, and is pronounced to be a remarkably fine specimen of a circular flint knife,—a

and one inch broad in its widest part; the diameter of the socket is five-eighths of an inch and three inches and a quarter deep. Another spear-head of the same material and pattern, a silver coin, and a pipe-head were found at the same time, but these are now lost. The spear-head is now the property of Mr. Nicholas Bennett of Glanyr-afon, to whom the writer is indebted for the above particulars.

form of somewhat rare type. Mr. John Evans, in his work on *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, p. 306, mentions several, and also figures two (figs. 257 and 258), which resemble this, but are not so perfectly circular.

This circular flint knife was exhibited at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, 13th February 1873. It was remarked that it had been formed by chipping over the whole of both faces. The whole of the periphery had been ground, so as to form a sharp edge, except in two places, where, for a short distance, the edge was left as it was chipped. Only a few of the roughnesses on the surface have been ground.

Mr. Bennett, of Glan yr Afon, has presented this interesting flint implement to the Powys-land Museum.

To return to the trackway—it quitted the glen about half a mile to the west of the hamlet of Llawr-y-glyn. Its most direct route for Dylife, where remains of Roman mining operations have been discovered, would be along the modern cart-road which goes by the foot of the earthwork on Cefn Cloddiau farm (in the neighbourhood of which are remains of what the country-people confidently assert to be old mines), but the line indicated by local tradition is identical with the township road on the left bank of the Tarannon, which leads to the peat-grounds on the neighbouring moor, and which is commanded by the Gribbin Hill. There are indications here of an ancient roadway—British or Roman—having taken this latter route; for there is a house on the immediate left of the cart-track called *Ty'n Sarn* (House of the Causeway), and further on upon the hill the names *Sarn fawr* (the large Causeway), and *Sarn-bigog*, occur. There also existed formerly two erect stones in the neighbourhood of the road; the one nearest the valley was called *Carreg y Sticcan* (from a mark upon it, which is said to have resembled a spoon), and the other, *Carreg hir* (long stone). The writer failed to find any traces of the former stone, and what was commonly known as Carreg

hir, he found to be a small erect stone, three or four feet high; but after a little searching, with the aid of a gentleman well acquainted with the locality, what appeared to be the true Carreg hir was discovered partially embedded in the ground, near the spot indicated on the Ordnance Map. This stone measures about thirteen feet in length, and four feet six inches in its greatest breadth. As it is on the confines of the parishes of Trefeglwys and Carno, it probably was a boundary mark.

On the southern slope of the forest, rather more than a mile to the south of Cil haul, on the land of a small farm known as *Cwm byr nant*, are still to be found large quantities of slag, similar to that found near the old furnace on the first-named farm. On visiting Cwm byr nant, and procuring specimens of the slag, the writer became convinced that it was iron, and not lead, scoria which composed the heaps of refuse on this site. Several spindle-whorls, and other stone implements, most of them now lost, have been found by Mr. Jones, the tenant of this farm, while ploughing.

ANCIENT WELSH POETRY,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF POWYSLAND.

By denizens of the outer world the pursuit of Antiquarian or Archæological Science is often sneered at as a dry one, or laughed to scorn as unprofitable. But to no branch of it is, perhaps, such a judgment held to be more peculiarly appropriate than that of Genealogy. What boots it, now that the Knight's "good sword is rust, and his bones are dust, and his soul is with the Saints, we trust", to show what coat of arms he bore on his shield, or by what tinctures or differences distinguished from those who battered his brains, or whose brains he battered? Or, by means of long and painfully prepared tabular columns of obsolete and often uncouth names, to trace triumphantly our connexion with him by blood, unless, indeed, it be a matter of the last importance to show, to the satisfaction of a court of law, our particular title to spend and enjoy the broad lands he may have left behind him, or to get them out of the grip of others whose pedigree, unlike our own, is proved to be out of the perpendicular?

Without entering into any elaborate defence of the special advantages to be derived from genealogical studies, it may yet be remarked that they share with science generally in the hard necessity of threading its painful and toilsome way through many a dry series of names and facts, which, isolated, and in process of collection, may appear purposeless and unattractive, yet, when brought into full combination, or into connexion with others belonging to kindred subjects, as of history and literature, become unexpectedly striking in point of curiosity and interest. The dry bones of

archæology or genealogy become suddenly clothed with the more human and fleshly superstructures of architecture, of history, or of biography. The "*vox et prætera nihil*" of a past age is presented before our wondering eyes as a living character, with all its moving principles present to us of action or of suffering; fitting each into its proper place in the succession of events with the precise tenacity of a keystone, and thus confirming or enlarging our previous apprehension of their tenour and consequences. Thus viewed, they become, as poetry has been said to be, though doubtless in a subordinate degree, the handmaids of History; nay, all of these may be said with truth, when brought into harmonious action, to shine respectively, with a reciprocally reflected light, upon each other.

It was with the feeling that light of this nature might be thrown on the investigations from other sources into the growth, origin, and relations, linking each to each, of the institutions and inhabitants of Powysland, that research has been made into the voluminous collections existing in the British Museum and elsewhere, of the contemporaneous Welsh poetry of the earliest and subsequent centuries; nor has the search, though attended with less success than might possibly have been hoped for, been otherwise than more or less fruitful. Much, doubtless, remains to be done in this direction, and considerable additions may be expected to our knowledge from the attention which the study of these writings is beginning to attract among scholars. Meantime, the publication of some of them is desirable, such especially as bear upon matters of recent enquiry, though, it may be, but in a cursory or even fragmentary form. And as such, at the present moment, we have selected a few which may help to elucidate the life and popular influence which must have been widely diffused and exercised among and beyond the limits of the population of Powysland, from the thirteenth century to the sixteenth, by its great Abbeys of Ystrad Marchell and

Valle Crucis, her more beautiful, and yet more illustrious daughter.

Among these collections there are poems addressed to the Abbots of several great Abbeys, some of which have already been given to the world in an English dress in different publications. Of the four here presented to our readers, the first, addressed to David ap Owen, Abbot of Ystrad Marchell, of whom some account has been given in vol. vi of these Collections, is by William Egwad, a contemporary bard of whom little is known, and who has left but little behind him. Like the two others, he speaks in a highly exaggerated strain of the hospitality of the subject of his panegyric, and of the magnificence of his banquets. From them we learn that the High Festivals of the Church, especially those of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, were solemnized by gatherings of the people of all classes from the surrounding country, during which the Monks kept open house, entertaining each class suitably to their degree. The mornings were devoted to the religious duties of the Festival, of which it appears, from the allusions to the eloquence and learning of the Abbots, that preaching to the assembled concourse formed no unimportant a part; while the afternoons were occupied with the supply of material wants, supplemented, doubtless, by games and amusements, which would be restrained from undue license by the presence and authority of the Clergy; and of which we may be sure that music, vocal and instrumental, formed a predominant element, under the guidance and superintendence of the "Clerwyr", the Bards or minstrels, who delighted to flock to such assemblies, and to recite or sing their compositions to the accompaniment of the "crwth" (crowd) or of the harp. That such was the purpose of some of those now extant appears from the repetition at the end of the first stanza in the MS. of the burden of the song, which was probably taken up by the audience, as well as by the light and jaunty style both of metre and language,

which are thus fully accounted for by the object for which they were composed.

Awdl i Ddafydd ap Owain Abad Ystrad Marchell.[1]

Pwy Abad gwastad gwestiwn ond Dafydd,
Un etifedd Catwn,
Pa fan, pwy a ofynwn,
Pwy y sy nas passia hwn?

2.

Passio wnaeth heblaw pwys neb,
Piau'r gair pwy orau i gyd?
Pwys ei wisg passiai'r Esgyb,
Pais o aur pur passia 'r Pab.

3.

Passia 'r Pab yno pob annedd blodau;
Pob rhannau, pob rhinwedd;
Piau'r wlad pwy orau ei wledd?
Pwy yno Bennod pob bonedd?

4.

Bonedd mawr beunydd y mae,
Blanet Duw nef, o blant Nôe,
Bid oed hir i Abad y tai,
Brig canol Aberconwy.

5.

Aber melusder mawl Awstin bregeth,
Brigog o'r Celynin;
Aur yw lled ar y Lladin,
Arglwydd gweilch a'r gwleddau gwîn.

6.

Gwîn ugeinrhyw a gawn ganrhodd,
Gwîn o Asia a gynhesodd;
Gwîn o Beris, gwn, a barodd;
Gwîn o Ermyn a gawn ormodd.

7.

Gwîn a llyn gwenyn a gaid ar ei ginio,
Gwîn Peitio gan pottiaid;
Gwîn o ran Gynan a roes,
Gwîn gannoes gan y gweiniaid.

8.

Wrth i'r gweiniaid ag anhael erioed
Yno rhoed yn wr hael;
Wrth rhodd a gwahodd, i gael eu pwyso,
Y passiodd y trihael.

[1] From *Additional MS.* No. 14970, in the British Museum.

(Translation.)

Ode to David ap Owen, Abbot of Ystrad Marchell.

By William Egwad.

Can it be questioned what Abbot is equal to David?
One worthy to succeed S. Catwg?
What person, in what place, we may ask,
Is there whom he doth not surpass?

2.

He that surpassed all beyond compare; on Sunday
He hath the best word of every one;
The weight of his vestment exceeds that of Bishops;
His robe of pure gold surpasses the Pope's.

3.

He surpasses the Pope, who is the abode of all the flowers,
Of all the virtues, in all their parts:
Who in the country hath the best banquet?
Who is at the head of all its nobility?

4.

High nobility faileth not for a day:
It is a planet of Heaven's God, it comes of the sons of Nöe.
Long be the life of the Abbot of the House,
Which is the central Branch of Aberconwy.

5.

His sermon in praise of S. Austin flowed with sweetness,
Branching from Celynin;
In Latin he is golden-tongued,
The Lord of brave spirits over banquets of wine.

6.

Of wine of twenty kinds we receive a hundred gifts;
With wine from Asia are we gladdened,
Wine from Paris I know he hath produced,
Of wine from Germany we have more than enough.

7.

On his table are wine and the liquor of bees;
Wine of Poitou in flagons;
Wine that Cynan would distribute hath he given;
To the sick, wine of a hundred years old.

8.

To the sick and niggardly ever
Has he there been a bountiful man;
In gifts and hospitable deeds, if weighed in the balance,
The Three Generous Ones[1] would he excel.

[1] Rhydderch Hael, Nudd Hael, and Mordaf Hael.

9.

Bernid hael, barned i hwn
Bywyd a rhent bedair-rhan;
Brau garw a braint brig-aur bren
Bonedd braisg beunydd eu bron.

10.

Bron o henwaed y Brenhinoedd,
Blaid ceirw ifaingc, blodau crefydd,
Bar cannoes Aberconwy,
Bywyd dyfwy yr Abad Dafydd.

11.

Pwy Abad naw gwlad yn ei glos?
P'le, gwn, yr wyl, p'le cawn wres?
Pwy orau llen piau 'r llys?
Pur ei rodd pwy orau ei ran?

12.

Pob rhent, pob rhodd,
Pob man, pob modd,
Parodd puro:
Pob bryn, pob bro,
Pab a dynnodd
Pawb dano.

13.

Pa waed, pa wydd,
Pa sant, pwy sydd,
Peunydd pennaf;
Proffwyd praffaf
Piau 'r crefydd,
Pwy yw 'r cryfaf?

14.

Brisg Ieirll braisg oedd;
Braugoed brig oedd
Breisgoed breisgaf;
Pryd a brydaf,
Bid punnoedd
Abad pennaf.

15.

A'i nerth yn wir,
A'i sel oes hir,
A gwir a gaf:
Aur hwn, yr haf,
A'i ddwy sir,
A ddewisaf.

9.

Bountiful hath he been judged, adjudged then let him be
Life and revenue fourfold:
Free to excess, with the privilege of a golden-branched tree,
Is nobility with its constant largeness of heart.

10.

Heart that comes of the ancient royal stock;
His subjects are youthful heroes, blossoms of the Faith,
May the life of the Abbot David
Grow to a hundredfold the duration of Aberconwy.

11.

Who is the Abbot whose enclosure contains [denizens of] nine countries?
Where else am I assured of the Festival? where else am I warmly received?
What other mansion is owned by the best of Churchmen,
Whose gift is pure, whose distribution is perfect?

12.

With all his revenue, with every gift,
In all places, and by all means,
Hath he caused to be purified
Every hill, every region;
Like the Pope, he hath drawn all men under him.

13.

What a lineage! what a presence!
What a Saint! who is he?
The chiefest of chieftains,
The greatest of prophets,
Religion possesseth the man who is strongest of all!

14.

His path is that of great nobles;
Yet frail is the wood
Of the greatest branches
Of the greatest trees:
A prophecy will I sing:
In wealth may he be the first of Abbots!

15.

Of a truth shall his might
Long endure, and his sight,
And true shall it be;
In the summer, his gold
For my choice will I hold,
In the faith of his constancy.

16.

Dewis Abad dwy oes obaith,
Dwyn ei deiriaith dan ei doriad,
Aur yw porffor ar wr perffaith,
Eurwr dalaith yw'r adeiliad.

17.

Eryr i gael aur ar ei gôb,
Ni wn Esgob yn un wisgiad,
Da yr ai goron Duw ryw gariad,
Dewi wynebwr da iawn Abad.
Duw a bair, a Mair, ym mwriad am hael,
Dwy oes ei adael da ei osodiad.

18.

Sant o ragoriaeth Seintwar gariad,
Siaron a Dafydd sy o'r un dyfiad;
Saith annedd gwinwledd, saith gan wlad, tano,
Saith ugeint heibio, saith gant Abad.

19.

Can mil o'i genedl can aml ganiad,
Cawn aur o 'i drysor cynnal drwsiad,
Can gwin fal brenhin lle bu rad bob gwaith,
Can pib ar unwaith cawn bob pryniad.

20.

Caf enw at Arglwydd cyfnod teirgwlad,
Can wyl a gostio cynnal gwastad;
Can rhagor doctor yn dad crefyddwyr,
Can oes i Eryr cynnwys eurad.

21.

Nid un eu gwladoedd dawn gweledíad,
Nid un air a hwn na derw na'i hâd,
Nid un win Brenin Breuad doethineb,
Nid un gyweirdeb, nid un gordiad.

22.

Hwn sy orau heb enwi siarad,
Hwn sy haelaf o'r hen seiliad,
Hwn piau 'r gorau ragoriad pob swydd,
Hwn ydyw Arglwydd henw o deirgwlad.

23.

Da Nadolig y daw yn daliad
Dioer y Calan, da yw'r coeliad,
Da i mi 'r Pasg mewn diymwad aur ynn',
Da yw y Sulgwyn, nid oes eilgwad!

24.

Da wr heddyw dioer rhoddiad,
Da iawn y fory diwan fwriad,
Da beunydd y rhydd aur rhad heb orphen,
Da fo ei ddiben, Dafydd Abad!

WILIAM EGWAD, a' i cânt.

16.

I wish the Abbot two lives, my hope is
That he may bring the three languages under his care;
Golden is the purple on this perfect man,
The district is enriched by his edifice.

17.

Like the Eagle, he wears gold on his cope:
I know of no Bishop so vested;
Well may God's crown descend upon such love,[1]
May Saint David be the protector of so good an Abbot;
God, of his bountiful purpose, and Mary will cause
That he be left well established for two generations.

18.

A Saint is he, holy and gentle, excelling in charity,
Sharon and David are of the same growth,
Seven abodes of the wine-feast,
Seven hundred lands are under him,
He is Abbot of seven twenties, beside seven hundreds.

19.

Were there a hundred thousand of his race, so many would be his grants;
From his treasure we obtain gold for our adornment;
A hundred wines, each time, where his favour, like a King's, hath rested,
A hundred pipes at once, at every purchase, do we obtain.

20.

At the appointed time I shall be named to the Lord of the three countries,
Who is equal to the cost of maintaining a hundred Feasts,
Who is the Father of a hundred excellent Doctors, religious men,
May the Eagle, in whom grace indwells, possess a hundred lives!

21.

Not one in their lands hath his gift of vision,
Not one—root or branch—hath his reputation,
Not a single king hath his ready wisdom,
Not one his rectitude—not one his retinue.

22.

He is the most accomplished speaker that can be named,
Of the old foundation he is the most munificent;
He holds the first rank of excellence in every office,
He bears the name of Lord of the three countries.

[1] The Abbot's rich vestments are treated here as pious offerings made to God.

23.

Happy the time, when it comes, to keep Christmas!
Happy the belief that the New Year will not be cold!
Happy will Easter be to me, for it will undeniably bring gold!
Happy is Whitsuntide—that also precludes denial!

24.

To-day he is a good man, with his warm munificence,
To-morrow will he be very good, without inconstancy of purpose;
Good gold every day will he incessantly give,
Good be the Abbot David in his end!

The next poem is by Gutyn Owen, the famous Bard and Historian of Basingwerk, and Bard also by special appointment to the Abbey of Valle Crucis. Thirty of his compositions are found in a folio MS. volume in the British Museum, of which we know, from his autograph at the end, stating the fact, that the greater part was written by himself, prior to the year 1488. Of these, as many as six were addressed to the Abbot David of Valle Crucis, and no fewer than seven to his successor, Abbot John. Of the latter, printed in *Gorchestion y Beirdd*, the purport is to request the present, or loan of a horse, and begins as follows:—

John, of the Saintly host, whose name
For lavish gifts is known to fame,
Of all the learned, Richard's son,
Where'er he be,'s surpassed by none.
Of feasts the Edwin, 'tis thy lot,
To rule Egwestl, favour'd spot,
With hand like Dervel's, thou dost fill
With grace the ancient Cross's hill.
For holy men a Heav'n you'd think
The dwelling on the river's brink,
And at the banquet that you see
The Lord of Mercy's company.
In blood, Rhiwabon's John, you mount,
To Martin's old monastic fount:
Nor Kings nor Barons can excel
The wine thou dost bestow so well.
My parentage is of thy stock,
Thy nephew, chipped from off thy block;

From Griffith, and Meredith's strength,
Our grandsires give our kinship length;
By Iorwerth's and Ednyfed's course
We grandsons bloom with Nannau's force.

The rest of the poem is occupied with a spirited description of the courser, which, if he succeeds in obtaining of the Abbot, the Bard ends with a promise to become his man-at-arms.

The next, of which we can present but a prose translation, is curious for its reference to the architectural richness and beauty of the Abbey, for which he appears to intimate that it is partly indebted to the piety and munificence of David himself, as though he had made additions to the building.

AWDL I DDAFYDD, ABAD GLYN EGWESTL, O WAITH GUTYN OWAIN.

1.

Oediog fo 'r enwog o fronnydd y Groes
Mewn grâs, a llawenydd;
Oedran Addaf ar Ddafydd
Y rhoer, y Fwyalch, a 'r Hydd.

2.

Dafydd, oed yr Hydd ar hwn,
Mwnai a roes mwy na' i ran;
Ei glôd, ymhob gwlad, am hyn
A rifwyd, fal gro 'r afon.
} Prost Cyfnewidiog.

3.

Afon, o lasfedd, i'w yfed a gawn,
Gwin, osai, a chlared;
Meddyglyn rhwydd ynn' y rhêd,
Pob da esmwyth, pob dismed.

4.

Dismed, ag yfed a gaf,
Wttres gwîn, ni âd tros gof;
A chael aur rhodd uwchlaw rif,
A byd yn ail bod yn Nef.

5.

I'w Nef, y gwyl ef, ag i 'w wledd, y daw
Dwy Bowys, a Gwynedd;
Rhif y graian, i 'w annedd,
Rhif y gwlith yw 'r fendith a fêdd.

6.

Y fendith, drwy gyfiawnder,
A gafas Nudd ag Ifor;
Ar Ddafydd, rif sydd o sêr,
Ag a roir mwy na gro'r mor.

7.

Rhif y gro a fo ar fywyd ei oes
Heb eisiau na chlefyd:
Y gorau uwchlaw 'r gweryd,
Am aur, o Abadau 'r byd.

8.

Aur fynychle yw 'r Fynachlog, } Clogyr-
A'i Chor sy well na Chaer Sallog; } nach.
A drud dorriadau,
Y dail a 'r delwau, } lliosog.
A lleisiau

9.

Adeiliadaist Dduw dyledog,
A theg crysau i 'w thai croesog,
A brynodd brenin
Cywaethog ei win, } neu Bowls enwog.
Ail ei Sîn

10.

Aur Tŷ Iesu ar tywysog
A gyfrennir yn gyfrannog;
Y gwaith main, a 'r gŵydd,
Yr â, a llys rhydd, } sydd Swyddog.
Os Dafydd

11.

O foliannau Nef, fal Enog,
Y pwysa fydr Powys Fadog:
O eiliad Iolo,
Ar fawl y gŵyr fo, } addefog.
Weddio 'n

12.

Ei Dŷ addas glân, diddos glôg,
A' i nen gywraint, a wnai 'n gaerog:
Yr Haul yn y rhiw,
A' i adail ydyw, } fal gwen llôg.
A gwyn lliw

13.

Oes rhyw faenwaith, îs Rhyfoniog,
A'i wenllys hoyw, win llysieuog?
A'r byd o'r bwydau
A gair, o'r gorau, } trugarog?
A geiriau

14.

O bedwar cwrs yw bwydau 'r cog
A 'n gwirodydd, o Win gwridog;
Ei lynn fal Ynyd,
I bob rhai, bob pryd, } fedd hafog.
Oedd hefyd

15.

Arglwydd grasol, gwleddau gwresog,
A gar dynion yw'r gwr doniog;
Y Gwr i 'w garu,
A roes yr Iesu, } 'n hir oediog.
I' w adu.

ODE TO DAVID, ABBOT OF VALLE CRUCIS.
By GUTTYN OWAIN.

1.

Long live in grace and joyfulness the illustrious David of the hills of the Cross: may he be granted the life-time of Adam, of the Blackbird, and of the Hart.

2.

David—may the age of the Hart be his!—hath bestowed money, more than was his portion; his praise, therefore, in every land, has been reckoned like the gravel of the stream.

3.

A stream of blue mead do we obtain, wine, liquor, and claret; of Metheglin, that freely flows to us, every luxurious comfort, every dish of meat.

4.

Dishes of meat, and drink, do I receive; the flow of wine, it shall not be unremembered; and gifts of gold, out of number, and a life that is second to being in Heaven.

5.

To his Heaven, and to his Feast, will he watchfully provide that Gwynedd, the two Powyses shall come; in number as the sand, to his abode; in number as the dew, are the blessings which he possesses.

6.

The blessings, through righteousness, that Nudd and Ivor obtained, are bestowed on David, in number as the stars, in number greater than the pebbles of the sea.

7.

May the days of his life equal those of the pebbles, without or want or sickness: the best of all Abbots in the world for gold.

8.

A place where gold is freely current is the Monastery, and its Choir exceeds Caer Sallog's,[1] and rich are the carvings of the leaves, and of the statues, and numerous are the voices.

9.

Thou hast built a noble fabric for God, with fair flowing robes, for his Cruciform House, which a King hath purchased, who is rich in his wine. It is equal to Sheen,[2] or the renowned St. Paul's.

10.

The gold of the House of Jesus, and of its Superior, are distributed so that all participate; the work of stone, and of timber, and the dwelling-house will all go on freely, so David be in office.

11.

In the praises of Heaven, like Enoch, he outweighs all Powys Fadog; with the constructive harmony of Iolo is he acknowledged to be familiar in praise and in prayer.[3]

12.

Like a cloak is the shelter of his house, decorous and pure, with its skilfully wrought roof, which he has walled about: with the sun on the hill, and its bright hue, his edifice is like a blest Sanctuary.

13.

Is there any stone-work to be compared with this, below Rhufoniog, with its bright fair mansion, and luscious wine? and its world of meats, and its passing fame, and its compassionate speech?

14.

In four courses come the dainties of the cook, and the blushing wine of our cellarman; his liquor, as in Shrove-tide, is for every one, at all times, and mead also in plenty.

15.

A gracious lord, warm-hearted in banquets, who loves mankind, is the gifted man: a man to be loved, whom Jesus hath given, to be left to us in length of days.

We have been unable to discover any direct statement in the writings of Guto 'r Glyn to show that,

[1] Said to be Old Sarum. The place is connected in British tradition with the introduction of Christianity into Britain by the family of Caractacus.

[2] "Sin, *sumi videtur à nomine monasterii* Sheene *juxta Londinum.*" Dr. Davies' *Lexicon.* Or perhaps it may mean the royal palace of Sheen.

[3] Iolo Gôch?

like Gutyn Owain, he held a special appointment as domestic Bard to the Abbey of Valle Crucis, in the immediate neighbourhood of which he was born, at Llan St. Ffraid Glyn Ceiriog, whence he derived the appellation, whereby he has become so celebrated, of Guto (or Griffith) of the Glen. But that he was in high favour with the monks is apparent from the poems, seven in number, extant, addressed to the Abbots; six to David ab Iorwerth, and one to John ab Richard. And that he held such an appointment would seem almost certain from the fact that he was selected to compose the well-known poem, published with a translation in the *Iolo MSS.*, with the view to obtain a loan from the Abbot of Neath of his precious copy of the Seint Greal for the Abbot of Valle Crucis. He visited also most of the other Monasteries in Wales and on the borders. Besides the poem addressed to the Abbots of Ystrad Marchell and Valle Crucis already referred to, there is one to the Abbot of Shrewsbury, and two to the Abbot of Strata Florida, while Maenan is mentioned as a spot for which he entertained a peculiar affection in the former of the two here selected for publication. It expresses the gratitude of the author for a present of a small ornamental buckler and sword, such as were worn in his time for display, rather than for use;[1] and after a graphic description of the two weapons, concludes with an unwonted exhibition of pathos, in terms which prove the composition to have been a work of his declining years.

Cowydd I Ddafydd, Abad Llanegwestl, i ddiolch am fwcled.

Yr eryr llwyd ar wyr llen
Maelor, ag allor Collen;
Mae plâs i 'r mab hael Iesu,
Mae yngwlad Iâl un Angel du.
Mae anrhydedd yn rhedeg,
Mae gras Duw ymhant y Groes deg.

[1] Chaucer, in his *Forester*, speaks of a very small round shield, which was worn only for defence in the chase, and on the hand, not on the arm.

Yno y tyfo oed Dafydd
Abad hwy na bywyd hydd,
Yn dderwen îr o dri nerth,
O goed aur, a gwaed Iorwerth.
Gwra yw fo i 'r gaer falch,
Glyn Egwestl galonawg gwalch.
Oes wr well îs awyr iach?
Oes un tyddyn santeiddiach?
Ar deir gwlad yr wyd arglwydd,
Abad am aur rhâd mor rhwydd.
Euthym a deuthym o 'r daith
I'w fro 'r Wyl, a fry'r eilwaith
Bwriodd i'm, ni bu rodd wall,
Bedeir-rodd Abad arall.
Cefais arf cofus Hiriell,
Clwyd ddur o fwcled oedd well.
Y mae wybren i 'm obry,
A gwaith gwe fraith y go' fry;
Olwyn y cledd ar lun clo,
Urddas clun yw 'r ddesgl hono.
Y drych o Iâl, a' i dri clych,
A dyr egin drwy ei ogylch.
Mae lle nyth i 'm llaw ynol.
Maneg wen, mewn ei ganol.
Annedd i 'm bysedd barawd,
Ar gefn dwrn, rhag ofn dyrnawd.
Pennau i freichiau o 'r fron,
Pelydr haul plaid yr hoelion.
Pob gordd yn pwyaw heb gam,
Prikswng y siop o Wrecsam.
Teg yw 'r anrheg a roes,
Cynghrair o Bant yr hen Groes.
Ag ni bu fwcled gwyn bach
Ar frenin arf wirionach.
Y llafn oedd i Ruffydd Llwyd,
O waith ymladd ni theimlwyd.
Mae byrr gledd i 'r mab o 'r Glyn,
A chryn dorch ni chûr undyn,
Nid âf i drin, nid wyf drwch,
Heb y rhodd a bair heddwch.
Nid âf fi, nid wyf annoeth,
I'm haiarn wisg a'm hyrn noeth.
Nid er gwg y doir ag ef,
Nid er ymladd, neu dromlef;
Er ei ddwyn arwydd einioes,
A'i roi 'n grair ar wain yn groes.

Lleuad yr Abad a' i rodd,
Llen wych a'm llawenychodd.
Llawenydd llywiai einioes,
Llawer rhent i 'r llaw a' i rhoes.
Ni werthaf fwcled Dafydd,
Nis rhof ddeunaw oes yr hydd.
Ni chraiff bwngler o glerwr,
Nis gwisg ond hy was a gwr,
Mae i mi, gydag ysgien,
Des dlws yn Llan Egwestl wen;
Ei hoffrwm oll, hoff yw 'r fan,
A wnaf yno, neu' i Faenan;
Mae Adda Frâs ym medd fry,
Minnau yn Iâl mynwn wely;
A'm bwcled, a'm bywiog cledd,
Yn arfau maen, ar fy medd.

GUTTO'R GLYN ai cant.

A POEM IN WHICH DAVID AB IEUAN AB IORWERTH, ABBOT OF VALLE CRUCIS, IS THANKED FOR THE GIFT TO THE BARD OF A BUCKLER AND SWORD.

'Tis an Eagle who presides over the learned men
Of Maelor and the Altar of Collen.
In the munificent son of Jesus I possess a sable-robed angel;
In the land of Yale is his mansion.
Thine honour hath rapid advancement,
In the fair dell of the Cross is the grace of God.
There may the life of Abbot David
Grow longer than the age of the Hart!
A vigorous Oak is he, of three periods of strength,
Of a golden forest, and of the blood of Iorwerth.
To the proud fortress is he wedded—
The large-hearted Falcon of Egwestl's Vale.
Is there a man more excellent, a habitation
More holy, under the pure heaven?
Thou art lord over three territories,
An Abbot so generous in largess of gold!
I went, and I returned from my travel,
To his country, and went up a second time to the Feast.
Not scant was his bounty—he bestowed upon me
The gift fourfold of another Abbot.
I received a weapon that would call to mind the angel Uriel,
A plate of steel for a buckler better than his.

Beneath I have the sky,
And the fret-work of the smith above.
The hilt of the sword is like a lock;
Its disk adorns my thigh;
In it is mirrored Yale, with its three bells,
And thro' its rim doth vegetation burst.
Behind, in its centre, is a place,
Like a white glove, for my hand to nestle in,
A ready retreat for my fingers
From the risk of a blow, on the back of my fist.
From my arms to my breast do the heads
Of the nails reflect the sun-beams,
All striking true as a mallet,
The pricksong[1] of Wrexham's shop.[2]
Fair is the present he hath made me,
A token from the Vale of the ancient Cross.[3]
Ne'er has been a truer weapon worn by a King
Than my buckler bright and small.
To Gruffydd Llwyd the blade belonged,
Ne'er hath it felt the work of war.
The Son of the Glyn[4] owns a short sword
That will harm no one, with a waving chain.
I am not fierce, I go not out to fight,
Save with the gift that will ensure me peace.
I will not go—I am not silly—
Into my iron dress, with my bald pate.
The Abbot's gift hath made me glad,
Shaped like the moon, a noble protection.
May many a rent fall to the hand that gave it,
The joy of my declining age!
I will not sell the buckler of David—
Not for the hart's nine lives will I give it.
No bungler of a minstrel shall grasp it,
None but a man—and a bold one—shall wear it.
In fair Llan Egwestl do I possess,
Together with the sword, a string of beads;[5]
On that spot will I offer them all,

[1] "*Pricksong*, a song set to music."—Johnson's *Dict.* "He fights as you sing pricksongs, keeps time, distance, and proportion."—*Romeo and Juliet.*

[2] Leland speaks of "Wrexham treuly caullid Wrightelesham", as having in it "good Bokeler Makers".

[3] *Eliseg's Pillar.*

[4] The Bard himself, a denizen of the Glyn.

[5] In plain prose—"I will say my Rosary".

For I love it, or else at Maenan ;[1]
There hath Adda Fras[2] a raised monument,
In Yale would I also have my bed,
And my buckler, and my sword, living still,
As my arms, cut in stone, over my grave!

The last poem furnishes a pleasing confirmation of a personal anecdote, which is precious to us not only from the glimpse which it supplies into the character of the man, whose calm, holy, and mortified features are still visible through the dilapidated lineaments of his features as portrayed in the monumental effigy preserved to us in its puritanical disfigurement, presumably during the civil war of Charles I, in the Cathedral of St. Asaph, but also from the rarity of such anecdotes of the Abbots of our ancient monasteries. Tradition says that the Abbot, walking one morning in the garden of the Abbey, came upon the Bard sitting in an arbour; and that to his enquiry what were his thoughts, the Bard replied, "I am composing an ode in honour of yourself." "Oh, then," said the Abbot, "let it not be in honour of me, but compose one rather to the glory of God." We may gather, perhaps, from the internal evidence of the poem, evinced in the change of the subject, which at the outset is the praise of the Abbot, and suddenly devolves into a sublimer and more spiritual strain, that this is the very composition referred to in the story which, with some slight variation, is actually introduced into it.

I'r Abad Dafydd; or, Cowydd am foliannu Duw yn unig.

Mae un cyn yma yn cynal
Yn moli Saint ym Mhlas Iâl,

1 Maenan Abbey, whither the Monks of Conway migrated, by order of Edward I.

2 *Anglicè* "Adam the Stout". Probably he is to be identified with Adam the Abbot, a fragment of the inscription on whose tomb is given in the account of Valle Crucis Abbey, in Vol. i, of *Archæologia Cambrensis*. He has left some poems called "Brutiau" or "Presages" behind him, which may be inferred to have been more highly esteemed by his contemporaries than by posterity, from the frequency with which they refer to them.

Oen ei ferned yn farnwr,
A naddur gerdd a wnair gwr.
O gwna Dafydd gywydd gwiw,
Ef a' i rydd i Fair heddyw.
Gwae a wyddys gywyddol,
Gwae ni aeth gân ynîol.
Moli y bûm ymylau byd,
Malu son melus enyd,
A chablu, er yn chweblwydd,
Erchis i'm eiriach y swydd.
'Taw,' heb hwn, 'atteb henaint;
'Tro, fal Sawl, trwy foli Saint.'
Erchi i'm, a 'i orchymyn,
Foliannu Duw o flaen dyn,
A rhoir gerdd—rhywyr yw 'r gwaith—
I frenin Nef ar unwaith.
Ranaf, rhag byrhau f'einioes,—
Rhy fyr i'r hwyaf ei oes,—
Ranu a dygymu yn gall,
Ran i Dduw o'r hen ddyall.
Rannodd Nef o'i rodd yn frai,
Rown dal i'r hwn a'i dylai,
Tad, a Mab, ac Ysbryd ir,
A Duw oll y dyellir.
Duw o Nef, dân ynïol,
Duw ei Hun diwahanol.
Da fu'r anrheg ar chwegair
Dyfu'r Mab Duw o fru Mair.
Duw a wnaeth o'r gwyndraeth gynt
Deuddyn, a rhoir byd iddynt;
Daear gwyllt, gwar, gwellt, a gwydd,
Dwr dwfn, a'r pedwar defnydd,
Duw a roes draw, drwy ais drom,
Ar wayw dur Ei waed erom.
Rown ninnau galonnau glân
I Hwn oll o hyn allan.
Llyna Grist ar llyn o grau,
Llun Duw yn llawn adwyau,
A ddaw, ddiwedd braw, ddydd brawd,
I'n cywain oll yn ein cnawd.
Troes Duw Dad tristyd a wn,
Tri meddwl trwm a wyddwn,
Marw fyddaf, i'm arfeddyd,
Ni wn ba awr yn y byd,
Ac ni wn a gynhauaf,
Ebolydd yw, i b'le ddaf.

O Dduw! gwyn feddyg enaid,
Mor werthfawr yw wrth fy rhaid.
Gorfod fy mhechod a'm haint,
Gad farw ag edifeiriant!
Ar y Creawdwr a criaf,
Wylo 'r nos lawer a wnaf,
O draserch Duw a'r Iesu,
Ac ofn fyth mor gyfion fu;
Ofn y grog o fewn ei grys,
A'r iawn farn ar yr enfys;
Ofn Eryr nef, a'i nawradd,
Ofn y loes a fu 'n ei ladd.
Mae corn y frawd i'm cern fry
A'm geilw yma o'm gwely.
Am a wneuthym fo'm noethir,
Yn nhal ar ysgrifen hir.
Wrth y Mab, a'i wyrthiau maith,
Ym mrig aberth mae'r gobaith.
Y Drindod a wrendy
Arnaf o'r arch y nef fry.
F'un ceidwad, fy Nuw cadarn,
Fy nawdd fydd Ef yn nydd farn!
Fy noddfa, fy niweddfyd,
Fo nef, a'i gartref i gyd.

To the Abbot David; or, a Poem on praising God only.

There is one who supports us heretofore
In praising the Saints in the mansion of Yale,
As judge he has been judged a lamb,
And [by him] is a man made to construct a song.
If on David he shall make an excellent poem
To Mary he will offer it to-day.
Woe to one known to be a poet!
Woe if his song have no vigour!
I have been praising the four corners of the world,
Grinding forth sweet sounds for a space of time,
And railing, these six years past.
He has requested me, in depreciating my office,
'Cease', quoth he, the answer of old age:
'Change thy life, like Saul, thro' praising the Saints.'
He requests, nay, he commands me,
To praise God rather than man,
And my song—too late is the work—
Is given at once to the King of Heaven.
I will apportion, lest my life be shortened,—

—Too short for the oldest of us is his life—
Apportion, and wisely decimate
To God a portion of the understanding matured by age.
Freely by His gift hath He apportioned Heav'n to us,
Let us make to Him the return that is His due.
Father and Son and strengthening Spirit,
And they are all understood to be God,—
The God of Heaven, an energetic Fire,
God Himself, indivisible.
In six[1] words,—good hath been the gift—
The Son of God hath come from Mary's womb.
God made, of old, out of the holy ground,
Two persons, and on them is bestowed the world;
The earth cultivated and uncultivated, corn and wood,
The deep water, and the four elements.
God, through His heavy rib, and the spear of steel,
Gave His blood for us on the Cross:
Let us, too, render pure hearts
To Him, one and all, from this time forth.
Lo! there the Christ, in a pool of gore,
The form of God full of open wounds;
Who will come in the end with fear on the Judgment-day,
To gather us all together in one flesh.
God, I know, hath turned aside our sorrow.
Of three weighty thoughts am I sensible;
I shall die—it is my destiny,
At what hour in the world I know not,
And I know not, in a little while,
—There is a hindrance to it—to what place I shall go.
O God, blessed Physician of the soul,
How precious art Thou to my need!
My sin and disease overwhelm me,
Grant to me to die with repentance!
On the Creator do I cry,
In the night-time I weep exceedingly,
From excess of love to God and Jesus,
And constant fear because He is so just.
Fear of the Cross embroidered on His robe,
And the just Judgment upon the rainbow,[2]

[1] In the original this is expressed in six words only:—"Dyfu'r Mab Duw o fru Mair."

[2] Christ's coming in the clouds.

Fear of the King of Heav'n and His nine ranks,[1]
Fear of the wound that slew Him.
The trump of the Judgment above is in my ear,
That shall call me forth here from my bed.
All that I have done shall be laid bare,
On my forehead, in a long scroll.
In the Son, and His never-failing marvels,
In His uplifted Sacrifice, is my hope.
The Trinity will hearken to me,
Out of the tomb, in Heaven above,
My only Protector, my mighty God,
My defence will He be in the Day of Judgment.
My safe abode, my world's-end,
Be Heaven and its home for ever!

[1] Namely, of the Angels.

H. W. L.

ERRATA IN

"THE SONG OF TYSILIAW",

Vol. xi, *Part* 2.

Page 325, in the running Title, etc., for "Tyssiliaw" read "Tysiliaw."

Page 328, line 145, for "ἐτερον" read "ἕτερον", and line 146, for "λοχνìαν" read "λυχνίαν".

Line 148. From information derived from Mr. Hughes, the present possessor of Cinmel, it appears that "Dinorben" is the name of a Township and old Manor-house in the parish of Llan Nefydd, or Llan St. Siors, and that one or more documents have been dated from thence by Prince Llewelyn ab Iorwerth.

Line 169, for "primate" read "prelate". Since writing the above, I have found the form "penyadur" in Canon Williams' valuable publication of the Mabinogi, *Bown o Hamtwn,* p. 169, used in the sense of a prince or chieftain.

Page 330, line 172, for "ffynedig fin" read "ffynedig ffin".

H. W. L.

PENNANT MELANGELL: ITS PAROCHIAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

By THOMAS W. HANCOCK.

(*Continued from Vol.* xi, *p.* 340.)

Chapter III.—Ecclesiastical.

The leading historical interest of the parish centres in its ecclesiastical associations. Who has not heard of the story of "Melangell",—that devoted virgin lady, "Saint Melangell"; or, "Monacella"? This being the "speciality", we shall break away from the programme, and introduce at this point in our article the Memoir, or "History of Monacella", as written by some good monk, and preserved in a Latin MS., possessed by Mr. Powel of Ruabon, and as translated by that distinguished scholar, the Rev. Robert Williams, of Llangadwaladr, near Oswestry.

The History of Monacella,

From the MSS. of Mr. Powel of Ruabon.

There was in former times in Powys a certain most illustrious prince, by name Brochwel Ysgithrog, and consul (*earl*) of Chester, who at that time dwelt in Pengwern Powys, which in Latin signifies the head of Powys Marsh, but now is called Salop, (and) whose domicile or habitation stood in that spot where the College of St. Chad is at present situated. Now the same illustrious prince gave his domicile or mansion aforesaid, of his own free will, for the use of God, and at

the same time, from a sense of his own duty, for eleemosynary purposes, and made a perpetual grant of it for himself and his heirs. At length, when upon a certain day in the year of our Lord 604, the said prince had gone hunting to a certain place of Britain called Pennant, within the said principality of Powys, and when the hounds of the same prince had started a hare, the dogs were following the hare and he was pursuing to a certain bramble thicket, a thicket large and thorny; in which thicket he found a certain virgin, beautiful in appearance, praying as devoutly as possible, and given up to divine comtemplation, together with the said hare lying under the extremity or fold of her garments (with its face turned towards the dogs) boldly and intrepidly. Then the prince vociferating, "Catch her, little dogs! catch her!" The more he shouted while he urged them on, the more remotely and further off did the dogs retreat, and fled from the little wild animal howling. At length the prince, altogether astonished, asked the virgin how long she had dwelt alone on his lands, in so desert a spot; the virgin in reply said that for these fifteen years she had never in any way seen the face of man. He afterwards asked the virgin where she was born and sprung from; and she with all humility answered, that she was the daughter of King Iowchel of Ireland, and "because my father had intended me to be the wife of a certain great and noble person of Ireland, I, fleeing from my native soil (God guiding me) came hither, in order that I might serve God and the spotless Virgin with my heart and a chaste body until I should die". Then the prince inquired the name of the virgin. To whom she said in reply that her name was Monacella. Thereupon the prince, considering in his inmost breast the prosperous (though) solitary condition of the virgin, broke forth into these words: "Oh most worthy virgin Monacella, I find that thou art a hand-maiden of the true God, and a most sincere worshipper of Christ; wherefore, because it has pleased the supreme and almighty God, for thy merits, to give safety to this little wild hare, with safe conduct and protection from the attack and pursuit of the ravenous and biting dogs, I give and present to thee, with a most willing mind, these my lands for the service of God, and that they may be a perpetual asylum, refuge, and defence, in honour of thy name, O excellent virgin; and let neither king nor prince dare to be so rash or bold towards God as that any man or woman fleeing hither, and desiring to enjoy protection in these thy lands, he should presume to drag forth, provided that they in no way contaminate or pollute thy sanctuary or asylum. On the other hand,

if any malefactor, enjoying (the privilege of) thy sanctuary, shall go forth in any direction to do harm, then the freeholding abbats of thy sanctuary,[1] who alone take cognizance of their crimes, if they afterwards find the offenders and culpable persons, and take care that they be given and delivered over to the officers of Powys to be punished."

This virgin Monacella, so very pleasing to God, passed her solitary life (in the way mentioned above) for thirty-seven years in this same place. And the hares, wild little animals, just the same as or tame animals, were in a state of familiarity about her every day throughout her whole life; during which time also, by the aid of the Divine Mercy, miracles and various other favours were not wanting to those who asked for her aid, and sought her favour with inward devotion of heart. After the death of the said most illustrious Prince Brochwel, his son Tyssiliaw held the principality of Powys; then Conan, the brother of Tyssiliaw; afterwards Tambryd; then Gurmylk and Durres the lame; all of whom sanctioned the said place of Pennant to be a perpetual sanctuary, asylum, or safe refuge of the wretched (thereby confirming the acts of the said prince).

The same virgin Monacella, with all solicitude and diligence, took care to appoint and instruct certain virgins in the same (part of the) country, in order that they might persevere and live holily and modestly in the love of God, and should pass their lives in the service of God, doing nothing else day and night. After this, as soon as the virgin Monacella herself departed this life, a certain man, by name Elisse, came to Pennant Melangell, and wishing to violate, ravish, and pollute the same virgins, died there, and suddenly perished in the most dreadful manner. Whoever has violated the above-mentioned liberty and sanctity of the said virgin, has been rarely seen to escape divine wrath on this account, as may be daily perceived. Praises be to the Most High God and to his virgin Monacella!

Such is the history of Melangell, according to an old manuscript.[2] That it was an improvement by a monkish pen, of a current tradition, is evident. Of her parentage we have some diversity of statements given, even in the Welsh Chronicles of '*Bonedd y Saint.*'[3]

[1] There is some obscurity in the original Latin in this place.

[2] Mr. William Maurice's Collection, in the Wynnstay Library, which was written A.D. 1640.

[3] *Myvyrian Archæology*, Gee's reprint, p. 428.

Melangell 'ch Tudwal ap Credic [Cedic] ap dyfnwal hen ap Ednyved ap Maxen Wledic.

Melangell ferch Tutwal ap Ceredic ap Dyfnwal hen ap Edn ap Maxen wledig ac Ethin wyddeles ei mam.

[Melangell, the daughter of Tudwal ap Ceredic [Cedic] ap Dyfnwal hen ap Ednyfed ap Maxen wledig and Ethin an Irishwoman her mother.]

Melangell merch Ricwlff, m. Tudawal tutclyt ac Ethni wyddeles e mam. [Melangell, dr. of Ricwlff son of Tudawal tutclyt and Ethni an Irishwoman her mother.]

Melangell merch Cuwlch, m. Tydwal tudclyd.

[Melangell, the dr. of Cuwlch son of Tydwal tudclyd.]

It is clear that each record given of her parentage was originally derived from the traditions of the country. According to the Latin narrative, she came direct from Ireland. The Welsh manuscripts say that she was the daughter of Tudwal, otherwise Ricwlff, and Cuwlch, who was the son of Tydwal of Tudclyd. Now "*Tudclyd*" probably means the "district of the Clyde" (from *tud*, a country, a district, and "*cluyd*", the Clyde). It may therefore be inferred that she came from a distant country, and, from a people of the same descent as the Welsh, on the one side, and of Irish descent on the other. At the same period or age, there appears a prince of the name of Rhydderch Hael "son of Tudwal Tudcluyt ap Cedic ab Dyfnwal Hen ap Ednyfed ap Macsen," being a prince of the Strathclyde Britons, and of Cambria, and of the Isle of Man. The identity of pedigrees being established, it seems natural to infer that Melangell was his sister. This Rhydderch is titled by the epithet "*Hael*", which means that he was princely, heroic, self-devoted, and generous.

And we must accept the story or narrative here given as the fullest that is extant about Melangell. The few traditions that are not included in the same we shall add as going on. To the story of the retreating of the dogs from the hare, traditions add, "that the horn of the huntsman stuck to his lips,"[1] and that

[1] The huntsman is represented with the horn to his lips, in the carving in the church.

the hares of the district (about Pennant) were put under her protection against the huntsman's slaughter, and that they were known by the name of "*Wyn Melangell*", or "Melangell's lambs." So superstitiously and reverently, it is told, were they held in the estimation of the people of the district, to within the early part of the last century, that few persons would dare kill a hare, more especially on the Sanctuary Lands; and, that when a hare was pursued by dogs, it was believed that if any one shouted "*Duw a Melangell a'th gatwo*" (God and Melangell preserve thee), it would escape.

It is said that she founded here a religious house and retreat for a godly-minded sisterhood for the propagation and maintenance of religion. Now, whatever was the nature of the "order" which she founded, we are warranted in saying that it was a purely British ecclesiastical foundation, under the hierarchy of the British, or Cambrian church, and not the Roman, whose spiritual authority the British Christians withstood to the shedding of blood, and did so for more than a century afterwards. In Melangell's days, the memorable massacre of Bangor Iscoed took place, and it is most probable that Prince Brochwel's meeting with her was close after that event, for that massacre is said to have taken place in 603. St. Melangell lived to a good old age. Now, according to the data furnished in the story, and a fair presumption as to age when she left her home, she would overlive, a few years, the age of 60, and her death would occur about the year A.D. 626. Her commemorative day is the 27th of May.

Written within the oldest parish Register, which dates from 1680, are the following lines,

"Mil engyl a Melangell
Trechant lu fyddin y fall."

[Melangell, with a thousand angels, shall triumph over the whole power of hell.]

There can be no difficulty in ascribing these musical

lines to a poet of a far distant age; nor can there be any doubt but that they were heard passing traditionally on the lips of some of the Pennant parishioners.

The Parochial Cure.—There can be no doubt but the parish of Pennant is amongst the earliest formations of the kind in Wales. Originally, it consisted of a rectory, being a sinecure, and a vicarage. And such it was in the time of Henry III and Edward I, when Pope Nicholas's taxation was made in 1288-1291. The value thereof is set forth—the rectory at £10, and the vicarage at £4 3*s.* 4*d.*

Decanatus De Mochnant (*inter alia*).

	Taxatio.			Decima.		
Ecclesia de Penant de Mellagel taxat'—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rectoria - - -	10	0	0	1	0	0
Vicaria (ejusdem) - -	4	3	4	0	8	4

The same divisions were still existing in the time of Henry VIII, when his *Valor Ecclesiasticus* was made. The value of the rectory, as we make out the items, was £13 1*s.* 4*d.* gross, £11 6*s.* 9*d.* nett; tenth to the king £1 3*s.* 8¼*d.*; and the vicarage at £6 4*s.* 8*d.* gross, £5 16*s.* 9*d.* nett, with 11*s.* 7¾*d.* as a tenth to the king.

Rector' de Pen'ant.

Valet in Decimis gran' & feni coibz annis		iiij*l.*	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
Lan' agn' & lactualibz - -		,,	lxxiiij*s.*	,,
Oblacionibz coibz annis - -		,,	xv*s.*	,,
Decimis minutis - - -		,,	x*s.*	,,
Oblacion' ad reliquias - -		,,	lvj*s.*	,,
P'porcione de Bryn - -		,,	xv*s.*	,,
Terr' glebat' p' annu - -		,,	iiij*s.*	,,
		xiij*l.*		xvi*d.*
Inde in rep'is' viz.—				
Lactual' ep'o - xij*s.*	vj*d.*			
P'cur' annual' - viij*s.*	ix*d.*			
P'cur' visit' jux'a rat' - ij*s.*	iiij*d.*		xxiij*s.*	xix*d.*
Et valet clare coibz annis - -		xj*l.*	xvj*s.*	ix*d.*
Inde p'x'ma p'te d'no Regi debit' -			xxiij*s.*	vij*d.q.*

Vicar' de Pennaunt.

Valet in Decimis gran' et feni coibz annis			xl*s.*	
Lana agnis & lactualibz -		-	xxiiij*s.*	viij*d.*
Oblacion' & alijs minut' decimis		-	xlviij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Terr' glebat' p' annu	-	-	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
Porcion' de Bryn -	-	-	vs.	
			vj*l.*	iiij*s.* viij*d.q.*
Inde in rep'is' viz.—				
Lactual' ep'o -	iiij*s.*	vj*d.*		
P'cur annual -	ij*s.*	xj*d.*		
P'cur' visit' jux'a rat'		xvj*d.*	viij*s.*	v*d.*
Et valet claret coibz annis		-	cxvj*s.*	ij*d.*
Inde p'x'ma p'te d'no Regi		-	xj*s.*	vij*d.q.*

It will be observed that the township of Bryn, in the parish of Llanyblodwel, is valued for the rector to 15*s.*, and for the vicar to 5*s.* A tithe of £20 10*s.* is still continued to this parish from that township, in which it was said that a chapel was served once a month by the rectors and vicars of Pennant.

We now extract the following compendious account relating to the present position of the cure, from the *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, by the Rev. D. R. Thomas, M.A., rector of Meifod.

"The value and disposition of tithes, according to the commutation returns, were £300 to the Bishop as holder *in commendam* of the sinecure Rectory; £101 15s. to the Vicar, and £7 to the parish clerk. Attached to the Rectory there had been a farm called 'Nant Iewyn', alias 'Nantywern', comprising 26ac. 0r. 18p., which was transferred in 1843 to the Vicar, who had also £100 a year out of the rectorial tithes, the interest of £426, in Queen Anne's Bounty [Grants of £200 each were made in 1804 and 1815], and the old vicarage house, which, with 17ac. 1r. 11p. of glebe, was sold in 1866 to Mr. W. J. Beale. On the rearrangement of the parish the tithe rent-charge of Dwyffrwd, amounting to £33 11s. per annum, was transferred to the Vicar of Llanwddyn, and a sum of £6 17s. 6d. to the rector of Hirnant, and in 1867, another rent-charge of £40 17s. 2d. to the Rector of Llangynog. The Rector's present income consists of £309 9s. 4d. in tithes; £25, the rental of

Nant Iewyn ; £3 5s., ditto of two small fields near the church ; £46, proceeds of sale of vicarage and glebe to Mr. Beale, and £20 10s. from the township of Bryn.

"A new rectory was built in 1860, at Penybont, adjoining the new parish Church, at a cost of £820, and attached to it is a small glebe of 1ac. 2r. 0p. The sum of £426, Queen Anne's Bounty, for which interest had been hitherto received, was laid out upon the house ; another sum of £300 was borrowed from the same source, and £53 were subscribed. The site, as well as those of the Church and schools, was presented by Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. ; the remainder of the field being received in exchange for two small quillets in Upper Pennant.

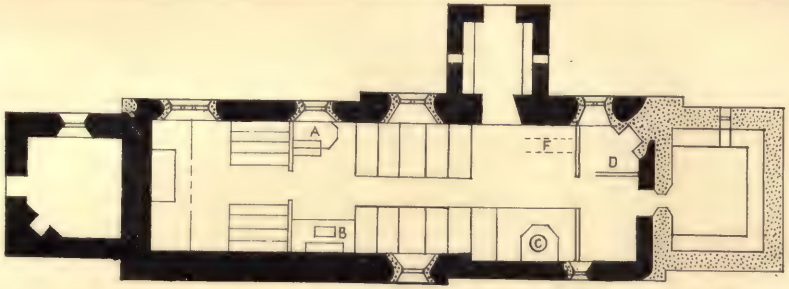
" Since the reconstruction of the parish, only the townships of Pengwern, Cwmllech, Llan, Llechweddgarth, and Cablyd [forming *Cwmpenant*], have been left attached to the old church, in which divine service is performed once on each Sunday by the Rector of Llangynog, to whose cure it has been practically transferred."

The Old Church.—The old parish church is dedicated to St. Melangell, its foundress. The following are the dimensions of the building :—Length of the body (externally), 68 feet ; length of the body (internally), 62 feet ; breadths (externally), 24 feet, and (internally), 16 feet ; height, from the floor to the wall plate, 16 feet ; tower, 20 feet by 15 feet. Height of masonry, 29 feet. Cell-y-Bedd, 15 feet by 17 feet.

It is a single-bodied building, consisting of nave and chancel. The plan shews breaks or set-offs. We suspect these to indicate its extensions at different times, as the break in the front, or south wall, is marked by the retention of the quoinage, up to the eaves. The break is larger at the bottom than at the top, where they just meet. A difference is thus perceivable in the perpendiculars. The earlier or older portion would be the westernmost, the extension proceeding eastward.

The entrance, or portal, is a semicircular-headed doorway, of stone, the same having a slight chamfer outside. The height, from base to the spring of the arch is 6 feet 6 inches ; breadth, 3 feet 4 inches ; the spring or height of the arch being half the breadth, 1 foot 8 inches. The caps or imposts project about

2.



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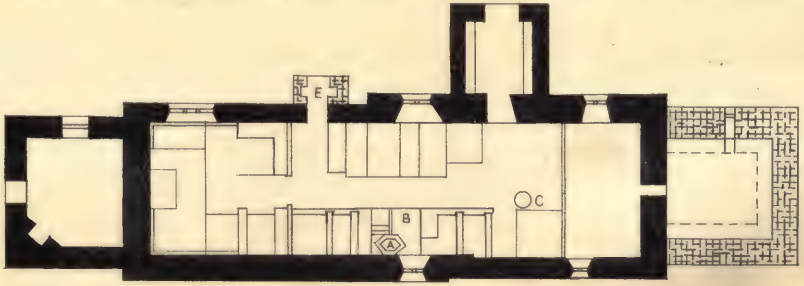


1. Before the recent alteration.–2. Present arrangement. (Black) Old Masonry. Later New Work.
A. Sites of Pulpit. B. Reading Desk. C. Font. D. New Vestry Room. E. Priest's door & Porch. F. The Effigies.

T. W. HANCOCK.

PLANS · OF · PENNANT · OLD · CHURCH · (MONT:)

MONT: COLL: XII. TO FACE P. 60

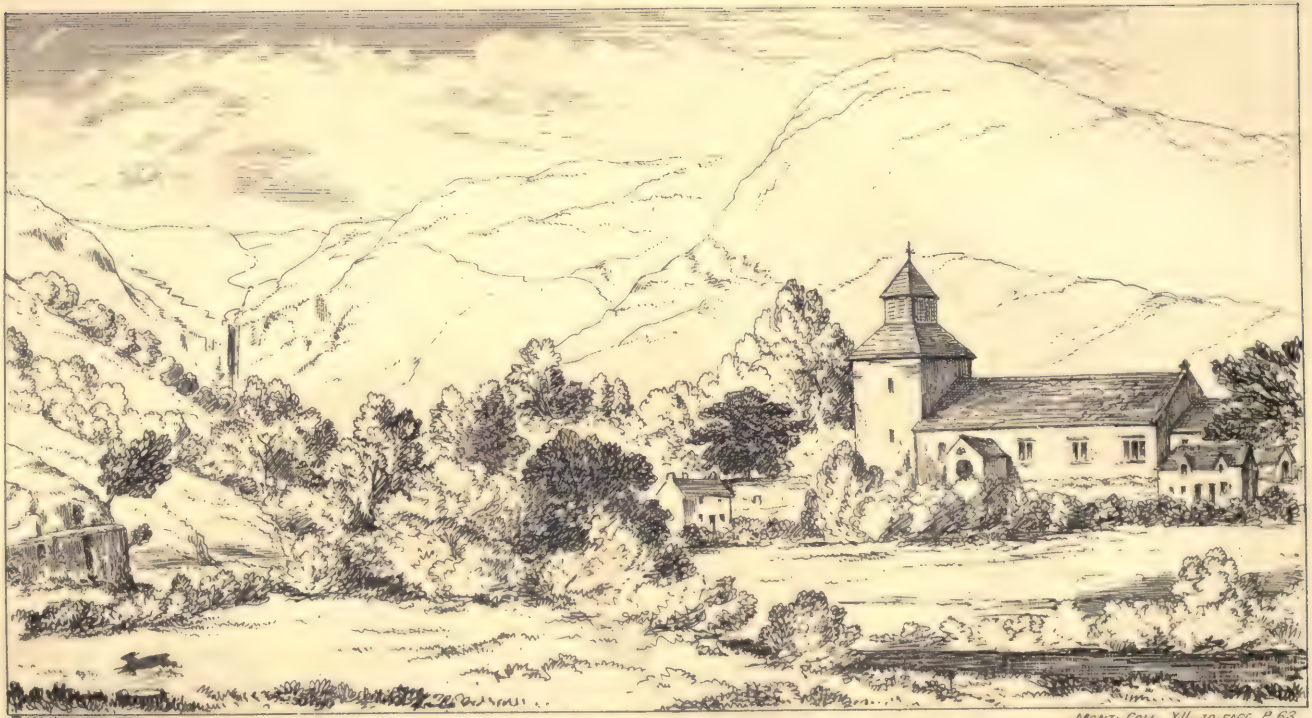
3 inches; they are plain square-edged, with a simple chamfer on the under side. Nearly opposite the doorway, leftwards as entering, in the opposite or north wall, is a narrow, round-headed window. It gives light to the gallery, and has a large splay inwardly.

The general character of the building stamps it as of considerable antiquity; and in attempting to fix the time of its erection, our remarks will be based upon what it was before the last repairs and alterations.[1] We may observe that, externally, these consist of inserting new windows in the body, the walling up of the priest's door, and new pointing the masonry. It has thus a freshened appearance, and perhaps a longer existence. Now, in assigning to this present structure an age, we are not unaware of the general unsafeness of drawing conclusions as to the age of rural parish churches, merely because there are found in them a few features of an early design. We are aware that several cautions are needful. But, if a church has even *one* really good "Norman" mark in it, there can be but little risk in that case. In this old church, then, we have three points sufficient to give it a place as a foundation of the twelfth century, if not even the eleventh century, which are (1) the Norman features of the doorway; (2) the small window referred to; and (3) the pieces of sculptured stonework preserved; add to these the associations of the place, which is not a point to be disregarded. If resemblances of details with buildings of the same class, whose ages are well settled and received by good authorities, be any guide, we have, in the doorway at Pennant church, an agreement of particulars with existing examples of doorways of Anglo-Norman workmanship, in fact, of Early Norman; and the masonry, in its thickness, etc., is in keeping with twelfth-century work. But in this, we admit, there is a possibility of the walling being of a later date, as there appears to be a custom prevailing

[1] In the years 1876-77.

among architects who succeeded the Normans to preserve the doorways of churches which they rebuilt or altered, or extended (if the same bore evidence of sufficient stability), in order to retain some visible remembrance of the piety of the early founder. Touching the extensions that are observable, we put them as belonging to the fourteenth century. Little or nothing, we believe, was done in the fifteenth, in the shape of building churches, or restoring old ones; it was, generally speaking, a period of cessation from church erections (ornamentation work internally excepted—which received the most attention),—as the rebellion of Glyndwr, followed again by the destructive Wars of the Roses, which desolated the whole country, greatly demoralized the people. Respecting the detached pieces of sculptured stones inserted in the exterior masonry, it is difficult to know where they would fit in, being without connection or agreement with anything now existing in the building. That they are stray pieces, brought from somewhere else, we do not believe. What, then, were they? We think it is possible they were the capitals and parts of shafts belonging to a floriated Norman window, pre-existing in the late old square-headed window next eastward of the entrance door; and which window had a double or counter splay in the inside,—a characteristic of very early Norman.

The walls are three-and-a-half feet thick, and have a considerable batter in the inside. The appearance of battering, or (in some cases) a bulge or convexity, in church walls and towers, misleads many persons to think that these deviations from the perpendicular are signs of dilapidation and weakness in the building. We opine that they are often a part of the design of the architect of the period. And perhaps they act as a prime cause of the permanence of so many old churches, and the preservation of them to our own day, more than the binding nature of the mortar or cementing material.



C.W. Hancock, 1876

"Gwely † Melangell"

Mont. Coll. XII-10 face p. 63

View of Pennant Church & Vale

with "Gwely Melangell"

The porch covering the entrance door, with its little old-fashioned wicket gate, remains as formerly. The tower has been rebuilt from its foundation, similar in character and dimensions to the old one, and surmounted by a wooden belfry. It is not of so picturesque a character as the old one, the steeper pitch of its present slate roof detracting from its appearance. A new window for a pulpit light has been inserted in the wall where the priest's door stood, and another new insertion has been made west of the entrance porch. All the windows have trefoiled-head lights, in imitation of the old ones. The little old porch (now removed) before the priest's door was not of ancient date, for it had no ties into the wall.

The interior has undergone, by the last operation, almost a complete regeneration. The old fittings have been clean swept away, and by this last literal act of "turning its inside *out*", one of the very few remaining specimens of ancient church-work has disappeared from amongst us. Its former rusticated condition is gone. But things cannot last for ever the same. It is now made a comfortable place for worship, agreeable and attractive to modern ideas. The old oak pens, or pews, with their ostrich boards are gone, and these have been replaced by open seats made of pitch pine. The semicircular roof-ceiling has been cut away, and thus have been brought to light some bits of Early English roof timbers, which are interesting. The site of the pulpit has been removed from the north to the south side, occupying a place where the priest's door was. The small old-fashioned oak communion table has been replaced by a new one, the old one being removed to the vestry. A boarded partition from under the front of the gallery has been made, and by this means a small comfortable vestiarum has been formed—a room which was absent in the old state of the church, and another small chamber, useful as a receptacle for sundry things. The old front of the "*Galilee*", with its unidecimal panelled

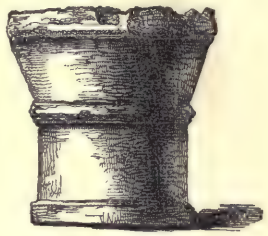
divisions, has been replaced by new work. Its removal was a case of necessity, as it was decayed, as well as unattractive. The rude paintings on the panels were intended, "we guess," to represent the Eleven Apostles; but, excepting one or two, they had become so defaced as to be very undefinable. The pigments used were red, yellow, and brown ochres, and black. The vehicle did not appear to be oil, but something between oil and water. The ancient Rood-screen still retains its original place, dividing the chancel from the nave. The oak carving, illustrating the legend of St. Monacella, has been replaced to its former position, in front of the gallery. It was the opinion of the Rev. John Parker of Llanyblodwell, that its original situation was above the rood-screen.[1] In removing the plastering, which was covered by successive coats of whitewash, some bits of distemper painting came to sight, and texts of Scripture, in the Church-text lettering. Their preservation was out of the question, as the plaster crumbled away under the hands of the workmen. We managed to trace, fairly, one very quaint coat of arms, painted on the wall in the chancel. There has been a general stripping of mural monumental tablets, which are now deposited in the little receptacle under the gallery. A few have been replaced; these are, the marble monument known as the "Downing monument", in memory of the Llechweddgarth family; a tablet to the memory of a late vicar of the parish, the Rev. John Jones, who died in 1787; the Table of Benefactions, and a painting of the Arms of King George I on the east wall; above the Communion Table are painted on the

1 The mouldings of the pillars or shafts of the rood-screen have been cut with the gouge, we imagine, and not by moulding ploughs. The sections of their angular forms, depths, and sharpness, as also the tracery and the heads, and the carvings in the "legend piece", correspond very closely in detail and character with the fifteenth century decorative work. There is considerable variety in the traceries of the screen panels, and a better execution than in that of the legend. The figures in the latter, representing the animals, are pure caricatures of the things intended.

J. Parker del.t *H. Shaw sculp.t*

SCREEN, PENNANT MELANGELL.

plaster, and making up one panel, the Ten Commandments, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. The type of letter, and the general appearance, impress us that it was done in the early part of last century, about the same time that the Royal Arms were put up. About the year 1712 some repairs were made to the church, according to a date cut into some woodwork.



The font is cut out of one piece of stone, of a columnar shape, having raised bands about 5 inches in width at top and bottom, and a beading around its centre. The diameter at the top is 28 inches,—circumference 82 inches,—height, 2 feet 4 inches. Diameter of bowl, 18 inches. The quality of the stone is of the same kind as the jambs, etc., of the doorway.

Cell-y-Bedd.—This is the building at the end of the church. It will be observed that the church has no east window, neither are there any traces of one having existed. This leads to the belief that an erection has existed here from the beginning. It is built over the reputed resting-place of the patron saint; and the effigy intended to represent and commemorate her was once placed inside of it. On the north side are marks of a cutting into the wall at some time, as for a small, low doorway. A question naturally arises: What was the original purpose of this little fabric? The reply, best in harmony with the legend is, that it may have been the original homespot of the holy foundress, of which there is a dim tradition. It would well serve the purpose for a residence for the officiating monk, or priest. It is also said, in a tradition, that a subterraneous passage existed between it and the chancel of the church.

The Restoration.—The architect who designed the improvements at Pennant Church, was the late Mr. Lay of Welshpool. But our gratitude is due to the Rector, Vicar, and the Subscribers, that this interesting

relic of antiquity has been restored, with all the essential and best points preserved.

The church was re-opened for Divine service on the 12th of July 1877. Special services were held on the occasion, when the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, Dr. Hughes, preached in the morning and afternoon, and the Rev. G. Griffiths, M.A., Rector of Machynlleth, in the evening. There were present on the occasion the following neighbouring clergy: Rev. D. Davies, Rector of Llansilin; Rev. R. Jones, Rector of Hirnant; Rev. T. H. Evans, Vicar of Llanwddyn; Rev. Robert Williams, Rector of Llanfyllin, Canon and Rural Dean; Rev. D. R. Thomas, Rector of Meifod; Rev. J. Ll. Davies, Rector of Llangynog; Rev. H. Richardson, Vicar of Corwen; Rev. — Williams, Rector of Bodelwyddan.

Towards the expenses of the improvements, the following subscriptions were received:—

The Earl of Powis, £100; the Bishop of St. Asaph, £50; W. J. Beale, Esq., £25; Rev. — Williams, Bodelwyddan, £25; Rev. J. Ll. Davies, Rector of Llangynog, and Vicar of Upper Pennant, £30; Rev. Thos. Rowlands, Rector of Pennant, £15; St. Asaph Building Society, £30; from Bishop Carey's Fund, £15. The collections on the day of opening were £22. The contract for the work, including extras, was £600.

The Churchyard.—The tomb effigies, traditionally said to represent St. Melangell and Iorwerth Drwyndwn, have been removed from their old familiar position in the churchyard, and have been placed within the church, beside the entrance door, which has been a meritable act of conservation by the vicar. The entrance to the churchyard is by a lich-gate. There are several yew-trees of large growth, with picturesque dividing stems and branchings. Of old monuments and gravestones there are a goodly number, and of ancient date, having also quaint inscriptions thereon; and a visitor could spend a couple of hours with much interest in inspecting them. But what seems most out of keeping with the place and its asso-

ciations are the English quotations, instead of Welsh ones, inserted on the gravestones, to serve as epitaphs. We select a few of the inscriptions of the quaintest and oldest kind.

(1)

RY DE CH R EH
1660
R R 1700
E R 1721
CR 1774

BLAYNS RYHERCH
1699
Elizabeth Allen
bur. March 27,
1756.

Here lyeth ye body
of Margaret relict
of Henry Thomas
of Llechweddgarth
gent. buried
day of September
1699

(2)

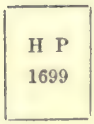
HERE LYETH
THE BODy of
CADWALAD
ER ROBERTS
WHo DEPARTED
THIS LIFE FEB 12
1708
C R 1767
I R

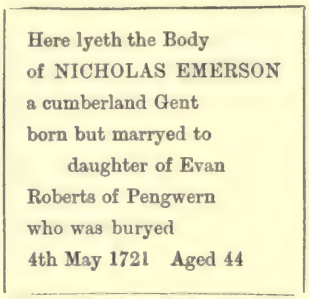
1699
MEGIS MAIR DDIWAIR
OEDD ARA
D WYS EN
D EWIS AIS RAN
O WN DDA
TRWY YMWRTHOD
A TRO MARTHA
FORWYN DDOE
TH. I FARW YN DDA
1699

I W 1730
CLADDFA YN EIN NODD
FA NI OWELY
I WILIAM SION yDI
DVW IW ENAD DAIONI
DYMA EI FEDD DANA FI

1691

[1] Intended for "Rhydderch Rhydderch".
[2] Cadwaladr Roberts of Cwmllech, the poet.





Outside of the present walled-out churchyard, but abutting upon it, is a piece of ground converted into gardens for cottages, which was once a piece of sanctuary or church land, but has long since got detached from it, by means which we may not report. We shall revert to this when we come to the subject of the ancient "sanctuaries" of the parish.

St. Thomas's Church, Penybontfawr.

It is unquestionably evident that the population of this (once) anomalously divided parish could not attend Divine service at the old church, in Cwmpennant. The rearrangement was brought about by representations to the late bishop, Dr. Short, who, after very great pains, and at a considerable sacrifice to himself, very satisfactorily divided it; and on the 19th May 1854, the foundation-stone of the new parish church was laid in the more populous and central village of Penybont. By the 28th of October 1855, the building was ready for consecration and opening.

The plan of this new church consists of nave and chancel, and a south transept formed by the lower portion of the tower. The style is pointed Early English, from the designs of R. K. Penson, Esq., who himself presented the east window. The accommodation is made for 204 sittings. The cost of erection was £1062. This is now the parish church of Pennant.

THE CLERGY.—

Sinecure Rectory.

.—Richard ap Howell, collated by Bp. David ap Owen.

1506.—John ap Howell, V. of Mold, 1506; V. of Llanrwst, 1537; Canon, 1552.

1537.—Wynne, John, LL.B., V. of Mold, 1537—65.

1565.—Price, Richard, LL.B., Comportioner of Llandinam, 1561; Rector of Llandrinio, 1567; R. of Selattyn, 1578.

1577.—Davies, Hugh.

1583.—Banks, Thomas, A.M.: S.R. Caerwys and Llangwm, 1582—84; S.R. Llansantffraid yn Mechain, 1585—1600: Dean of St. Asaph, 1587.

1588.—Morgan, William, D.D., The Translator.

1595.—Sharp, Peter, D.D.

1601.—Burches, Hugh, A.M., R. of Llanelian, Anglesey, 1577; R. of Llanllechid, 1578; Comportioner of Llandinam, 1581; Canon of Bangor, 1582.

1615.—Morgan, Evan, B.D., V. of Llanrhaiadr, 1582—1612; V. of Llanasaph, by Morgan, 1602—1614; V. of Mold, 1612; S.R. Caerwys and Comportioner of Llansannan, 1614; R. of Denbigh, 1615; Canon, 1616; Preb. Meifod, 1617. He was son of Bishop Morgan of St. Asaph, 1614.

1644.—Morley, George, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, deprived, 1648; Dean of Christ Church on the Restoration; Bishop of Worcester, 1661, whence he was translated to Winchester, in which Cathedral he lies buried.

1653.—Ellis, Evan; he was Rector and Vicar during the Commonwealth; R. of Llangwm, 1664.

1660.—Hitchcock, R., B.D.; Prebendary of Lincoln, and beneficed in Buckinghamshire.

1675.—Ashton, W., R. of Beckenham in Kent; Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Duke of Ormond; R. of St. Anthelm's, London, and Preb. Knaresborough in York Cathedral.

1678.—Dubois, James.

1725.—Richards, Thos., A.M., R. of Llanfyllin and Canon, 1718; Comportioner of Llansannan, 1720.

1760.—Murray, Gideon, A.M., S.R. Darowen, 1751.

1778.—Sturges, J. W., D.D., Chaplain to his Majesty, and Chancellor and Prebendary of Winchester.

The Bishops of St. Asaph, *in commendam*, until 1856.

1856.—Rowlands, Thomas, Deac. 1852; Pr. 1853; R. of Ruddlan, 1878.
1878.—Rev. W. Morgan, B.A.

Vicars.

1537.—Vaughan, J., S.R. of Llandyssil.
1556.—Lloyd, Richard.
1557.—Johns, William, V. of Kinnerley, 1556.
1577.—Lloyd, Robert.
1589.—Richards, J., R. of Llanelian.
1590.—Ab Jenn (Qy. Evan), Robert.
1622.—Morgan, Henry.
1628.—Prichard, Robert.
1653.—Ellis, Evan [Rector and Vicar].
1664.—Roberts, Cadwaladr, V. of Llangwm, 1666.
1665.—Nightingale, Robert, V. of Llanyblodwel, 1683; V. of Llansaintffraid-yn-Mechain, 1672; R. of Llanervyl, 1675.
1668.—Morris, Richard.
1687.—Davies, David.
1719.—Jones, John, R. of Llangynog, 1720. A volume of sermons by him was edited by the Revd. Henry Parry, Vicar of Llanasa.
1744.—Lewis, Robert, A.M., R. of Llangynog, 1744; R. of Nannerch, 1746; V. of Corwen, 1747; V. of Mold, 1740; Canon, 1760.
1747.—Samuel, Edward, R. of Langar, 1748. He was a son of the Translator of Grotius' *De Veritate*.
1749.—Williams, Thos., B.A., Master of the Grammar School at Wrexham.
1757.—Jones, Thomas, R. of Llangynog, 1762.
1782.—Jones, John.
1788.—Hamer, Ezekiel, R. of Hirnant, 1813.
1813.—Hassall, Samuel.
1826.—Evans, Evan, B.A., V. of Llanarmon in Yale, 1831; V. of Bettws in Rhos, 1851.
1831.—Davies, Morgan, M.A., R. of Penegoes, 1836; R. of Caerwys, 1849; R. of Llanrwst, 1852; Hon. Canon, 1854; Residentiary Canon, 1861.
1836.—Jones, Maurice M., R. of Llangyniew, 1856.

Nonconformity.—The places of worship belonging to Nonconformists are, a chapel belonging to the Independents, at Penybontfawr; a small chapel belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists, at Wernlydan, and an-

other small school-room chapel in Cwmpennant; and a Wesleyan chapel at Penygarnedd.

The oldest of these foundations is that of the Independents. This denomination, from an early period in the last century, was in the habit of holding services at Pedairffordd, in the parish of Llanrhaiadr, where persons from the parish of Pennant used to attend. Among these were Mr. Owen Williams of Rhiwsaeth, a farmer, and his servant Mary Llwyd, who were also communicants. As Pedairffordd was a long distance off to attend every Sunday, and as there was no preaching higher up the valley, Mr. Williams induced the preacher to come to visit their neighbourhood. This was done, and a Mr. Watkin Jones of Felinfach opened his house to receive them, and services were held with as much regularity as preachers could be got to come to them. The prospects improving, a lease was obtained from Mr. Jones of Voelortho of a small cottage, about the year 1782. This was christened by the name of *Y Capel bach.*[1] One part of it was partitioned off, to be a small chamber or dwelling room. This was the first fixed home in the parish of Pennant of the nonconformists, and it continued also for many years the only nonconformist place of worship in the vicinity; and persons from very remote parts of the neighbouring parishes used to travel there every Sunday. The following individuals formed the first "church" there: Mr. Owen Phillips, John Jones, Francis Francis, Morris Francis, Mary Lloyd, Ann Jones, and Elizabeth Bynner. Some of them belonged to Llanrhaiadr village. The names of all the preachers who visited them are not now known, but the following only are given, who were regular pastors of churches, and who used to visit monthly to administer the Communion,—Rev. Jenkin Lewis of Llanfyllin, the Rev. John Lewis of Bala, Rev. John Roberts of Llanbrynmair, and Mr. Morris Hughes. The little chamber referred to was tenanted by a widow

[1] The word "*bach*" has long been a common term of endearment, equivalent to the word "dear", as well as "little".

woman, and, it is said that the women in the week-evenings when services were held, used to bring their knitting work with them, to occupy the time until the service began. As there were but few clocks in the neighbourhood, the people came there long before the time. On one occasion, when Mr. Griffith of Glandwr was to preach, the women had assembled betimes, and were occupying themselves with their knitting in the meeting-room, waiting for the preacher, when Mrs. Owen of Castellpren came in and corrected them, alleging it was inconsistent and improper they should occupy themselves with worldly work in the House of God; and they never subsequently brought any work with them into the chapel. A Sabbath-school was formed about the year 1809, which went through a succession of fluctuations before it became a successful effort. A chapel of a more suitable kind was found necessary, and they removed to the village of Penybont during the ministry of Mr. Hughes. This chapel in its turn became out of "style", and a new one was built in the year 1871. The ministers who succeeded the Rev. Morris Hughes were the Rev. David Pryce, who removed to America, Rev. William Roberts, and the Rev. W. A. Evans, the present minister.

The Calvinistic Methodists connected Pennant with Llangynog, and their preachers in their turns visited Cwmpennant. About the close of the last century there was living at Blaenycwm Mrs. Sydney Jones, a woman of a remarkable character, and of great zeal. She established a Sabbath-school in her house, and her zeal prompting her, she would dare to meet the roughs who assembled on the Sabbath and other days, and expostulate with them with great earnestness and success.

The Wesleyans are connected with the Llanfyllin circuit.

Chapter IV.—Archæological.

Lle-yr-hen-eglwys.—That is, "The site of the old church." The remain now visible consists of a space measuring about 84 feet by 80 feet. Its boundary is that of a low bank of stones embedded in the turf or soil, and about 4 feet in thickness. In the immediate vicinity are a quantity of loose stones and patches, giving the impression that these also are the vestiges of some kind of rude buildings or habitations. It is difficult, nay impossible for any one, even if he has visited the place, and well surveyed the scene, to come to any positive solution of the question, "What does this vestige mean?" Its situation is on the naked shoulder above the steep and wide ravine through which the Cedig stream flows, and from it nothing is visible but rocky hills, distance beyond distance, with stony ravines, until the vision is bounded, on one side of the circle, by the dark ridge of the Berwyn range, and wild heath and bog moorland. It is a position of retirement, desertion, and inhospitality. Tradition says, that this was once a place where Christian worship was held,—a church. But the infold, or distance between the walls, apparently contains a space much too large for any single primitive erection, and there are no traces of any subdivisions within it; yet that it was religious consecrated ground we must assent to, whatever may have been the kind of house, hut, or cell erection made. It struck us very forcibly, that it was a suitable site for a sub-hospice under the "Hospitium"[1] on the "Spytty hill" at Llanwddyn, as it lies near the foot track for travellers going to the north from that direction.

The Sanctuary and Claustrals.—The account respecting the sanctuaries and the claustral foundations exists only in tradition, or is based upon the narration we have before given of the history of St.

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 71.

Melangell. It is said that there were two parcels of land in the parish attached to the church at Pennant and used as sanctuary asylums ; those were Cwmpennant and Cwmllech, but their limits, except on the north side, are not known. On the summit of the hill above Llechweddgarth, about half a mile from the church, there is a shallow trench which would ill serve as a military line of defence, but would well serve as a boundary limit. Again, on the other side of the valley, on the summit of Cwmdwygo hill, there is a knoll or mount called "*Y Twrgwyn*", giving a good field of view into the Cwmllech ; and there it is said assemblies of people were wont to meet to survey the movements within the sanctuary, and to watch fugitives going thither. A line drawn from the trench before mentioned to this Twrgwyn, would inclose both Cwmpennant and Cwmllech. The high waste land above Blaenycwm to the summit of the Berwyn range is called "Y Noddfa" (the Refuge) to this day. The small slip of ground referred to in a previous section, and abutting on the churchyard, was, we may imagine, a specially attractive spot to the fugitives,—here was the door of their ark. Hither they came to present themselves to implore protection. Here they made their cries and supplications to the ecclesiastics. We have been curious to try to find out where were the lodgments of the priests for refuge, as the necessities of the case would require that they should be near at hand, and the sanctuary should be open, and protection available, at all hours of day and night. But there is not a vestige left of any kind of ancient dwelling within the churchyard. We are therefore left to the conjecture that the "Abbat", or as we should rather call him, the "Rector", must have had quarters elsewhere ; but that due arrangements were made that the curate priests, or monks, should take their courses of attendance day and night, and that the little "cell" called "Cellybedd" served them for a provisional dwelling.

Next is the intimation we get about the asceticism of St. Melangell, and the Order or Society she founded, and the accommodation for the same in the character of claustral dwellings. We think that there are no grounds for supposing a long continuance of the Society which she planted, and that most probably it did not outlast the foundress's day; but the element of indissolution was continued in the perpetual sanctuary asylum. The church became a shrine, within which were deposited the *reliquiæ* of the departed saint, and this was its distinguished feature and peculiar privilege which no other church in the neighbourhood possessed. The oblations which the pilgrims offered were a good source of revenue to the cure, being valued in the time of King Henry VIII at 56s. 8d. a year, a sum equivalent to about £14 at the present day:—"Oblacion' ad reliquias, lvj*s.* viij*d.*"

The controlling and conduct of sanctuaries were made the subject of a code by Howel Dda. The Pennant sanctuary, though regulated as a whole, no doubt, in conformity with such code, was yet subject to ancient prescription, customs, and privileges, which existed prior to Howel's law. The following is the code which regulated them, out of the Welsh laws.

Of Church Protection.

1. Three things against which there is no protection, if they be acknowledged; gorvodogaeth,[1] and suretyship, and, goresgyn'.[2]

2. If the persons of the church say, that they are capable of granting protection against any one of those three things; it

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[1] Constraint; bail for one charged with crime.

[2] To "super-ascend". Applied to the progeny of a villein or alien, which, after the ninth generation, or four successive contracts of marriage with native Welshwomen, by which each child gained an additional degree in rank, was entitled to the enjoyment of five erws of land from the lord; such became accounted a native Welshman, and was styled "goresgynydd", *superascendant*, or acquirer of privilege: one taking possession of land to which he is entitled.

is the prerogative of the king, who gave them that sanctuary, to determine in what manner he gave them that sanctuary; and if he gave it to his detriment, let them keep what he may have given them.

3. All possessors of church lands are to come to every new king who succeeds, to declare to him their privilege and their obligation; and the cause why they shall declare them to him is, lest the king be deceived; and after they may have declared to him their privilege, if the king see their privilege to be right, let the king continue to them their sanctuary and their privilege.

4. If a person do an illegal act, and, on account of that illegal act, seek protection, and, while under that protection, a suit arise against him; neither the abbots nor the priests are to conduct him until he do right for that first illegal act; if no suit be commenced against him, let them conduct him to the place to which they ought to conduct him.

5. If a person do a wrong, to the value of a penny, from out the sanctuary, and a suit arise against him for the illegal act he committed from out the sanctuary; he is not to be defended by the abbots by the protection under which he did the wrong, unless he obtain another protection anew in another church.

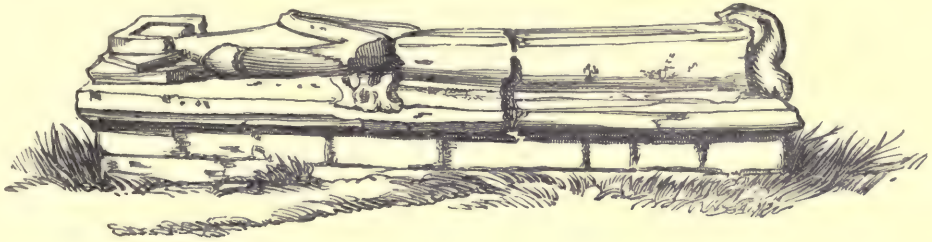
6. Whoever shall take protection, is to walk about within the churchyard and the burial-ground, without relics upon him; and his cattle are to be with the cattle of the community and the abbots, to the farthest limits they go, and return to their cow-lair again.

7. If a person have relics upon him, and does an illegal act under the relics, he is not to have protection nor defence through those relics; for he has not deserved it.

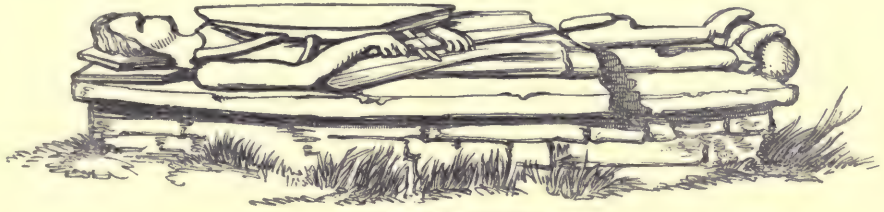
8. The measure of the burying-ground is a legal 'erw' in length, with its end to the churchyard; and that, circling the churchyard, is to be its compass.

9. If any church should declare, that it can keep a person in its sanctuary for seven years, without his doing right, or for a longer period, and the lord of the country oppose this declaration, and say, that no such privilege originated from him to it; it is necessary for the church to have that privilege secured by respectable customary witnesses; if it can do so, let its privilege be preserved undisturbed; and if it fail, let the church conduct him as it best may, or let him do right for the illegal act which he committed.

The Effigies.—According to the uniform traditions of the parish, these effigies are intended to commem-



MELANGELL.



IORWERTH DRWYNDWN.

EFFIGIES IN PENNANT MELANGELL CHURCH.

orate Melangell, and Iorwerth Drwyndwn. On the shield of the warrior knight were inscribed the words "HIC JACET EDWART". We are told this on the authority of Mr. Pennant, who visited the place just one hundred and one years ago. Since his time, the word "Edwart" has become illegible. An antiquary who visited the place a few years since fancied the word "MADOC" traceable on it, and upon this reading believes the monument not intended to commemorate the said "Iorwerth Drwyndwn", but "Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Riryd Flaidd". The task of making out the lettering at the present time is one of insuperable difficulty, in consequence of the base of the characters having become so much destroyed. The monuments, most probably, are the production of the fourteenth century. Doubt has been thrown on the identity of the effigy with Iorwerth Drwyndwn in respect to the armour. But in attempting to settle the question, the following, among other points, should be considered,—that Iorwerth Drwyndwn (who died *circa* 1180) was slain, according to tradition, on the hill above Pennant Church, at a place called *Bwlch-Croes-Iorwerth*, was contemporary with *Madog* (ap Rhiryd Flaidd), the latter being somewhat his senior; and partially contemporary with *Iorwerth* (ap Madog ap Rhiryd); that the armour of the Princes of Wales, and their sons, is doubtful, as to its kind of classification; and further, what probable connection could Iorwerth ap Madog be supposed to have had with the district of Pennant, that he should have his monument placed in these grounds. The writer thinks the preponderance of probabilities is in favour of the tradition that the effigies are intended to commemorate Iorwerth Drwyndwn and Melangell.

We may here add the particulars related to us of the manner in which the effigy of "Iorwerth" was wantonly mutilated. Our informant was an old man of reliable veracity, who told us that the effigy was broken across the legs by a certain vicar of the parish, who kept a school in the little room. The old clergyman, from over-much study,

it is said, was subject to fits of frenzy and melancholy, and was called by the people "Jones o'i go'", or the "eccentric Jones". During one of these mental attacks, he rushed out from the room, and taking up a big stone, struck the effigy (which lay within a few yards of the door) with it, exclaiming in Welsh, "Ned [Iorwerth] ye villain! ye broke the legs of many in thy day, I'll now break thy legs, ye villain!" Our informant's father was then a scholar there and witnessed the occurrence. The mutilations of these effigies, we may guess, were generally done by mischievous hands during times of the sports that were usually carried on in the churchyard.

Asen-y-gawres.—This is an object to which some little interest is attached, as it has been supposed to be one of the relics which drew the pilgrims to the shrine. It is called in the folk-lore *Asen y gawres*, and *Asen Melangell* (Melangell's rib), and was found in the grave where Melangell was said to have been buried in Cellybedd. Mr. Pennant's attention was evidently not called to it, for he makes no mention of it, but we observe that his visit to Pennant was a hasty one, for he had not seen even the effigy of Melangell, of which he says "but I think the last [that is her 'image'] is still to be seen in the churchyard".

Earthworks.—The only vestige in the shape of military earthworks in the parish, is the Tumulus on the lands of Tyndomen, on Cefncoch ridge, in Lower Pennant; which measures about 128 feet diameter at the base, and 41 feet at the top, and has a height of about 30 feet. It is of a similar character, intention, and age no doubt as those of the Maerdy, and Tyndomen in the adjoining parish of Llanrhaiadr. The names of places in the immediate vicinity are all indicative of strife and war.

Chapter V.—Biographical, and Houses.

This parish does not seem to have produced any indivi-

dual of distinction or of striking local importance, excepting perhaps one or two. The Rectors' list (the Rectory by the way being a sinecure,) has an array of names of learned divines, as Dr. Banks, Dean of St. Asaph ; Dr. William Morgan, who translated the Scriptures ; Dr. Sharpe ; Dr. Sturges ; Rev. W. Ashton, whose memoir was written by the Rev. T. Watts ; The Rev. Evan Morgan, a son of "the translator"; The Rev. Thomas Richards, Rector of Llanfyllin, an able scholar, and an author whose works are referred to by the Rev. Canon Williams in his *History of Llanfyllin;* the Rev. Thomas Rowlands, the last rector, now living. Some of the vicars, likewise, were "given to writing". The Rev. Thomas Jones (the eccentric Jones) translated and published Archbishop Secker's *Sermons.*

Of laymen who have shewn a taste for letters, we have only two examples ; namely Cadwalader Roberts, and David Evans, of Plasda.

Cadwalader Roberts lived at Cwmllechucha, of which place he was owner. He died February 12, 1708, as appears on his tombstone. He was a *poet* ; some of his metrical productions have been printed in various miscellaneous collections. He was a friend and contemporary with the celebrated Huw Morys of Pontymeibion. Few particulars can be gleaned of his history. He was attacked it seems when he was young with the small-pox, which he abuses in a poetic indictment, for having disfigured his handsome features. This family of Cwmllech were of the same stock as the Robertses of Branas in Llandrillo, who, after the Merionethshire custom, took the alternating way of distinguishing the eldest son ; for example, — Cadwaladr Roberts, *s.* Robert Cadwaladr, *s.* Cadwaladr Roberts, etc.

David Evans, was the eldest son of Thomas Evans, of Plasdu, and owner. This family also took an alternation of names in the eldest sons, as follows, Thomas Evans, *s.* David Evans, *s.* Thomas Evans ; and this has con-

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 77.

tinued to the present day. Respecting this family, the late Gwilyn Lleyn has the following note in his *Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry* ; " the first Evan, was Evan ap Hywel, then his son was Lewis Evans, and his sons were Morgan, Evan, Edward, and Einion Evans ; they dropped the ' ap', which had been used for twelve or thirteen generations in this family, up to Einion ap Seisyllt, who married Nest, daughter of Madog ap Cadwgan, of Nannau, lord of Meirionydd."[1] The tombs of this family of Plasdu are numerous in the churchyard at Pennant, and very marked, being clustered together. This David Evans was a man of a singular turn of mind. In the account which he has given of himself, he relates three remarkable visions of an extraordinary character which he had witnessed, and which turned the course of his life. This occurred to him in the year 1713-14, and his account he wrote out and printed shortly after. These visions are of an extraordinary character. But we will introduce his own account of what occurred to him.

" In the year 1713, in the beginning of the month of February, it pleased God to visit me, David Evans of Plasdu, in the parish of Penant, in the commot of Mochnant, in the county of Montgomery, in the year 1713 going 1714, as with a kind of fever, which kept me from Sunday morning until Wednesday night with but little sleep or rest. On Wednesday night, God gave me a short sleep, but I was very uneasy on account of the dream which I had just had, which dream I here print ; and which, I believe, was to be a monitor of the vision which I saw on the following day. On Thursday, the 9th of the month, after telling my dream to my wife, my mind being much troubled on account of it, and my body also in great weakness. But I received considerable consolation and strength from the only one source of good. This caused me to pour out my soul further in prayer to God, that he would deal with me according to his mercy, and not according to my deserts, and I resigned myself to his will and wisdom. At this time I was praying to God, and my senses all perfect with me, and my understanding also perfect. Praises be to his merciful goodness and care over me. The *first* Vision lasted from 10 o'clock in the morn-

1 *Vide* p. 308 of *Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry.*

ing until between the hours of 8 and 9 in the evening; the *second* lasted from two to three hours or more; and the *third* and last continued a night and over to the following evening. These continued up to the Saturday. At that time I was wishful of having my friends about me to complete my will."

Then follows the description of his visions. His second vision is headed, "The second vision without an interpose, but as it were, the waving of a hand." The third vision is introduced as follows:—

"*When I had retired to bed,* I desired to settle my affairs between me and every person, and to complete my will. There were present with me Humphrey Jones, Philip Edward, and Robert David. I requested them to make speed, as I thought I was departing." And then following, he proceeds, "The house appeared to open and divide itself to me, and my bed I felt not; and thereupon a brilliant light appeared, more brilliant and pleasing than I had ever beheld, and I saw a number of angels before me, beckoning me to come up away to them", etc. He closes his vision with the following sentence. "May God give me grace to fulfil the vow he put upon me, and that I may be faithful to warn all men to attend to the grace of God."

He employed much of his after life-time in religious devotions and in attending the ministrations of religion in the church. We believe he was buried in the parish churchyard at Llanrhaiadr, but we cannot find any entry in the church registers of his name; neither can we find it in the parish registers of Pennant parish.

Houses.—*Llechweddgarth.*—This little mansion is one of remarkable style. The rooms are very low and small, the doors so low that one has to stoop well down to go in. It was the seat of the Thomases, a distinguished family in the parish.

The following is a copy of the tablet in the church in memory of certain members of the family.

Near this place lieth interred, the body of Henry Thomas, Esq., son of John Thomas of Llechweddgarth, Esq., and Jane, his wife, eldest daughter of Evan Wynne of Garthmeilio, in the county of Denbigh, Esq. He was interred the 15th of September 1746, in the 52nd year of his age.

He was a person affable in conversation, generous to his friends, and charitable to the poor, which rendered him in life amiable, and in death much lamented.

Jane Madocks, his affectionate mother, now married to Edward Madocks of Vron Uw Denbighshire, Esq., erected this monument in memory of one of the most dutiful and best of sons.

Underneath are interred also John Thomas, Esq., the father above-mentioned, who died November the 1st, 1729. Aged, 39 years.

Evan Thomas, the second son, and John Thomas, the third son of the said John Thomas, and Jane, his wife, who died both young.

Thomas Thomas, Esq. of Downing, the youngest son of the said John Thomas, who died Feb. 16, 1764. Aged 44.

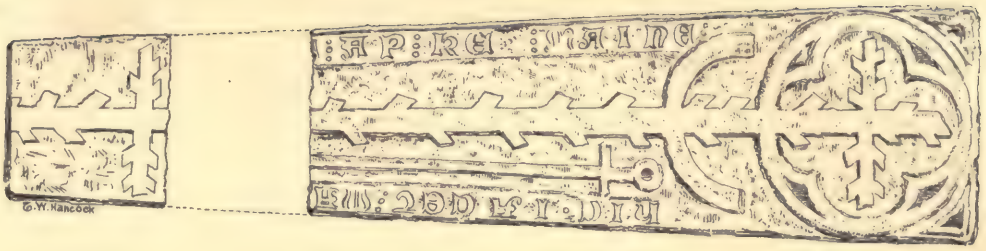
Jane Madocks, above-mentioned, who died Nov. 3, 1768.

Mary Thomas of Downing, widow of the above Thomas Thomas, Rhyol, who died Nov. 31, 1784. Aged 59.

The old Llechweddgarth family is now represented by Hugh Thomas Davies Griffith, Esq., of Caerhun, near Conway, who owns the place.

Garthgelynen fawr, now owned by Mr. R. Roberts, who resides there, also was once a place of ancient fame, and the residence of a branch of the family of the Lloyds. The last owner was John Thomas, Esq., who bequeathed the same to the present resident there.

Brynaber, is a modern mansion, built by the late Maurice Powell Bibby, Esq. As we have made a note of him in the "History of Llanrhaiadr", we refer the reader therefore to the *Mont. Coll.* for the year 1872, page 339. Mrs. Bibby, his widow, has resided there since his death.



G. W. Hancock

SEPULCHRAL SLAB OR COFFIN LID.

in Llanfihangel Church.

MONT COLL XII TO FACE P 85

Feet 0 ½ 1

MONUMENTAL STONES IN LLANFIHANGEL AND LLANGEDWYN CHURCHES.

In the parish church of Llanfihangel (yn Nghwnfa), there are fragments of several sepulchral slabs.

The largest and most perfect of them was placed as a sort of sill of one of the windows in the old church, in that part of it which was rebuilt about the year 1723. It lay with its face upwards, and was evidently placed there for preservation. When the church was rebuilt in 1868, the present Vicar (Rev. Edward Evans) placed it in the Vestry, and with other portions of sculptured slabs found built in the jambs of the aforementioned windows, formed a chimney-piece. The Vicar has never heard any tradition about it.

The largest of them, of which we give an illustration, has, along its margin, the following inscription :—

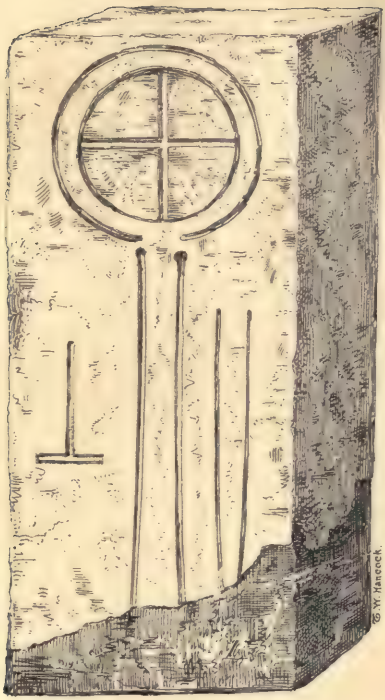
HIC IACET MA * * * * * : AP RES : MAINE :

A staff, raguly, and a cross, raguly, within a quatrefoil, and a sword, are depicted. The sword denoting the profession of the deceased; and the staff also being indicative of a character he maintained in his lifetime. Was he a pilgrim warrior in the time of the Crusades? The stone being of the period of the twelfth century tomb monuments, these carvings would suggest as much. But the inscription commemorates one Maredydd ap Res, lord of Main (in the parish of Meifod). Further investigations may bring to light something more about him.

The other fragments are sculptured stones with fanciful designs, but indicative of no profession or character, and having no lettered inscription.

The Llangedwin stone is a heavy, plain, solid block, about 3 feet in height and 8 inches in thickness, and evidently was a headstone. It was found in excavating the foundations of the new church. It has no lettered inscription, but the common Christian symbol—the cross within a circle. There are other markings thereon; it being usual in such plain stones to insert the insignia of the trade or occupation of the deceased, we therefore would expect these markings to mean such. But what was the occupation of the deceased? The forms of the cuttings do not indicate this. Not an ecclesiastic in holy orders evidently. Perhaps an official in the church, and no doubt, a local celebrity. Stones of a similar character may be occasionally seen in some of the parish churches and churchyards in Derbyshire.

T. W. Hancock.



ANCIENT · GRAVE-STONE.

in Llangedwin Church.

MONT. COLL: XII TO FACE P. 86.

NEWTOWN: ITS ANCIENT CHARTER AND TOWN HALL.

By RICHARD WILLIAMS.

The Public Records Office contains a rich mine of antiquarian lore relating to Montgomeryshire, which has remained hitherto almost unexplored. Through the liberality of a member of the Powysland Club[1] we are favoured with a transcript of some depositions taken at Newtown on the 24th June, 12th James I (1615) [see *Appendix*], in a suit brought by Matthew Pryce, against Oliver Thomas and Jane his wife, giving some interesting particulars respecting the erection of the old Town Hall of Newtown and the long lost Charter of that ancient corporate borough.

The Plaintiff was a son of John Pryce, Esq., of Newtown, Deputy Steward of Kedewen, under Sir James Croft and Sir Herbert Croft successively, Sheriff in 1566 and 1586, and grandfather of the first baronet. The defendant Jane Thomas was grand-daughter of one Thomas Turner, who appears to have been one of the bailiffs of Newtown in 1560-61.[2] The suit was brought to try the right of the defendants "in their right from the ould Turnor" to collect tolls from the market people. How it was finally decided, I have not yet been able to discover.

All the witnesses agree that Newtown was an ancient corporate borough. Defendants' witnesses further allege that it was incorporated by the name of Llanvair in Kedewen;[3] that the corporation consisted

[1] R. E Jones, Esq., of Cefn Bryntalch. [2] *Mont. Coll.*, iii, p. 128.
[3] Sometimes very erroneously spelt *Caedewen.*

of two bailiffs, two coroners, two sergeants-at-mace, and the burgesses; that the Charter was granted by Richard Duke of York[1] (or, as one says, Richard son of Richard Duke of York); and that they had heard read at a Court Leet, or seen the Charter itself, or "Law Booke", containing, as one of them says, three or four skins of parchment "with a seale of red waxe, with the arms of three lyons".[2] One of these witnesses (Edward Thomas) states that one Cadwaladr ap David (who appears to have been bailiff in 1578 and 1581)[3] shewed him a copy of the charter, and that it granted certain liberties "to the said men of Llanvaire, to have to them and theirs in such maner as the cittie of Hereford held, reserving to the said Duke and his heirs xii^{d} for ev^{y} burgaige yearlie". It was not unusual to refer in such a way to well-known existing charters. Defendants' witnesses further allege that the bailiffs and their officers, by virtue of their Charter, formerly received tolls of corn, meal, malt, wool, hemp, etc., sold in the streets and at "the booth hall" on market and fair days, paying to the Queen a rent of about £6 a year; but that about forty or fifty years before, the said bailiffs and burgesses (the plaintiff's father, John Pryce being not only a consenting party, but also "a speciall mediator to pswade the said bailliffes and burgesses" thereunto), granted the same to Thomas Turner the elder (the female defendant's grandfather) for an annual rent of twenty-six shillings and eight pence; it being also part of the consideration that he should

[1] The Yorkist cause was at that period strongly supported by the most powerful families in Kerry and Kedewen. There is at Powis Castle a very old copy of an *Inspeximus Charter* of 22 Henry VI (1444), confirming two Charters of even date previously granted by Richard Duke of York to the Lordships of Kerry and Kedewen. It is not at all improbable that at the same time he may have granted a Charter incorporating the borough of Newtown, as a mark of gratitude to his adherents, or, perhaps, for a more tangible consideration. Six hundred marks were paid for the Charter of Kerry, and one thousand marks for that of Kedewen.

[2] These were the arms of the Duke of York.

[3] *Mont. Coll.*, iii, pp. 303, 308.

at his own cost build and maintain on the site of an old court house in the middle of the street "a booth hall and tolls shoppe, and a gaiole or prison house under the said booth hall". This he is said to have done, and the depositions state that "the said buyldinges do conteine the said booth hall where the said corts [*i.e.* Leet Courts] and assizes are kept, two or three fayor chambers[1] in the lower end therof, and underneath the said hall there are two stronge roomes to keepe prisoners, and also in the lower end therof there is a dwelling roome with a chimney". It is also stated that Turner had provided, and that his grandson Richard Dod then kept "common ballaunces" there to weigh wool and other commodities.

The defendants did not, it will be observed, set up any right to the tolls in respect of horses, cattle or sheep, but admitted that the King's Majesty was entitled to and received toll of "cattalls ther sold and for recording the same in the toll booke and for passaidge at the townes ends". The plaintiff's witnesses, however, allege that the late Queen (Elizabeth), being seised in fee of two fairs held at Newtown annually on the 13th and 14th of June and on the 5th and 6th of December, and of all tolls of cattle bought and sold there on fair and market days as well as of *other* tolls, granted, demised, and to farm, did let the same about the thirty-eighth year of her reign (1596), by letters patent, to the said John Pryce (deceased) for his life, with remainders over to his son Matthew Pryce (the plaintiff) and Arthur Pryce, the reversion being in the Queen. One witness (David Powell) states that he saw a record "in the pype office at London" of two leases or grants from the Queen; the one to Thomas Powell, Esq., of three fairs and markets of the said town, and the tolls belonging to the same; and the other to John Pryce, Esq., Matthew Pryce (the plaintiff), and Arthur Pryce (then deceased), for their lives for two of the said fairs and the tolls to the same belonging. He also further states

[1] These were for the juries.

that about seven or eight years previously dame Mary, Lady Herbert[1] of Poole Castle, brought a suit against Thomas Pryce, former husband of the female defendant "claiming the booth hall and all the buyldings thereunto adioyning as the kings right, for that the same was buylded in the said kings high streete of the said towne; and the tolle of woolle, corne, meale, grayne, malt and such other small tolles, as the defendants now hold, by virtue of letters patent to her granted by the Kings majestie"; and that he compounded for the same for forty shillings annually, which sum was paid, first to Lady Herbert, then to her assignee, William, Earl of Pembroke, and after that to Sir William Herbert.

Hitherto I have not been able to trace the further history of this suit, or what became of it eventually. Having, however, (through the courtesy of Thomas Newill, Esq.) had the privilege of consulting some old records at Powis Castle, I have discovered the following entries, bearing date 1609, which confirm some portions of the depositions, as well as furnish some additional particulars :—

There is within the said Lo^{pp} [Kedewen] one Markett Towne called Newtowne w^{ch} hath Three faires yearely and one Markett weekly. The Toll of two of w^{ch} Faires is held and kept by Mathew Price gent. by L'^{res} Pattentes dated iiii^{to} die Maii An^{o} Regni Elizabeth xxxviii^{o} graunted to John Price Esq^{r} & Arthur Price Dec. & to the said Mathew Price now liveing about the age of xxxii for their three Lives successively the particulars wherof are as followeth viz^{t}

valor x^{li} { The Toll of Cattle with passage & all other benefitts of Faires

yealding & paying yearely for the same to the Kings Ma^{tie} - - - - - - - - - xiiis. iiiid.

The Third Faire & weekely Markett are held by the Lady Mary Herbert Farmo^{r} of the whole Lo^{pp} viz^{t},

valor x^{li} { The Benefitt of the Faire Toll Booke of Cattle the weekely Market with the Toll & passage from the same

yealding & paying vnto the Kings Ma^{tie} for the same - - - - - - - - - - nil

[1] She was the widow of Sir Edward Herbert, Knt., who died about

Jane verch Thomas houldeth by graunt from the Bayliffs of Newtowne certaine Tolles belonging to the said Towne viz^{t}

valor ^{li} { The Toll of Meale, Malt, Corne, graine & the weight of wooll

for w^{ch} she payeth per annū - - - - xxvis. viiid.

Weekly markets on Tuesday appear to have been held at Newtown from time immemorial;[1] and the above extracts shew that at the beginning of the seventeenth century, three fairs per annum were held there.

It is also clear that, rightly or wrongly, the Turner family had for many years been in receipt of the small tolls on fair and market days, under an alleged grant from the bailiffs and burgesses. The records at Powis Castle, however, shew that in 1675 at least, neither they nor the Pryce family received any, but another family appears on the scene, for it is stated under that date that—

James Baxter by Indenture of Lease dated 1° Octobris xxvii Car. secd. 1675 Holds all that house otherwise called the Markett house wherin one Edward Owens lately dwelt situate in the middle of ye streete of ye towne of Newtowne near ye. Corne Markett Together alsoe with all the Toll of Cattle, sheep, horses, woole, salt, oatmell, Corne, graine, and all other Toll formerly sett by Wm. Earle of Powys to ye said James Baxter Together allsoe with Three parsells of arrable land and meadow called Tŷr y pishpull being about Tenn acres All which said p'misses scituate in Dyffryn Llanvair and Newtowne afforesaid mearing on the north East to ye lands of John Watkin and to ye lands of ye Lady Price in ye possession of Ffransis Morris and on all other sides to the Pishpull Brooke To hold from Mich. 75 for ninety nine yeares If James Baxter, Richard Baxter and John Baxter three sonnes of ye said James Baxter shall so long live att the yearly rent of fforty pounds payeable att Midsomer and Christmas, and Six shillinges eight pence heriott at ye decease of eu'y principall ten^{t}. . . . £40 00s. 00d. : 6s . 8d. her^{t}.

Another entry (somewhat unintelligible), of a few years later date, states that—

1595. She and her three sons and two daughters were presented as Popish recusants at the Great Sessions at Pool in 1594.—*Mont. Coll.*, iv, p. 264.

[1] See "Plwyfau Cymru", in *Myv. Arch.* (Gee's reprint), p. 743.

Thomas Price of Coed y Rhose sold New Towne Hall now held by James Baxter with the Toll and Pishpoole lands the rent for what was bought was before it was drawn downe £02 00s. 00d.

The old Town Hall or "Booth hall", above referred to, stood, as many of our readers can well remember, in the middle of Broad Street, just opposite the Castle Vaults and Turner's Lane.[1] It answered pretty well to the description given of it in the depositions, though perhaps its chambers could hardly be considered, according to modern ideas, remarkably "fair", and its "gaiole" was certainly of the vilest description. Besides that, it blocked the street, and a more commodious and pretentious, if less picturesque, building had been erected for the flannel market, assizes, and sessions and other purposes, at the end of the Long Bridge. Its removal was therefore decided upon, and Lord Powis agreed to sell the building and the tolls for £1000, towards which his Lordship also handsomely subscribed £200. Mr. R. Lewis of Walsall (formerly of Newtown) has favoured me with the following history of the affair :—

The old Hall stood right opposite Turner's Lane on one side, and the late Thomas Drew, Esq's. house on the other side. The street from the bridge to the Hall was called Long Bridge Street, and from the other end of the Hall to the Cross was called Broad Street; after the removal of the Hall, the whole length was called Broad Street. Being Town Surveyor in 1851-52, I felt a strong desire to get the old Hall removed, and to make the fairs and markets toll free. I named the matter to Mr. Drew, who told me that if it could be done he would give £100 towards it. I asked the late Dr. Slyman, who then lived with me, to write to the Earl of Powis to ask him if he would sell the old Hall and the tolls, and if so, at what price. His lordship's reply was that he would do so for £1000, and would give £200 as a subscription towards it. We then called a meeting of the landed proprietors in the neighbourhood

[1] This street or lane was probably so called after the Turner family, who evidently were well to do people, and for generations owned, as their present representative, John Turner Matthews, Esq., still owns, most of the property adjoining on the northern side of it.

whose tenants would be benefited by the town being made toll free, and a committee was appointed to carry out that object. There were on the committee the Revs. R. J. Davies (Aberhavesp), John Edwards (Newtown), Dr. Slyman, W. Lutener, Esq., Richard Jones, Esq. (Rock), C. T. Woosnam, Esq., myself, and a few others. The whole of the money having been subscribed, the purchase was completed on the 5th April, 1852. On the same day the materials were sold to Mr. David Edwards for £90, and on the 12th the work of removing the Hall was commenced.

Before the end of the same month, the last stone was removed of "the booth hall", which "the ould Turnor" had built nearly three centuries before. The last toll collector was one Samuel Weaver.

R. WILLIAMS.

APPENDIX.

EXCHEQUER Q.R. INTERRS. AND DEPOSITIONS.

12 JAMES I, TRINITY TERM. No. 2.

Co. Montgomery.

APUD NEWTOWNE (in the booth hall, ville illius) xxiiij° die Junii Anno regni D'ni n'ri Jacobi Dei grac' Anglie, etc., Regis, etc., duodecimo et Scotie quadragesimo Septimo.

On the part of the Defendants.

DEPOSICONS of wytnesses taken the daie yeare and place aforesaid before Hughe Rogers gent., George Symes, gent., John Thomas, gent., and Thomas Aldwell, gent., by vertue of the Kinge's Ma'tys writt out of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, to them directed for the examynacon of wytnesses upon their Corporall oathes on the part and behaulf of Oliver Thomas and Jane, his wiffe, defend'ts against Matthew Price, gent., Plaintiffe as followeth :—

Owen ap Rees Dackyn, of the parishe of Llanllochaiarn, in the Com. of Mountgomery, gent., aidged about LXXX° yeares, sworne, etc., deposeth as followeth :—

1.[1] That he knoweth the parties, Plaintif and Defendent, and did knowe Thomas turnor thelder deceased, graundfather of the Defendent Jane, and did also knowe Thomas turnor the younger father of the Deffendent Jane, and hath knowne Thomas turnor, the elder, for about LX yeares, and hath knowne Thomas turnor, the younger, for about LIie yeares or upwardes.

2. He knoweth the town and boroughe of Newtowne, and hath knowne the same from his Infancy, which is about LXX yeares last past and More, and saith that the same is an ancyent towne or boroughe, and hath knowne the same so to be all the tyme of his remembraunce, and hard that the same was anciently called Llanvayre in Kedewen.

3. That the same towne of Newtowne is, and hath been allwaies reputed and taken, an ancyent Corporacion duringe the tyme of his remembrance, and saith that the same Corporacion during all the tyme of his remembraunce hath Consisted, and yett doth Consist, of two Bailliffes, two Coroners, two Serjeants, and the burgesses of the same, and the reason for his knowledge is for that he this Deponent for a longe tyme hath knowne the same towne to be a Corporacion, and abouty XXIty yeares Last past he this deponent was one of the bailliffes of the said towne.

4. That he hath Credibly Hard that ther was a Charter graunted to the People, Burgesses, or Inhabitants of ye said towne, and remembreth that he Hard the same redd at a great Leete houlden for the said towne, And further, said That the said Corporacion is, and was governed by the bailiffes of the said towne, during the tyme of his remembraunce, as he takes yt by the force of the said Charter, And also saith That the Bailiffes, officers, and burgesses of the said towne for the time beinge, all the time of this deponent's remembraunce, usually tooke, receaved,and enjoyed the benefitts, tolls, or dutyes arrisinge of the Corne, Meale, malt, wooll, hempeseed, and such like things, pitched, and brought to be sould in high streetes of the said towne, and in the place wher the booth hall of the said towne Now standeth, upon the marckett and fayor dayes, houlden for the said towne, untill such tyme that the said bailliffes and burgesses graunted the same to Thomas turnor thelder, which he taketh to be above forty yeares last past. And further, saith That he well knoweth that ther hath beene all the tyme of this deponent's remembraunce, and yett is a Certen rent answered to the Kinge's Ma'tie, or his receavers or farmors, and the Kinge pr'genitors, Kinges and Queenes of England for the same, and as he takes the same rent is aboute ve or sixe pounds yearly.

5. That the said bailiffes and burgesses of the said towne for the tyme beinge by force of their Charter, and lawe booke of the said towne as he ever tooke yt, did use to sett and lett to divers persons at their pleasure, such lands, toll, shoppes, dutyes and benefitts to

[1] The answers are numbered according to the interrogatories.

them belonginge within the said towne, And saith that the said bailiffes and ancyent burgesses of the said towne above forty yeares last past did graunte or sett the soile belonginge to their burgaiges, whereupon the booth hall now standeth, and the Customes, benefitts, and Comodities which now is called Tolls, to Thomas Turnor thelder, and to his heires in ffee farme forever; as he takes yt to be to him graunted by a deed in writinge to which he refers himself, upon which graunte he saith ther was reserved to be yearlie paid to the said Bailliffes and burgesses to the use of the said towne or Corporacion the sum of xxvj*s.* 8*d.*, and in Consideration of the said graunte the said Thomas turnor was to make and erect upon his owne Costs and charges a booth hall and tolls shoppe, and a gaiole or prison house, under the said booth hall, upon part of the soile so to him graunted, being in the Streete of the said towne, wher the said booth hall, or toll shoppe, so by him afterwards erected accordingly now standeth, And saith That the said buyldings so erected by Thomas turnor the grandfather, ever sithens the buyldinge thereof did and yett doe serve the bailiffes and burgesses of the said towne for keepinge of their Corts for the said towne, and for the Judges of assize to keepe their sessions as often as occacion serveth: And said that the said buyldinges do Conteine the said booth hall wher the said Corts and assizes are kept, two or three fayor Chambers in the lower end therof, and underneath the said hall ther are two stronge roomes to keepe prisoners; and also in the lower end thereof ther is a dwellinge room with a chimney, and some partes of thou end of the said buyldings lyeth open for marckett folks to sell their grayne, of Corne, Meale, Malt, and such like, which buyldings were whoolie erected by the said Thomas turnor, the graundfather, and after the foresaid graunte by him Maynteyned duringe his liffe, and after his decesse by Thomas turnor the younger, father of the Defendent Jane, and nowe by the said Defendents, And further saith That turnor thelder after the said graunte of the premisses to him made as aforesaid did Maintayne Comon ballawnces or weights duringe his tyme in the said towne for the weighinge of wooll and other thinges of like nature thither brought to be sould, And saith That one Richard Dod, a graundchild of ye said Thomas turnor thelder, now Maintayneth the said ballaunces and weights by some graunte from the ould turnor as he taks yt, And saith That the said Deffendents are now interressed in and to the premisses nowe in their possession, as in their right from the ould turnor, as this Deponent verylie beleeveth the Defendant Jane beinge daughter and heire to the said Thomas turnor the younger, who was sonne and heire to Thomas turnor the elder as this deponent thincketh.

6. That he never hard that any the farmors of the King's Majesty or his progenitors, savinge the nowe Plaintiff of late, and the ladie Herbert, did make any claime or pretend any titell to the small duties, Customes, Comodities, or tolls of Corne, Meale, Malt, butturches ["butter", "cheese"] and such like, brought to be sould in the said towne, and Pitched in the said streete or under the said toll shopp,

and booth hall, which the said bailiffes and officers of the said towne, formerly in auncyent tyme used to have all the tyme of this Deponent's remembrance.

7. That he never hard that any toll in the said towne was due to the King's Majesty or to his progenitors, did extend or ever was taken to extend any further then only for the toll of Cattalls ther sold, and for recording the same in the toll booke, and for Paissaidge at the townes ends. And he further saith that John Price, esquior, and decessed father of the Complainant was in the late Quene's tyme steward, or deputie steward, of the Hundred of Newtowne, als' Kedewen in that article mencioned, and that the said Mr. Price was in his Liffe tyme one of the farmors of the toll of the fayors and marcketts houlden in the said towne of Newtowne, and he beinge steward or deputie steward, as he thinketh ther when the graunte was made to turnor as aforesaid was a principall dealer, and did also procure most of the bailiffs and burgesses of the said towne to agree that the said turnor should have a graunte of the said soile, tolls, duties, and Customes to him befor mencioned to be graunted by the said Bailiffes and burgesses of the said towne, wherupon the said bailliffes and burgesses, by and with the Consent of the said Mr. Price, did graunte the same to the said turnor thelder in fee farme, as he thinketh. And that the said Thomas turnor was of the premisses so to him graunted (as aforesaid), seased and died thereof seased. And after his decesse, Thomas turnor the younger was also seased thereof, and died seased as he taks yt, and after him the Defendent Jane, daughter and heire to Thomas turnor the younger was seased thereof, and now the Defendent, Olyver Thomas and Jane his wife, as in the right of the said Jane are therof seised.

EDWARD AP LEWYS of the bettus in the County of Montgomery, yom., aidged abouts Nyntie and two yeares, sworne, etc.

1. He knoweth both parties, Plaintiff and Defendents, and did knowe Thomas turnor thelder deceased, and Thomas turnor the younger deceased, graundfather and father of the Defendant Jane, and hath knowne the said Thomas turnor the graundfather for abouts LXXX yeares last past, and hath knowne Thomas turnor the father for abouts LX yeares past.

2. He knoweth the towne and boroughe of Newtowne, and hath knowne the same for the space of LXXX yeares last past, and saith That the said towne of Newtowne is an ancyent boroughe all the tyme of his remembraunce, And that his elders were burgesses of the said towne, and that he himself hath eur been and yet is a burgesse of the said towne.

3. That the said towne of Newtowne is and hath ben tyme out of mynd reputed and taken to be an ancyent Corporacion, and the same doth Consist of ij bailiffes, two Coroners, two Serjeants, and the burgesses of the same.

4. That he hath Credibly hard that ther was a Charter graunted

to the people and burgesses of the said towne, and saith that the said towne is by force of the said Ch're governed by the bailiffes therof, as he hard of his elders and as he hath seene and knowne the government ther for theis LXXX yeares last past, and further saith that the said Bailiffes, officers and burgesses of the said towne and their farmors duringe this deponent's remembraunce, beinge for LXXX yeares last past, used to gather, and levy certen Customes, tolls, duties, and Comodities, in the streetes and at and abouts the place wher the booth hall and toll shoppe nowe standeth in the said towne, of such grayne, meale, malt, woll, Corne, and such like thinges as were ther brought to be soulde at the faiors and marckets houlden and kept in the said towne, untill the said Comodities, together with the toll shoppe and booth hall, were graunted by the bailliffes and burgesses of the said towne unto Thomas turnor thelder, graundfather to the said Jane, in ffee farme at the rent of xxvj*s.* viij*d.* or therabouts, And saith that he this Deponent was present in place at such tyme as the said graunte was made to the said turnor, And that he beinge one of the burgesses gave his Consent thereunto.

5. That the ancyent Custome and usage of the said towne was that the bailliffes and burgesses of the same did use to sett and lett such lands, tolls, duties, toll shoppes, benefitts, aud customs to them belonginge, to divers persons at their pleasure, And saith that accordinge to that ancyent Custome and usaidge the bailliffes and burgesses did Many yeares past graunte, sett, and lett in fee farme, unto Thomas turnor thelder the soile whereon the booth hall of the said towne nowe standeth, together with the toll of graine, meale, wooll, and such like things to them belonginge, of such thinges brought to be sould in the said fayors and marcketts, and saith that abouts fifty yeares last past the said graunte of the premises was made in writinge by the said bailliffs and burgesses to the said Thomas turnor, thelder, And saith that in Consideration therof the said Thomas turnor was upon his Costs and chardgs to make, and did make and errect upon the said soile so to him graunted, a booth hall and divers other buyldinges, which buyldinges standeth upon that soile in the streete of the said towne so to him graunted, and ther standeth as other booth halls are in some other townes Corporatt, And the same buyldinges so by him errected doe serve to the bailliffes and burgesses for keeping of their Courts for the towne and for the Judges of assize to keepe their sessions, as occasion serveth, and for a gaile house for prisoners, and ther are also other roomes and chambers ther errected by the said Thomas turnor, And saith that as he thincketh the Defendents doe nowe Maintayne the said buyldinges, and before them the said Thomas turnor thelder.

6. That he never hard, till the Plaintiff commenced his suett, nowe Dependinge against the Defendants that any of the ffarmors of the Kinge's Majesty that nowe is, or his progenitors did clayme or pretend any right or titell of corne, graine, meale, malt, or such like thinges brought to be sould in the faiors and markets of the said towne, and pitched in the said streete or under the toll shopp, which the said

bailliffes and seriants did formerlie use to receaue, and saith That the same, befor it was graunted to the said turnor, was, during the tyme of this deponent's remembraunce, taken and levyed by the said officers and others to whom the same was graunted by the said Bailliffs and Burgesses all the tyme of this Deponent's remembraunce.

7. That John Price esquier deceased, father of the Complainant, was Steward or deputie Steward to the late Queen's Majestie of the hundred of Newtown or Kedewen, and being Steward as he thinketh when the said graunte was made to the said turnor (as aforesaid), he was a principall dealer with the said bailliffes and burgesses, that the said turnor should take a graunte of the premisses mentioned to him to be graunted in fee farm from the bailliffes and burgesses, wherupon the said bailliffes and burgesses, by the Consent of the said Steward or deputie Steward, did graunte the same to the said turnor accordinglie, And saith that afterwards the said turnor held and used the premisses so to him graunted, and after him Thomas turnor the younger, And after him the Defendants.

Howell ap John, of the parish of Kery, weaver, aidged aboute lxxx yeares, sworne, etc.

1. He knoweth the parties, Plaintiff and Defendents, and did knowe Thomas turnor thelder, deceased, graundfather to the Defendent Jane, and did likewise knowe Thomas turnor the younger, father of the Defendant Jane, and hath knowne Thomas turnor thelder aboute lx yeares last past, and Thomas turnor the younger abouts fortye yeares past.

2. That he knoweth the towne of Newtowne, this Deponent beinge therin borne and bred upp, and hath knowne the same towne above lx yeares last past, and that the same towne and boroughe is of longe contynuaunce.

3. That the said towne hath ben, all the tyme of his remembraunce, beinge threscore and tenn yeares, reputed and taken a towne Corporatt, and that the same hath beene, and yet is, governed by two bailliffes, two Coroners, and two Serjeants, and the burgesses of the same.

4. That the bailliffes and burgesses of the said towne had a Charter and a law booke, which, in this Deponent's time, was brought into a Cort houlden for the said towne, which he hard redd, but what freedoms were thereby graunted he cannott declare, But saith that he knoweth ther was answered to the late Queene Elizabeth, or to her receavors or farmors, the some of sixe pounds or therabouts, of rent out of the said towne, And further saith That the Serjeants of the said towne, under the bailliffs ther for the tyme beinge did use to Collect and take the tolls and duties of such Meale and wooll, and such other things that were brought to be sould to the fayors and Marcketts of the said towne, and pitched in the streetes or the place wher the booth hall now standeth befor the graunte of such thinges, made by the said Bailliffes and burgesses to Thomas turnor thelder.

5. That the Bailliffes and burgesses of ye said towne did affirme and allwayes give out that they had power to sett and lett the lands, toll, shopps, duties, benefitts and customes belonginge to the said towne, And he knoweth that they did, all the tyme of his remembrance, graunte, set, let, or levie the same to their owne use, and knoweth not by what Authoritie they so did, savinge that the said Bailliffes and burgesses affirmed that they had power so to do by their Chartre and Lawe booke, And further saith that the said Bailliffes and Burgesses did demise and graunte the soile whereon the booth hall nowe standeth in the said towne (upon part wherof an ould house did formerlie stand), unto Thomas Turnor thelder, and to his heires in fee farme for ever, together with the toll of graine, Meale, woll, and other like Comodities befor that tyme, taken by the Serjeants under the bailiffes (as aforesaid). In consideration of which graunte the said Thomas turnor was not only to errect and new buyld a booth hall in and upon the said soile, so to him graunted (as aforesaid), but also other buildings, that is to say, a prison house under the said hall and some other roomes, and was also to Paie to the said Bailliffes the some of xxvj*s.* viii*d.* of yearlie rent to the use of the said towne, which buyldinges the said turnor did afteward, upon his owne chardges errect and buyld, And further saith that, befor such tyme the said graunte was so made, an ould house stoode upon part of the said soile, which served to the use of the said towne for keepinge of Corts and the rest of the said soile wheron the now booth hall standeth, served to marcket folk, to sell Meale and Wooll and such like thinges, and saith that nowe Markett folks doe use to weighe their woll ther sould in the said booth hall, and to sell meale and other grayne in an open roome which is Made under part of the said buildings, which was made by ye said turnor for that purpose, which buildings so errected do stand (as this deponent taketh it) in or abouts the Middest of one of the streetes of the said towne, as yet is usuall in some other townes Corporatt, and saith further, that the said buyldinges so errected by the said turnor, the graundfather, do further serve to the bailliffs and burgesses of the said towne for keepinge their Corts for the said towne, and for the Judges of assize to keepe their sessions as often as occasion serveth, and saith That the said turnor, in his Lifetyme, did Maintaine the said buyldings and reparations thereof, and the Defendents nowe do keepe the reparations of the same. And further saith That the said Thomas turnor thelder, from and after the said graunte so to him made of the premisses did maintaine Comon Ballaunces and weights, to weighe woll and other things ther sould and to be weyghed, which weight and Comon Ballaunces the Defendants nowe maintayne the same, and by fforce of the said graunte the said Defendants attend the same, for which they take and receaue the duties and Customes called also tolls, in recompence of their said attendance abouts the marcketts as by the said Bailliffs and burgesses yt hath been graunted, and as hath been Auncentlie yealded and allowed, which hath Contynued in the

turnors and the nowe Defendants for the space of abouts Ltie yeares last past.

6. That he beinge bred and borne in the said towne did not at any tyme heare that ther was ever any Claime or titell pretended or made by any the farmers of his Ma'ts that nowe is, or of His progenitors, to the small duties, Customes, ffees and Comodities of Corne, Meale, Malt, woll, butter, chees, and such like pitched in the said streete or under the said booth hall or toll shopp which the bailliffes and serjeants ther accustomably had and used to receaue and take, and which the Defendents nowe haue till the nowe plaintif made titell and Claime therunto, and saith That the same was taken and levyed all the tyme of this Deponent's remembraunce by the officers of the said towne, and by others to whom yt was graunted by ye said bailliffes and burgesses as a dutie as well as for pitchinge upon the soile ther, as in recompence of attendaunce thereupon for the findinge of ballaunces and weights as the said Bailliffes and Officers affirmed, which the sellers of the said graine and wooll and such other thinges yealded to the said officers and farmors therof under the said Bailliffes and burgesses.

7. That he never hard that the Kinge's Majestie's toll of the faiors and marcketts of the said towne did extend further then only for Cattalls ther sould, and for Passaidges at the townes ends, and so the usaidge ther Contynued all the tyme of this Deponent's remembraunce, And saith that he thinketh that John Price esquior, the Complainant's father, being steward or Deputie steward of the Hundred of Newtowne, and one of the farmors and receavers of the toll of Cattall and for passaidge at the townes ends at the faiors and marcketts ther houlden in the said towne, at such tyme the said graunte was made to Thomas turnor thelder was a speciall Mediator to perswade the said bailliffes and burgesses to graunte the said small tolls and Customes of graine, Meale, woll, and such like thinges to the said Thomas turnor thelder, in fee ferme (as aforesaid) together with the soile wher the booth hall nowe standeth, wherupon by and with the Consent of the said Mr. Price, then steward or deputie steward (as aforesaid), the bailliffes and burgesses graunted the same by their Deed in writinge as aforesaid by force, wherof the said turnor held and enioyed the same, and therof dyed seased of the estate to him made (as aforesaid), And after him the said Thomas turnor the younger held and enioyed the same, under the said graunte, and after him the Defendents doe nowe enioye the same.

Edward Thomas of bushopp's Castell, gent., of the aidge of threescore yeares or therabouts, sworn, &c.

1. That he knoweth the plaintiff and the Defendant Jane, but knoweth not Thomas turnor thelder, nor Thomas the younger, and that he hath known the Plaintiff and the Defendant Jane, from their tender yeares.

2 and 3. That he knewe the towne and borough of Newtowne, and

hath knowne the same thes XLte yeares or therabouts, and that the same, for the tyme aforesaid, reputed to be an ancyent towne and boroughe, and was called by the name of Llanvaire in Kedewen, as he hath Hard, and is nowe called by the name of Newtowne, but howe longe yt hath ben so called by the said severall names he knoweth not, savinge nowe and at all tymes within his remembraunce yt hath ben called Newtowne; and this Deponent further saith that, as he hath hard that the same was Incorporated by Richard Duke of Yorke, and by the name of Llanvaire in Kedewen, and that he this Deponent saith to his knowledge the towne aforesaid consisteth of two bailliffes, two coroners, two serjeants at Maze, and the Burgesses of the same, And the reson of this Deponent's knowledge is, for that he was baillif ther in Anno R. Rne. Elizabethe etc. xxxi°, and also in xxxv°.

4. That he hard that a Chartre was graunted to the people and Inhabitants of the said towne, but that this Deponent did never see the said Chartre nor hard yt redd, but he saith that true it is that one Watkin Caddr. decessed, sonne of one Caddr. ap Dauid, an ancient Burgesse of that towne, shewed and delivered this Deponent a Copie of a Chartre, which he affirmed to be a true Copie of the Chartre graunted to the men of Llanvaire in Kedewen by Richard Duke of York, and with the same Copie so purported and with Copie declared that the said Duke by the said Chartre had graunted to the said Men of Llanvaire aforesaid certain liberties To have to them and theirs in such Maner as the Cittie of Hereford held, Reservinge to the said Duke and his heires xijd. for every burgaige yearlie, but the ffull certentie of thos liberties he referreth himself to the said graunte.

5. That he hard that the bailliffes and certen of the said Burgesses of the said towne did by their deed of ffee farme demise to Thomas turnor, graundfather of the Defendent Jane and his heires, Certen Comodities arrisinge from the said towne in respect of Certen buildinges, to be made by the said Thomas turnor, at a yearlie rent of xxvjs. viijd., payable to the bailliffes and burgesses of the said towne at every feast of St. Nicholas the bushopp, but what is graunted in the said fee ferme he referreth it to the said Lease, And saith That the said towne hall is nowe in use for the keepinge of the Corts for the said towne, and servinge for the keepinge of the great sessions of the County of Montgomery, with two chambers to receaue Juries, a prison for prisoners, and a marckett place under the said chambers, and he hard that the said buildinges were buylt upon the onlie chardges of the said Thomas turnor, graundfather of the Defendent Jane, But what the chardges therof amounted unto he knoweth not. And that the same was repaired from the tyme of his knowledge by the Defendent Jane and others in her right.

6. That for all the time of his abode and dwellinge in the said towne, and in the tyme of the severall Baylywicks as aforesaid, he, this Deponent, knewe not that any person or persons other [than] the Defendent Jane, and others in her right, claymed any of the said

small duties of Corne, Meale, Malt, and wool Pitched neere, under, or about the said towne hall, to this Deponent's knowledge, And saith that the said Jane and others, in her right, and by vertue of ye said graunt, receaved those small Duties of Meale and Malt, without any Interruption to this Deponent's knowledge in those daies when he dwelt ther.

7. That he hard that John Price, esquier, deceased, in the tyme of this Deponent's abode at the said towne of Newtowne was Deputie Steward of Sir James Croft, knight, deceased, and of Sir Herbert Croft, nowe knight, chief Stewardes to the late Queene Elizabeth of the hundred of Kedewen.

8. That in the tyme of his severall Bailliwicks he collected the Chief rents of the said towne and perquisites of Cort, and made payment therof to the generall Receavors under the late Queene's Majestie, Eliz., and had his quietus est from them, and also yt he receaved the rentes of xxvj*s.* viij*d.* for the ij° yeares of his Baillywickes to the use of the towne, of the said Jane and her tutor, And that the Auditor and receaver aforesaid did charge the said Deponent upon his accoumpt no further then with the Chief rents of ye burgaiges of the said towne, and the perquisitts of the said towne Corts.

ARTHUR VAUGHAN of Newtowne, gentleman, of the aidge of abouts LXVIJen yeares also sworne, etc.

1. That he knoweth the Plaintiffe and Defendents, and did knowe Thomas turnor the younger and knewe the Plaintiffe and Defendant Jane from their tender youthes, and knewe the Defendent Olyver thomas thirtie yeares last past and aboue.

2 & 3. That he knoweth the towne of Newtowne, and hath knowne the same towne for the space of fortie yeares last past, and saith that the said towne hath ben for the said space reputed to be an ancyent towne and boroughe, and thincketh that the same hath ben heretofore Called Llanvaire in Kedewen, but nowe and for the tyme of the knowledg of this Deponent is, and hath ben Called Newtowne, And saith That he verelie thincketh that the same towne was in Corporated by Richard Duke of Yorke, for that this Deponent hath seene a booke which the burgesses of the said towne Called their Lawe booke of abouts 3 or 4 skynnes of parchment in Latine written, and part whereof this Deponent hath read, which purported that Richard, sonne of Richard Duke of York, graunted to the men of Druslan[1] Certen liberties and Comodities To haue to them and theirs in sort as the burgesses of the Cittie of Hereford Did hould to this Deponent's remembraunce, and saith That in the same booke waswritten the oth of the officers of the same to be sworne, and actes to be performed as in the same booke is expressed, to which booke was fixed a seale of redd

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[1] Druslan = a place in South Wales. In 1330 Rhys ap Griffith obtained from the King a grant of the farm of the towns of Drosselan *and Nova. Villa.*—See *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1878, p. 298.

waxe with the armes of three lyons to this Deponent's remembraunce, And saith That the said towne Consisteth of ij° bayliffes and other officers as this Deponent knoweth to be true, for that he was baillif thereof abouts xxxtie yeares last past, and the last yeare nowe last past.

That he is ignorant of or for any thinge [in the 4th and 5th interrogatories] Conteyned hertofore untill the vijth yeare of the raigne of the late queene Elizabeth, savinge that he sawe an Indenture of the farme, dated in the same yeare to this Deponent's remembraunce, which purported that John Price, esquier (who was father of the Plaintiffe), and others the burgesses, thereby graunted to Thomas turnor, graundfather of the Defendent Jane, and to his heires certen Comodites as of meale and malt to be sould in the said towne in Consideracion of Certen buildings to be made by the said Thomas turnor, and yet saith that he heard that the said towne had a Charter made by the said Duke of Yorke, And saith that by the said graunte to the said Thomas turnor made he and his heires was to paie therefore to the said bailliffs or towne xxvj*s.* viij*d.* per annum, And saith That he this Deponent and his associatt, Hughe Powell, esquier, receaved the same rent one year in which they were bailiffs about xxxtie years last past of the Defendent Jane, or her tutors or gard'ens ["guardians"]. And saith that he knoweth not to what use any buildinges beinge upon the soile, wherupon the said buildinges were made by the said Thomas turnor, were used, but saith that the buildings aforesaid made by the said Thomas turnor, graundfather of the Defendent Jane, are nowe and for the tyme of this Deponent's knowledge used to keepe the Corts of the said towne and the assizes, or great sessions, to be holden for the said County of Mountgomery, when occacion serveth, which Chambers and marckett place under the same chambers, and hard that the same buildings so made by the said Thomas turnor were made at the onlie chardges of the said Thomas turnor.

6. That he knew not any other persone or persones to receaue the small ffees, but the said Thomas turnor, the younger, father of the Defendent Jane, and the said Jane and others Clayminge in her right untill abouts vijen yeares now last past to this Deponent's remembraunce.

7. That John Price, esquier, was Deputie Steward of Kedewen.

On the part of the Plaintiff:—

JOHN OWEN of the parish of Kerye, gent., adged abouts LVe yeeres, sworne, etc.

1. That he knoweth the said parties, Plaintiff and Deffendents, and doth knowe the towne and Borroughe of Newtowne, and hath knowne the same for the space of XLVe yeeres last past.

2. That he knoweth that the said towne and Burrough of Newtowne hath been a burrough for and duringe the tyme of this De-

ponent's memorie, and for anything this Deponent knoweth the same hath beene alwayes so taken to be an ancient burrough for all the tyme whereof the memorie of man is not to the Contrarie, And that the said late Queene Elizabeth was reputed to be lawfullie seised in fee (*inter alia*) of and in the said towne and Burrough of Newtowne, as this Deponent thinketh, And knoweth that her Majestie was reputed and taken to be lawfullie seised of and in two fayres with thappertenances yeerlie to be houlden in the said towne, thone uppon the xiijth and xiiijth daie of June, and tho' ther upon the vth and vjth daie of December yeerlie.

3. That there is, and for all the tyme of this Deponent's remembrance hath benne and used to be hadd, taken, gathered, and received with in the said towne, Tole of Cattells, Meale, Malt, Wooll, and other small toles, and tolle of Corne and grayne, for, and duringe all such tyme as any Corne or grayne hath benne there first used to be sould during the tyme aforesaid, and also other small tolles of other things bought and sould within the said towne, as well uppon fayre daies as uppon marckett daies there, usuallie houlden in the said towne.

4. That he knoweth that the said late Queene Elizabeth (during all the tyme of this depon'ts remembrance) was reputed and taken to be lawfullie seised in her demeane as of fee, of, and in the tolle of all and all maner of cattalls bought and sould within the said towne, in and upon all and every the fayre daies and marckett daies aforesaid, and of and in some other tolle.

5. That he knoweth that the said Late Queene Elizabeth seised as aforesaid of and in the tolles and profitts of the said two fayres, and of and in divers other tolles and Duties thereunto belonging, And so seised did by her highnes' letters patents under the Seale of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in or abouts the xxxviijth yeere of her Majesty's Raigne, for Consideracion in the said letters patents expressed demise, graunte, and to farme lett unto John Pryce, Esquior, Matthewe Pryce, the nowe Complainant, and Arthur Pryce all those foresaid two fayres, with thappurtenances houlden and kept yeerelie as aforesaid, and diuerse other tolles in the said letters patents mencioned, To have and to hould the said two fayres and other the premisses with thappurtenances in the said letters patents mencioned, to the said John Pryce, Mathewe Pryce, the nowe plaintief, and Arthur Pryce, in such manner and forme, as in the same letters patents is expressed, wherunto this Deponent for the more certentie thereof referreth himself, which letters patents this Deponnent hath diverse tymes seene, and read.

6. That he knoweth that the said John Pryce (by force of the said letters patents) was of and in the said tolle of all maner of cattalls due at the said two fayres, and tolle at the towne's ends, and of some other tolle, the particulers whereof this Deponent doth not nowe remember, seised thereof in his demeane as of ffreehold for terme of his lief, with remaynder over, as in the same letters patents is ex-

pressed, the revercion thereof to the late Queene, her heires and successors, And doth knowe that the said John Pryce abouts xije yeares last past, died thereof so seised.

7. That the Complainant after the decesse of the said John Pryce was of the said tolle of cattalls, due and payable at the said two fayres, and of the tolle taken and received at the towne's ends, seised in his demeane as of freehould according to the tenure of the said letters patents. And saith that the said late Queene Elizabeth died seased of the revercion of the premisses the tyme in the said interrogatories mencioned, by and after whose decesse the said revercion of the premisses discended and came unto the King's Majestie that nowe is, And that his majestie is of the said revercion seised in fee.

9. That the Deffendents (ever sythence the intermaridge betweene the Deffendent Oliver Thomas and the Deffendent Jane (being abouts three or four yeeres last past, the tyme certen he remembereth not) have leavied gathered and receaved the tole of Corne, grayne, meale, and wooll, upon the said two fayres, and counverted the same to their owne use, but by what graunt or right, they so did, or what damage the Plaintiffe therein susteyned this Deponent knoweth not.

10. That he doth not knowe of any Lands, tenements, fearmes, goods, tolles of Cattells of right belonging to the said towne and burroughe of Newtowne, Neyther doth he knowe by what graunte or right the Bayliffs and burgesses did demise, graunte, or set any the messuages, tenements, fearmes, lands, goods, tolles, cattells, or profitts happening, arrising, or growing within the said towne, or by what right they did receive and gather any the said tolles, proffits, or comodities, due and payable within the said towne att, and uppon any ffayres or marcketts, to their own use or uses, But sayeth that the Bayliffs and sergeants of the said towne have benn, and are accustomed to gather, receaue, and take upon fayres and marckett daies of the said towne, pitchinge pence, and some other small tolles or duties to theire owne uses, but by what graunt or right he knoweth not, otherwies then that they clayme yt to belong to theire office, And this Deponent further sayeth, that the Bayliffs of the said towne for the tyme being during all the tyme of this Deponent's remembrance have, and did, or should yeerly accompt to the late Queene's Majesties Audictors, receavors, or ffarmors, and so yet doe to the said ffarmors of and for all casualties, amerciam'ts, perquisites of Courts, wayves, streyffs, and fellons goods, arrissing, happening, or falling due within the said towne. The reason of his knowledge therein is for that he this Deponent hath benne one of the Baylieffs of the said towne two severall yeeres, and hath made his accompt for such things as happened in this Deponent's said tyme of office accordinglie.

David Powell of the parish of Kery, gent., adged about lviijtie yeeres, also sworne, etc.

1. That he knoweth the said parties, Plaintief and Deffendent, and the towne and burroghe of Newtowne in the County of Mountgomery,

and hath knowne the same for the space of XLVJtie yeeres or therabouts.

2. That the said towne and burroughe of Newtowne, as he taketh it, is an auncient towne and burrough, and saith that the late Queene Elizabeth was reputed and taken to be lawfullie seised in her demeane as of ffee in the right of her Crowne of England of and in the said towne and burroughe of Newtowne, and of and in two ffayres with thappurtenances, yeerlie houlden in the said towne, th'one upon the xiijth and xiiijth day of June, And thother upon the vth and sixth daie of December yeerlie.

3. That (for all the tyme of this Deponent's remembrance) there is and hath benne and used to be had, taken, leavied, gathered, and received, within the said towne and burrough, upon marcketts and fayre daies, tolle of all and all maner of cattells, meale and wooll, and of Corne and grayne, for certen yeeres last past, and tolle of other small things, the particulars he cannot in certen sett down.

4 & 5. That the said late Queene Elizabeth was reputed and taken to be seised in her demeane as of ffee, of and in all tolle of cattells, corne, grayne, meale, wooll, and of and in the tolle of all other things whatsoever bought and sould, due or payable, or which ought to be payd, geven, yelded, had, or receved within the said towne in and upon all and every the marcketts and ffayres there to be houlden and kept, And beleeveth the same to be true, for that this Deponent did see a Record in the pype office at London, purporting [to be] two leases or grants from the said late Queene (vidz.) th'one to Thomas Powell, Esqr., of three fayres, and marcketts of the said towne, and the tolles belonging to the same, And thother lease to John Pryce, Esquior, this Complainant, and Arthur Pryce, deceased, for terme of theire lives, and for two of the said fayres and tolles to the same belonginge (vidz.) thone fayre houlden upon the xiijth and xiiijth of June, and thother upon the vth and vjth of December, which two last recited fayres weare in the graunte or lease of the said Thomas Powell mistaken (as this Deponent hard) touching the laying downe of the true and certen dayes wherupon the said two fayres weare to be houlden and kept in the said towne and burrough, And for more certaintie of the contents of the said several and respective Leases, graunts, or Letters patents, so by the said late Queene made and graunted of and for the said fayres, marcketts, and tolle aforesaid, this Deponent referreth himself to the said Leases or graunts.

6, 7 and 8. He knoweth that the said John Pryce was seised in his Demeane as of ffrehould for terme of his life, by force of the said letters patents, graunte, or Lease soe to him therof made as aforesaid of and in the tolle of Cattalls of the said two fayres houlden in the said towne, th'one the xiijth and xiiijth of June, and th'other upon the vth and vjth of December. The remaynder therof to the nowe Complainant, who nowe is seised thereof for terme of his life accordingly, with further remaynder and revercion as in and by the said letters patents graunte or Lease is expressed.

10. He doth not know that the Baylieffs and burgess of the said towne ever had or have any Lawfull power or right to graunte or demise any messuages, lands, goods, tolles, proffitts, or Comodities happening, arrising or growing due within the said towne, neyther doth he knowe what right the said bayliefs and burgesses of the same towne, and theire farmors had or have to take, receive, or gather any tolle, profitts, or comodities due and payable within the said towne, at or upon any fayre or fayres to their owne use or uses. But sayth that the said Baylieffs and theire farmors of the said towne (as this deponent heard) have gathered and receaved the said small tolles for many yeeres.

12. He knoweth that Dame Mary Lady herbert, of Poole Castle, abouts vijen or viij yeeres last past, clayming the booth hall and all the buyldings therunto adioyning as the king's right, for that the same was buylded in the said King's high streete of the said towne, And the tolle of wooll, corne, meale, grayne, malt, and such other small tolles as the Defendents nowe hold, by virtue of lettres patent to her graunted by the King's Majestie, did implead Thomas Pryce, gent., deceased, former husband of the said Defendent Jane, for the same tolles, depending which sute The said Thomas Pryce compounded with the said Lady Herbert touching the same, and yielded to pay XLS. yeerly rent for the said house and tolles, which rent the said Thomas Pryce and the said Defendent Jane paid for certen yeeres to this deponent to the use of the said Lady Herbert. And afterwards this deponent yeerly receaved the said XLS. rent to and for the use of William Earle of Pembrooke, as assignee to the said Lady Herbert, and after that to the use of Sir William Herbert, this deponent's master. And that he knoweth that there is wooll, meale, corne, grayne, and other things used to be sould in the streete of the said towne, and under the open part of the booth hall of the said towne.

MORES GWYNNE of NEWTOWNE, gent., adged abouts LX yeeres, also sworne, etc.

1. That he knoweth the said parties, Plaintiff and Defendants, and the towne or borroughe of Newtowne.

To the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th interrogatories, he is not required to be examined at this tyme, for that he, this Deponent, was heertofore, by virtue of a former Commission therunto examined.

12. He knoweth that the boothall of Newtowne, and all the buyldings therunto adioyning, are all buylded upon the King's Majestie's soyle, and stand in the midle of the greate or highe streete of the said towne, and that the usuall marcket place, for sale of wooll and corne, is usually kept in and upon the highe and open streete of the said towne, and that the Defendants did leavie and gather the tolle due for the said wooll and corne there bought and sould, And that the meal market of the said towne is usuallie kept under the one end of the said buylding, being open and belonging to the said Booth hall,

ffor which the said Defendents likewies levied and gathered tolle. And further sayeth that the Defendent Jane confessed to this Deponent, this present daye, that she did paye XLS. yeerlie rent to David Powell, to the use of the Lady Herbert of Pole castle, and her assignes.

STEPHEN LLOYD, of Newtowne, gent., adged abouts XL yeeres, also sworn, etc.

1. That he knoweth the said parties, Plaintiff and Defendants, and the towne and burrough of Newtowne, and hath knowne the said towne for the space of about XXXtie yeeres.

11. That he this deponent, together with one Thomas Mores, gent., about ffoure yeeres last past weare Baylieffs of the said towne and burrough of Newtowne, and sayth that they, during that yeere, did not sett or demise any messuadge, tenements, lands, goods, tolles, or proffetts happening or rising due within the said towne, Neyther did he, this deponent, or his said associat to his knowledge, receive any rents of the Defendents or of any other person, for any messuadges, tenements, lands, tolle, or proffits. And therfore this Deponent knoweth not of any right or lawfull power the said Bayliffs and burgesses at any tyme had to demise or sett any messuadges, tenements, lands, tolles, or comodities, happeninge or growing due within the said towne, or by what right or graunts they did or might take, receive or gather the same at and upon any fayre or fayres houlden for the said towne to theire use or uses, otherwies then that the Serjeants at Mase of the said towne, in tyme of fayres had and received a certen dutie for finding boards and poles, to raise standings for pedlers and other tradesmen that resorted to the said fayres to sell theire wares, in sort and to such a value as the said Sergeants could agree with the said chapmen (as he thinketh). And that the usuall marckett place, for the sale of woolle, Corne, and grayne, within the said towne, is in and upon the high and open streetes of the said towne, and there in the said streetes are comonlie bought and sould, And that the Booth hall of the said towne in the viewe and seeming of this Deponent is standing in the mydle of the high or greate streete of the said towne.

HUGHE ROGERS. JO. THOMAS.
GEORGE SIMES. THOM. ALDWELL.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF LLANYMYNECH.

By JOHN FEWTRELL.

(*Continued from Vol.* xi, *p.* 232.)

Chapter III.—Archæological.

Roman Discoveries.—In addition to the discoveries at Clawdd Côch, the reputed site of the Roman city of Mediolanum, described in a former chapter, the following have taken place. Clawdd Côch belonged to the late Mr. Asterley of the Pentref, and he related that during the lifetime of his grandfather, some workmen found a large, round piece of silver, with a device upon it, which he had forgotten. He described[1] it to Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes as being about the size of a five-shilling piece. At the same time several pieces of metal were found, having bowls at the end, such as the bowl of a spoon. His mother, who recollected the affair, confirmed this. The former relic was placed in the hands of the Rev. Griffith Howell, curate of Llanymynech, to be shown to the Rev. Walter Davies (Gwallter Mechain). Whatever opinion he had of it is not known, as the curate never returned it to its owner. Neither is it known what became of the other pieces of metal. These were, from the above description, similar pieces to the relics commonly known as the "bits", discovered in this parish,[2] and were apparently portions of the trappings of horses belonging to the soldiery. Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes supposes them to have been some parts of *ligulæ*. Gwallter Mechain says[3] he never met with any Roman discovery on this spot, but adds, "the site, it must be confessed, is very

[1] Note to a paper read at the Cambrian Archæological Society in 1850. [2] *Mont. Coll.*, xi, p. 206. [3] *Works*, vol. iii, p. 34.

promising, when viewed at a distance, from some adjacent eminence; being such as might be imagined to have caught the attention of a Roman engineer, as it is on the most eligible line of road from Rutunium to Milltyr Geryg, Tram y Sarn, Bala, etc., on a tableland elevation, and near the angle of the junction of the Tanat and Vyrnwy."

Carreghova Castle.—In the Shropshire Pipe Roll showing the Sheriff's charges to the king for outlay at Carreghova Castle from 1159 to 1165, there are the following items :—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
1159 A.D.	—Et in liberacione Coterellorum [1] de Carlecoel - - -	15	5	0
1160 „	—Et in liberacione 1 militis et 20 servientum, et Portarii et Vigilum de Carecoel - - -	25	14	9
	Et in municione, ejusdem Castro 73 sol'			
	Et in reparandâ portâ de Carrecoel -	0	3	4
1161 „	—Et in liberacione 1 militis et 20 servientum et portarii et Vigilum de Carecoel - - -	22	17	8
1162 „	—Et in liberacione militum et servientum de Carrecoel - - -	24	3	0
	Et in municione Castri de Carrecoel -	5	0	0
1163 „	—Et in liberacione militis et servientum de Carrecoel - - -	17	6	8
	Et in donis [2] eorundem - -	10	13	4
1164 „	—Nil [3] - - - -			
1165 „	—110 servientes [4] - -	4	11	8

The following is an extract from the Pipe Roll of 1194 relating to the charges for the Carreghova Silver Mines :—

Et Josepho Clerico Archiepiscopi 71*s.* 4*d.* de liberacione suâ de 108 diebus, scilicet 8*d.* in die, per breve Regis.[5] Et pro

[1] Coterelli. Not a class of inferior tenants of the soil, but a band of soldiers fitted for predatory warfare.—Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, x, 356. [2] A gratuity as well as regular pay.—*Ibid.*

[3] A gross sum of £90 9s. 10d. is charged as cost of works, service of the King, and liveries of servientes.—*Ibid.*

[4] A specific charge is here made—viz., 20s. expended on the Mill of Carrecoen.

[5] The item of 71s. 4d. is computed for 107 days, and not for 108 as written above.

20 ligonibus, emptis et missis ad Castrum de Karakawain per idem breve Regis. Et in operacione Cingli circa predictum Castrum £20 per idem breve. Et in liberacione militum et servientum ad custodiam minarie de Karekawain £28 2*s.* 5*d.* per breve Regis et per testimonium Johannis et Radulfi Extraneorum[1] et Josephi Clerici Archiepiscopi.

(By the King's order, Joseph the Archbishop's Clerk, 71*s.* 4*d.* his own remuneration for 108 days. For 20 spades (or mattocks), purchased and sent to the Castle of Carreghova by the same order of the King. For making a wall around the said Castle, £20 by the same order. For remunerating the soldiers and servants, having the charge of the Carreghova mine, £28 2*s.* 5*d.* by the King's order, and testimony of John and Ralph le Strange, and Joseph the Archbishop's Clerk.)

Extract from the Pipe Roll of 1195 :—

Et servientibus retentis apud Karrecovan ad custodiam minarie £4 14*s.* 11*d.* per breve Archiepiscopi. Et Radulfo Extraneo £20 ad perficiendum cinglum circa Ruilium de Karrecovan. Et ipsi Radulfo £7, pro 70 crennoc' frumenti, et £4 pro 50 bacon', qui liberati fuerunt ei ad custodiam Castri de Karrecovan, per breve ejusdem Archiepiscopi. Et pro servientibus retentis ad custodiam ejusdem Castri, 40*s.* per breve ejusdem Archiepiscopi. Et Godefrido Ruffo et duobus sociis suis 15*s.* ad liberaciones suas pro residentiâ suâ de 15 diebus apud idem Castellum per breve Regis *ejusdem Archiepiscopi.*[2] Et Johanni Extraneo[3] 6 marcas ad faciendum puteum in predicto Castello cum muro et Ruillio.

(For servants kept at Carreghova, in charge of the mine, £4 14*s.* 11*d.*, by the Archbishop's order. To Ralph le Strange, for completing the wall about the *Ruilium* of Carreghova. To Ralph, by the Archbishop's order, £7 for 70 *crennoc'* of grain, and £4 for 50 *bacon,* sums expended by him while in charge of the Castle of Carreghova. For servants kept in charge of the Castle, 40*s.*, by the Archbishop's order. For

[1] John le Strange of Ness, and Ralph le Strange of Alveley, had been appointed Castellans of Carreghova by Archbishop Hubert, the King's Viceroy.—*Eyton,* x, p. 357.

[2] These two words are underlined, but apparently it is the word Regis which was intended to be cancelled.

[3] A portion of the above trusts are charged in the name of Ralph le Strange, and another portion in that of John le Strange. It appears that Ralph was employed by the King as Castellan, and that, falling ill, he was succeeded by his brother John in May 1195. About Midsummer 1195 Ralph died.

remuneration of Godfrey Rufus and two of his confederates, 15*s.*, for their residence of 15 days at the same Castle, by the King's order (*by the Archbishop's order*). To John le Strange 6 merks, for making a well in the said Castle, with a wall and a *Ruillium*.)

Receipts and expenditure of Joseph Aaron, the Archbishop's clerk, appended to the Pipe Roll of 1195 :—

RECEIPTS.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Issue of the mines of Karacovein, from June 24th, 1194, to May 21st, 1195	18	3	5			
From May 21st, 1195, to August 1st, 1195 - - -	2	7	8	20	11	1
De proficuo cambii - -				2	0	2
Loan from the Sheriff of Worcestershire				40	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

A tenth of the produce of the mine, granted by the King to the Archbishop - - -				2	1	1
Paid to Godfrey Rufus and his mounted servientes, for 164 days, at 4*d.* per diem - - -				8	4	0
Presented to the said band by the King's order - - -				1	0	0
Livery of Joseph, the Clerk of the Mines, for 321 days, at 8*d.* per day -				10	14	0
Paid to Roger, Geoffrey, and William, three miners, being a present from the Archbishop, directed by the King				0	5	0
Paid to Master Robert de Salop, Custos of the Mine, and Money-change at Shrewsbury - -				16	14	0
Paid to the Archbishop by his own order, and for which the Archbishop was answerable - -				23	6	0
Balance debited to Joseph Aaron -				0	7	2

The accuracy of these receipts are verified by Yvo Polcier, Baldwin de Uplandeis, Martin Rufus, Hugh de Horton, Robert de Baskerville, and Heming Shcakeli.

The £40 borrowed from the Sheriff of Worcestershire, was originally lent for two specific purposes, viz., £20 to buy the mine (*ad emendam minam*), and £20 to establish a money-change at Karrocanein. The officer's

actual expenses do not involve either item.—*Eyton*, x, 358.

Extract from the Pipe Roll of A.D. 1212.—The following charge is dated at Michaelmas, and is made for certain works carried out at Carreghova Castle.

Et in liberacione 1000 servientum peditum et 40 equitum per VI dies, et in custo posito ad rescucienda Castella de Haliwell (et) Madrael 100 li. per breve Regis. Et in operacione Castellorum de Karracove et Madrael 50 marcæ per idem breve.

(And for constructing works at the Castles of Carreghova and Madrael, 50 merks, by the same order.)

The "servientes pedites" occasionally mentioned in the accounts of the Castle were probably men who were engaged in military service at critical times, and dispensed with when danger had passed. They were an irregular force, differing from the "miles", or foot soldiers, who were constantly on a war footing. Perhaps the former were the serfs of earlier days, who were ever liable to service whenever the caprice of a lord called for an army.

Llanymynech Hill.

The following is a copy of a letter from Gwallter Mechain to Dr. Pegge[1] of Oxford.

September 1, 1795.

Sir,—As you have occasion to treat of limestone in your Mineralogical Lectures, I submit the following sketch of the different strata of that stone as I lately observed them in the lime rocks of Llanymyneich, in North Wales, to your consideration.

The face of the rock discovers about twenty strata at one view, each divided by a fissure filled with shaly stones. To each of these strata the workmen have given names, according to their different degrees of hardness, colour, etc. The place lying on the boundary of England and Wales, one bed is known by an English name, and perhaps the next by a Welsh one, the two languages being spoken indifferently by the workmen. I took the names of the strata from the workmen, with their depth ; but having mislaid the paper, I can give no further account at present, than what my memory supplies me with. The workmen well know when to expect each of the different strata, when they open new quarries, because they are always found regularly in the same succession.

[1] Sir Christopher Pegge, M.D., grandson of Dr. Samuel Pegge, the antiquary, was Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, where he died in 1825.

They call one stratum the '*big iron bed*', from its hardness; this is about six feet thick; the '*small iron bed*' is about two feet deep: then follows a soft bed called by a Welsh name, '*gwely gwrthban*'; then a shaley bed; and so on, with different names, till you descend about ten yards perpendicularly from the surface, and come to a stratum worthy of notice, called by the lime-men '*egg-bed*', from large oval stones being found in it, wherever it is dug into all over the hill. These ova have their oblong diameter, about seven feet, and the transverse about four; always lying in their natural or horizontal position. They are composed of limestone, somewhat different in colour, though not in quality, from that of the bed which encases them. About ten yards still deeper, and under about seventeen strata, is a bed called the *bee-hive* bed, from stones of the common size and shape of bee-hives being found therein. The hive itself is not to be found, nor the honey; but they are full of astroital marks, resembling honeycombs; and one of the best naturalists that neighbourhood affords, asserts that in the fracture of one of these petrified hives, he found bees in their cells! We are now near the bottom. The nineteenth stratum is called the *breech-bed*, and the twentieth the *blood-vein*, being, I suppose, a variegated marble. This lies under about twenty yards of rock; under this there is no more limestone, at least none has ever been found. This hill is detached from all others, and seems to have been Nature's cabinet of curiosities; but that pilferer, Art, has now robbed it of most of its valuable store. The Romans have rummaged it for copper and lead. One vestige of theirs is an immense level, called the *Ogov*, or the cave, about which the neighbouring peasantry abound with fairy legends. In this cave are found stalactites suspended from the roof. Men are still employed here in raising lead ore, copper, and calamine. Tumblers of galæna are found near the surface without any alloy, of about one hundredweight. Here is also white ore of lead (qu., is it carbonate of lead?). In some places, the whole face of the rock is covered with calcareous incrustations, part of which is in the process of being converted into a substance similar to *lac lunæ* or mineral agaric. Petrified shells, of various genera, are found here. Beside Roman vestiges in mining, and their coins found there, especially those of Antoninus, the Saxons have left us a relic there, to preserve in our minds their oppressive yoke, that is, Offa's Dike, which crosses this hill, and divides it from north to south, in almost two equal parts. Here are ditches and ramparts, perhaps Roman, to guard the passages and accessible parts of the hill, when their ores lay exposed to the plunder of the Britons. Lately a great quantity of the silver coins of the Edwards and Henrys was found here, which put some of the more enthusiastic part of the neighbourhood to work to discover more treasure, in which pursuit they spared not even the altars of the gods, for they sacrilegiously overturned a Druidical monument (consisting of a large flat stone, about two tons weight, supported on pedestals), to search for the treasures which they supposed to have been concealed under it. This

Druidical monument is of the same kind with those described by Rowlands in his *Mona Antiqua*. Yours, etc.,

WALTER DAVIES.

There is great probability that Walter Davies's account of the hill, as it appeared at the end of the last century, isaccurate. That "pilferer, Art", has, however, made great alterations in its aspect. The names are nearly identical[1] with those given by him, but the close distinction of the layers by shaly beds have disappeared, at least in the lower parts. The fact of Welsh and English being then spoken indifferently, would not apply in the present day. The *egg bed* to which he calls attention, is almost unknown to the quarrymen, perhaps on account of the quarries being worked nearer the eastern side of the hill than in his day. They have been found occasionally in late years, but modern improvements in blasting would fracture them before they were noticed by the men. It is believed that this mass of limestone was formed near the shores of an ancient ocean; and that the boulders imbedded in it, may have been rounded by marine denudation; the difference in colour would imply that the boulder and the bed are not quite identical in composition. When the piece of limestone was broken from the coral reef, the rolling motion imparted to it by the waves, would soon cause disintegration of the rough and angular portions, and concentric layers might then be formed on it.

The "*Gwely Gwrthban*" (blanket bed), was so called on account of its supposed resemblance to a blanket, in softness.

The *bee-hive* layer can be distinguished at the present day. The appearance is caused by masses of coral, which when broken across, exhibit an appearance as of honeycomb, the centre of the mass being an axis. Good specimens are often obtained.

The *blood-vein* is hard and compact, and well suited for building-stone. No fossils are found in it. When

[1] In a former chapter a slight error appeared upon this point; I was not then aware that the names are retained at the large quarries.

well dressed it can be highly polished, seals can be formed from the finer pieces.

Gwallter Mechain has fallen into error in supposing that the hill is an isolated one. It is but the termination of a long range of carboniferous limestone hills, extending from this place to Great Orme's Head, and appearing distinctly near Llangollen. The range is certainly broken in some places, leading him to suppose that this hill is a distinct and detached mass.

The tumblers of galæna, in their purity, are not met with at the present day. Various efforts have been put forward to make the working of it remunerative, but without success. An enterprising miner is now engaged in making a level in the depression on the summit, but no ore has been discovered.

He supposes that Offa's Dyke divides the hill into two equal parts. This is without doubt an error, inasmuch as the dyke is easily traced along the western edge of the rocks, known as Blodwel Rocks, and now disused as quarries. As it approaches Llynclys it appears nearer the centre, but for a considerable distance it extends as above.

The latter portion of his letter accounts for the remains of surface diggings, so prominent on various parts of the hill. Numerous heaps, hollows, and long channels exist, as if the surface had been searched for some hidden treasure, such as he describes ; being too shallow to suppose they were intended for mining operations.

The following list gives the names of the layers of limestone, as they are known at the present time, in the large quarry of Messrs. Savin and Co.

1. Red Stone Bed.
2. Rotten Stone Bed.
3. Ginger-bread Bed.
4. White Stone Bed.
5. Nine Stone Bed.
13. Nine Stone Bed.
14. Bogie Stone Bed.
15. Iron Stone Bed.
16. Shell Stone Bed.
16. Egg Bed.
17. Flummery Bed.
18. The Stinking Bed.
19. Blood-Vein Bed.

By comparing this with a former list it will be seen that there is material difference, many of the layers being omitted. It will be noticed, too, that Welsh names have disappeared, the "Gwely Gwrthban" (blanket bed), changing to "Rotten Stone", and "Croen Diawl" (Devil bed) to "bogie bed", a supposed less vulgar name than a literal translation. The "Shell Stone" is so called, not on account of a corruption of the word "shaly", which was formerly used, but because a large number of fossil shells are found in the layer. The "Egg Bed", which in former years occupied the centre of a section, is now near the base. It is much used for burning in the lime-kilns. The "Stinking Stone" has a repulsive and peculiar smell, whence its name. "Iron Stone" and the "Flummery" layers are principally used as a flux for iron, though some of the upper beds are occasionally used. The last bed is but seldom quarried, owing to the difficulty of reaching it, and the slow rate at which those above it are worked.

Chapter IV.—Ecclesiastical.

Patron Saint.—The church is dedicated to St. Agatha, whose commemorative day is February the 5th. She was a native of Sicily, and is said to have suffered martyrdom during the seventh general persecution, under the emperor Decius, in the year A.D. 251. Romish writers absurdly state that the city of Cantania, at the foot of Mount Etna, has often been preserved from destruction through its eruptions, by her veil being carried in grand procession towards the fiery stream of lava, which immediately altered its course. Very few churches are known to be dedicated to St. Agatha in this country.

History.—The exact date of the foundation of St. Agatha's church is unknown, and is probably lost in the mist of antiquity. Christianity was firmly established here by the disciples of Cynderyn or Kentigern,

about the close of the sixth century, and we may infer that the mother-churches were founded shortly afterwards. Eyton says, that Oswestry was the mother-church of the whole district extending from the Ceriog to the Severn, and consequently Llanymynech would be included among her *capellæ*, which were built in the distant portions of the district. There is reason to suppose, that primarily a cell or oratory was established, the site of which tradition points out to the present day, to which also the word Llan-y-mynech, church of the monk, appears to refer. From the remains discovered upon the hill, it is regarded as highly probable, if not certain, that there existed a settlement from the time of Roman occupation, and to relieve the spiritual wants of these inhabitants a church was probably founded early. From the *valor* of Pope Nicholas IV, we find there was a rectory prior to A.D. 1291. At the Norman Conquest this district fell to the Fitz Alan family, and included the presentation to the living. In 1272 the bishop claimed the advowson, which was his prerogative before it passed to Fitz Alan. From this it may be concluded that the foundation was prior to the Norman Conquest.

The first recorded account of the church is in the dispute which took place between Anian II, Bishop of St. Asaph (1268-93), and the widow of John Fitz Alan, Isabella de Mortimer. Anian[1] is best known for his bold assertion of the rights of the church, and for his firm maintenance of the privileges of his see. Belonging to the order of Dominicans, he had been confessor to Edward in the Holy Land; and bringing to bear upon his episcopal office the zeal of a crusader, he earned the title assigned to him by an early writer of being "*longe fortissimus privilegiorum Sedis suæ vindex et assertor*".

According to the feodary of 1272, John Fitz Alan possessed the patronage to the church of Lanmenagh,

[1] *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 41. By Rev. D. R. Thomas, M.A.

the value being ten mercs annually, and at his death it passed, with the Hundred of Oswaldster,[1] to his widow Isabella de Mortimer, who had the custody during the minority of her son Richard, Earl of Arundel. Anian strove to uphold his own right to the advowson, and the dispute was carried to the Curia Regis.[2] The case was decided against him, and thereupon he carried an appeal to the Pope :

"Appellacio ex parte Ep'i ad Papam in causa quæ vertebatur inter eum et Isabellam de Mortuomari quondam uxorem Johannis fil. 'Alani de jure patronatus ecclesie de Llanemeneych." (*Llyfr. Cóch*, 58A.)

(An appeal from the Bishop to the Pope, in the suit (which was over-ruled) between himself and Isabella de Mortimer, formerly the wife of John Fitz Alan, the alleged patron of Llanymynech Church.)

In 1282 Edward I met the Bishop's refusal to admit Isabella's presentee by a writ issued to the Sheriff of Shropshire to distrain upon his goods.[3]

"Breve Regis Ed. ad Vice-Comit. Salop. quod distringat bona A. Ep'i Ass. quod non admittat idoneam personam ad ecclesiam de Llanemeneych ad presentationem Isabellæ uxoris Johannis fil' Alani quam contra dictum Ep'um recuperavit in Curia Regis. Dat' a'o regni sui 10." (*Llyfr. Cóch*, 58B.)

(A writ from King Edward I to the Sheriff of Shropshire, to distrain the goods of Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph, because he does not admit the rightful person to the Church of Llanymynech, the presentation of Isabella, wife of John Fitz Alan, which had been regained by her in the Curia Regis. 10 Edward I.)

The immediate effect of this seems to have been to confirm Isabella's claim ; but a later result was a compromise, and the final issue the confirmation of the Bishop's right. Edward I appears to have recog-

[1] In the Feodary, among the vills which composed the Walcheria of Oswestry, are mentioned Kaherchou (Carreghova), and Trevelthol-ňel (Treprenal).

[2] A select council for judicial purposes, composed of the great officers of state, nominated by the king, and was the supreme court of the kingdom.

[3] *Eyton*, x, 354.

nised the episcopal rights five years earlier, as appears from the following :—

"Literæ patentes Edw. I concessæ Aniano Ep'o de Assaph de privilegiis quibus Predecessores dicti Ep'i gaudebant. Dat' apud Rothelan 1° Nov.' a'o regni sui 5°." (*Ll. Côch*, 5A.)

(Letters patent of Edward I, confirming to Bishop Anian the same privileges which his predecessors had enjoyed. Granted at Rothelan, November 1, 5 Edward I.)

In 1291 we have the record of the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. From the *Llyfr Côch* we gather that in 1288 the Pope granted the "tenths" to Edward I for six years, towards defraying the expense of an expedition to the Holy Land. The following is found in this Valor :—

ECCLESIA DE LLANEMENEYCH.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Rectoria - -	7	6	8	Decima - -	14	8
Vicaria - -	3	6	8	Non decima.		

In 1305 Bishop Leoline de Bromfield having obtained the Rectory from the Rector, farmed it out to a Vicar.

"Firma rectoria de Llanemeneych concessa per Ep'um (qui eam habuit a rectore) vicario ibidem a vicario a'o 1305." (*Llyfr Côch*, 44B.)

(A confirmation of the grant of the rectory of Llanymynech, by the Bishop (who obtained it from the rector) to the vicar in residence, A.D. 1305.)

Attached to a letter from Bishop Anian, dated 1272, is the following.

"Remandacio cujusdam qui clericum in Cemit 'rio de Llanemeneych percusserat, etc., ad officialem Papæ." (*Ll. Côch*, 21B.)

The letter testifies to the publishing of a Papal edict, suspending any clergyman from the execution of his office, "quod ordines ap Ep'o quodam Ultramontano acceperit". The "remandacio" appears to be the consideration of the case of the rector of Llanymynech.

An induction to the rectory is given in *Ll. Côch*, 5B., but no date is added. From the date on the same folio

of another induction, it may be inferred that it was in 1309. It is given thus :—

"Institucio ad R. Llanymenych."

In 1312 the Bishop received an acknowledgment from Edmund, Earl of Arundel, of the right of the see to the advowson, as appears from the following :—

"Recognitio Edmundi Comitis Arundel advocacionem ecclesie de Llanemeneych esse jus Leweline Ep'i Ass. et successorum suorum. Dat' 1312 a'o R. R. Edw. fil Edw. 6'0."

(An acknowledgment of the right of Llewellyn, Bishop of St. Asaph, and his successors, from Edmund Earl of Arundel, to the advowson of the Church of Llanymynech, A.D. 1312.)

In the reign of Henry VIII the value of the living is returned thus :—

Valor of 1534-5.

Rectoria de Lanemourth.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rectoria - - - - - -	13	6	8			
Less :—						
Bishop's Lactualia[1] - - -				0	5	0
Annual Procurations - - -				0	5	0
Average of Yearly Procurations payable at a Bishop's Visitation -				0	3	4

An error appears to have been made in this return. Eyton says,[2] that "on the 8th May 1535, four commissioners appointed to make such valuations swore the gross value of Llanmynyth parsonage to be only £10, without deducting episcopal dues". Whether the commissioners were right in their calculations is not known. Doubtless the value would be shown to them as low as possible.

[1] Lactualia were the tithes of cheese, butter, and dairy produce receivable by incumbents from their parishioners. It seems to have been a peculiarity of St. Asaph Diocese that the incumbents handed over a portion of these dues to their bishop. In fact, the Bishop's Lactualia were as constant a charge on the benefices of the diocese as the annual and triennial procurations ; and the income derived from Lactualia was greater than that derived from the two kinds of procurations combined.—Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, x, 342.

[2] *Ibid.*, x, p. 355.

In 1746 the Rev. G. Bouchery's MS. gives the net value as £129 15s.

The present commuted value is £384 10s., of which there is derived from the townships of Llwyntidman and Treprenal £216 10s., and from Carreghova £168; the presentation of the living being still the privilege of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Siamber Wên.—This old ecclesiastical residence stood between the present rectory and the eastern boundary of the churchyard, on a spot now appropriated as a garden, and attached to the Rectory. The name by which it was known, and by which the garden is now known, viz., Siamber Wên, is evidently a corruption of the English word chamber, and is pronounced by the Welsh in the same manner as the French "chambre". The other term, "wên", is interpreted in two ways, some giving the derivation from "wên", white; others from "awen", "a genius", so that the whole would signify either the "White Chamber", or the "Inspired Chamber". The building, as it appeared a few years ago, being then used as an inn, was of massive dimensions, chiefly of oak timber, as is usually found in houses of the middle ages. It is said to have possessed upwards of twenty rooms, several of which were fastened up, so that the last resident did not know of their existence. Upwards of four families have resided in it at the same time. The principal doorway was large and wide, the doors being of oak. The kitchen, or what was in later years used as a kitchen, was so large, that a waggon and team could with ease be turned round in it. The fireplace and staircase corresponded in style and dimensions. In front of the building was an avenue of pine trees, which gave it a dull appearance. One of the gate-ways is still remaining, and seems to have been an entrance to the churchyard. The two pillars are of light sandstone, not the kind obtained from the neighbouring Nesscliffe quarries. They are eight feet high, surmounted by capitals, and these at one time supported two large stone balls. The

roadway is now blocked up, the breadth of it being seven feet. Several of the cellars still exist, and are not filled up with *débris*, as some of them were. Report says that an underground passage is to be found, leading from one of these cellars to the church, but no one appears to have ever seen any trace of it, either in rebuilding that edifice, or in digging a grave. On the south side of the garden was a well, lined round with stone, and apparently belonging to one of the underground chambers. Large links were fastened into the walls of it, from which heavy chains hung. What could have been the use of these is not known; even tradition is silent upon the subject, though slight allusions are made, to the effect, that it was a place of incarceration in by-gone days. Another relic of Siamber Wên is the square pigeon-house, standing in the centre of a field adjoining the Rectory. It is a brick building, the lower courses of red-sandstone, the inside walls being pierced for the accommodation of upwards of one thousand pigeons, but whether such a number were ever kept is doubted. At the present time pigeons are to be found there, and in the surrounding district. They are a variety of the Rock Dove (*Col. livia*).

As to the former tenants of Siamber Wên much difference of opinion prevails. Some place it in the charge of monks, and others of nuns. Which of these two bodies really held the residence, there are no writings extant to decide. The derivation of the word Llanymynech (Church of the Monk) would point to its possession by monks; and if this be true, it doubtlessly originated in a cell, or oratory, as such buildings are often found in connection with an ecclesiastical district, formed from a parent church, such as Oswestry. The monks who resided there are said to have belonged to the Order of "Mendicants", or "Begging Friars", a class of men submitting themselves to the greatest austerities, poverty with them being a sacred rule. One of these orders was the "Carmelites", or "White Friars", so called from the colour of their dress, and which, some say, gave the latter part of the name to this building.

Another tradition states that it was at one time a nunnery, and is the account believed by the greater number of the inhabitants. The gardens which lie on the slope, below Siamber Wên, are said to have been used as a promenade. Three graves are also pointed out in the churchyard, known as the "Nuns' Graves". They formerly were marked by a flat stone, supported upon four short pillars, but the latter have disappeared, and the stones lie on the ground. No names, nor any traces of such appear on them; if they were recorded, time may have obliterated them. These gravestones are to be found near the vestry-room door.

Holy Well.—This is situated in the Town Field,[1] at a short distance from the church, and is distinguished by the appellation of "St. Agatha's Well", and the "Baptism Well". As usual with such wells, it was in earlier ages supposed to possess the quality of healing divers diseases, and hence was repaired to by the impotent, who lived at great distances, as well as by those in the immediate neighbourhood. It gained so much veneration, that its waters alone were considered efficacious in the administration of Holy Baptism, no other being allowed by the superstitious of those times. Here, too, the ancient custom prevailed of drinking upon the Wake-day, February 5th, a mixture of sugar and water. It is in connection[2] with these "Wells" that the earliest customs have been handed down; for we have here many traces of heathenish and pre-Christian rites, that have survived, it may be said, to our day the endless vicissitudes of civil and ecclesiastical change. The earliest Celtic inhabitants of the island brought over with them the patriarchal habits of a country and a climate in which "wells of water" were esteemed among the most valuable of possessions; and retained the customs of their fatherland under the altered aspects of their new home. It was around these that

[1] In Chapter i this was stated to be near the railway, but it is a considerable distance from it.

[2] Thomas's *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, vol. i.

the elders met to discuss the fortunes of their race, or to gossip about the news of the day. It was here that old and young assembled periodically to drink "sugar and water", or join in some other emblematic act in token of a common bond. It was here, too, that the Christian Missionary often met the assembled multitudes, and preached to them the Word of Life. Here their first converts were baptized; and hence, after a church had been built, the water for Holy Baptism long continued to be taken; and when the parishioners wished to "walk their bounds" on the Rogation days, it was at these that for many generations they first met for a special service;[1] thus, in theory at least, hallowing by religion their union of the present with the past. The assigning to certain wells a special healing property, whatever its real origin, owes its general acceptance and power, there can be little doubt, to the miraculous cure at the Pool of Bethesda.[2]

Old Church.—This is said to have been the second church erected here. It was taken down in 1844, to allow the building of an edifice with greater accommodation. It was computed to seat three hundred and forty persons, but much space was occupied by large family pews, which are now dispensed with. We find it described, in 1749, "as a double building, containing a spacious chancel, nave, and north aisle, at the west end of which was a turret with two bells". It was built of stones known as "rubble", the oval stones found in the bed of the river. It is a curious fact that these should have been used while good limestone was available; but perhaps the roads of those days made it impossible to convey such material. It had the peculiarity of nearly all the Montgomeryshire churches, a double roof. There is good reason to suppose that pri-

[1] This custom was continued in the adjoining parish of Knockin until about 1710. "On the perambulation-day they used to go in procession to a well in the fields, where the minister read our Saviour's discourse with the Woman of Samaria at Jacob's Well."—*History of the Diocese of St. Asaph.*

[2] *St. John* v, 2.

marily the church was very small, and that, as the population increased, it was found necessary to enlarge it. This was done, not by rebuilding the whole, as in modern days, but by adding another aisle, a series of arches taking the place of the wall, near the addition. The roof of the chancel was lower than that of the nave, and that of the east end still lower. From this appearance, and the use of different styles of architecture, it is probable that there were several additions to the original building. The predominant style was Early English, noted for its chaste simplicity and purity of design, also well suited to small rural churches. It prevailed chiefly during the thirteenth, and the early portion of the fourteenth century. The walls and angles were supported by plain buttresses, of two stages. The bell-turret occupied the termination of the centre aisle, at the west. It contained the two bells now in use. The doorway and lower window possessed the simple pointed arch; the upper barred window having a round arch. The turret terminated in a pyramid.

Interior.—The interior presented that heavy, dull appearance, usually found in old churches. The principal entrance was on the south side, the doorway having a simple pointed arch, over which was inserted a date in the key-stone. Within, was a small porch and an inner door. On each side of this was a seat, and projecting from the wall, a stone bowl, for the purpose, in Roman Catholic times, of containing the holy water, in which all persons were supposed to dip the finger, and then cross themselves. Another entrance was on the south side near the chancel, but the doorway had a deeper recess. The doors were of oak, and massive, studded with large-headed nails.

The windows were not uniform in style. In the nave they were simple square ones, with square panes, one at least having a shutter outside. Near the chancel entrance appears to have been a large lancet window, like the doorway, deeply recessed. Beside this was a plain Early

English window of two compartments, surmounted by a trefoil, beneath a pointed and unadorned arch. The east-end window was one of plain glass, in three compartments, the centre one being the largest. A portion of the stones of this window still remains.[1] No window of stained glass is known to have been ever placed in the church, though during the removal of the *débris*, a diamond pane of coloured glass was found under the floor, and came into the possession of the Rev. J. Luxmoore. Memorials seem to have been confined to mural tablets, of which there were a large number.

The nave was divided into two parts by a series of arches. The southern section being probably the oldest, was much decayed, and occupied by large, heavy oaken seats. This contrasted with the northern one, which appeared fresh, both walls and seats. The latter were much neater and better arranged than the older ones. This part did not extend the whole length of the old nave, the west wall of it forming an angle with the north wall of the latter. The roof was supported by five arches, two of which were built against the short wall extending between the addition and the belfry; thus at first sight there appeared to be but three arches and a short wall upon which the roof rested. The pillars were large, with ornamented capitals, composed of red sandstone, from the Nescliffe quarries. A gallery was built across the west end with a winding staircase near the south wall. This added greatly to the gloomy aspect of the edifice. In this was located the choir, or, as they were termed, the "psalm-singers". A variety of musical instruments have been used at different times. During the latter part of the last century and the beginning of the present, Robert Baugh accompanied the singers upon the bassoon ; later, Dr. Llewellyn of Vyrnwy Bank, played upon the bass-viol, while Richard Taylor took part with the clarionet. The manner

[1] They were taken away by the late Mr. Lloyd, builder, and placed in the walls of a house in Salop Road. The material is of red stone.

which the doctor assumed when engaged in this duty was highly amusing, and usually a sight of him was sufficient to terrify any child or youth who felt inclined to misbehave. He generally kept his "time" by a nod of the head and a stamp of the foot, capable of being heard throughout the church. These instruments were dispensed with, and a barrel-organ purchased at a cost of £40. In its time this had a good tone and was a decided improvement. The duty of organist fell upon the parish clerk, while the sexton assisted with the bellows. When these services were not available, a kind of flute with movable stopper was used in sounding the key-note of the tune. This is still preserved in the vestry.

There were two aisles; one in the centre, and one to the north, the former having the pillars on the side of it. The pews of oak were of all sizes, made to suit the families to whom they originally belonged. Conspicuous upon several were brass plates, inscribed, "Sir Thomas Jones". The greater number of the pews were appropriated. A separate pew formerly was a distinction appertaining only to some person of consequence, and it was very rarely that more than two pews were erected in the same church, before the reign of Elizabeth, generally occupying the upper end of a north or south aisle.[1] Two such were in this church. One, belonging to Sir Thomas Jones of Carreghova Hall, was situated between the pillars of the first arch, similar to a small side gallery, and approached by a staircase. The other belonged to the Pentref family, and was a large square one, capable of containing about thirty persons. It was slightly elevated, as was also the rectory pew. Many of these seats were artistically carved. The flooring of some of them became much dilapidated, straw being spread upon it, and this soon became damp.

The roof had a plastered ceiling, having no part of the timber visible. From this were suspended by means of chains two large chandeliers of brass. Each bore a

[1] Pugin's *Ex.*, vol. i.

brass plate, inscribed with the date 1777, and the names of the wardens.

The pulpit and reading-desk were placed near the chancel, and against the south wall. Both were of oak, and panelled with the pointed arch. Beneath the latter stood the parish clerk's desk.

The font, in the same style of architecture as the church, stood near the chancel. It is octagonal, with foliage ornamenting the spaces at the sides. At the present time it is used as a flower vase in a garden near the village.

In addition to the monuments now placed in the new church, the walls were decorated with the hatchments of several families, but these were lost during the rebuilding.

The floor exhibited a large number of tombstones in memory of those buried within the precincts.

The following entry is found in a collection of papers in the possession of the Bishop of St. Asaph, but to which no date is attached.

Twelve new seats erected in the south side of the church, and ordered as followeth by this Commission.

1. Belongeth to Tanat Pritchard for the Houses of Evan Davies and Tho. Owen.
2. Lewis Johnes for Llwyn-y-Groes and Humphrey Howels. Tenemt. in Careghova.
3. Eliz. Lewis and Brighes Tenemt.
4. Tho. Burrowes and Richard Leland's Tenemt.
5. David ap Humphrey, and
6. Roger Smith's Tenemts.

The Rank next the wall every seat for two women.

1. Tho. Whittaker for Widow James, and Robt. ap Vaughan's Tenemt.
2. David ap John's Land, and Elizabeth . . . . David.
3. David Tannat's Tenemt. and Land, and Tho. ap John.
4. John Humphreys and John Pughs Tenemt.
5. Wm. Morris and John Morgan's Tenemt.
6. Hen. Griffith's Tenemt.

The Rank towards the alley every seat likewise for two.

During the time George Griffith was rector of the parish, it is recorded that twelve new seats were pro-

vided on the south side of the church in the year 1637. The seats are said to be those given above, though no one who recollects the old church can identify them. During the rectorship of the Rev. J. Luxmoore, he obtained a faculty to renew sixty of the pews, which were so decayed as to be quite incapable of use.

Present Church.—The new church, erected in 1845, occupies a site nearly corresponding to that on which the old one stood, a portion of the present one lying to the north of the old foundations. It was erected at a cost of £2000, of which £150 was a grant from the St. Asaph Church Building Society, £150 from the Incorporated Society, £108 raised by a parochial rate, the remainder by private subscriptions through the rector, the Rev. J. Luxmoore, M.A. It was computed that 115 additional sittings would be gained, the building being capable of seating 455, of which 178 would be free. On a board over the western doorway it is recorded that—

"This church was rebuilt in the year 1844, by which means it has been made capable of accommodating four hundred and fifty-five persons; and in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of churches and chapels, one hundred and seventy-eight of that number are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever. The provision of church room previously to the rebuilding was for three hundred and forty, including seventy-eight free seats."

It is built of limestone from the neighbouring quarries, chosen from a hard and durable layer, and in Anglo-Norman style of architecture, the proportions displaying considerable lightness and elegance. The walls being slight, require the addition of plain buttresses, which are situated between the windows, and at the angles of the building. The east end wall is arcaded, both interior and exterior.[1] At the west front a large space

[1] It was the common practice of the Norman builders to enrich the blank surfaces of their walls with a series of arcades, whose sides were formed generally of small shafts, supporting round arches, which often intersected each other.—*Anglican Church Architecture*, p. 78.

beneath the triple window is recessed, the cornice being supported by small figures of the human head, in terra cotta, similar to the mouldings of the doorways and windows.

The tower is situated at the western angle of the north front. It is square and massive, and contains the staircase leading to the gallery, a clock room, and belfry, terminating in a pyramid. At the angles are small shafts, and buttresses extending two-thirds of its height. The clock was presented to the parish by the late Mr. Richard Roberts, of the firm of Sharpe, Roberts & Co., Atlas Works, Manchester, who was a native of this place. It was intended especially to be of use to the workmen in the quarries, the faces being made so as to be visible from the hill. The estimated worth of the clock is said to be 100 guineas. It was manufactured under Roberts' immediate superintendence, and contains some peculiarities. During his lifetime one of his workmen was sent over to clean it, and see to repairs. He constructed a similar clock for the Atlas Works, which is still in use. The presentation is recorded on each side of the frame-work in the following words :—"Presented to the Parish of Llanymynech, by the maker, Rd. Roberts. Richard Roberts and Co., Manchester, 1844." It is wound up weekly, and strikes the hours on the large bell. There are two skeleton faces, the diameter being eight feet : such a large size makes them very conspicuous.

The bells are two in number, the large one inscribed "J. Mears, Gloucester and Bristol, 1836".

The vestry is built at the east angle of the south front, adjoining which is a new heating apparatus. Formerly the church was heated by means of two large unsightly stoves, one placed in front of the chancel, the other near the south door. These were taken down in 1878, to make way for the modern improvement of heating by hot air.

The interior consists of a nave, choir, and chancel, the former being spanned by a gallery at the west end.

The north and south walls have each five windows, high and narrow, ornamented at the sides with small terra cotta shafts, and on the arches with the chevron, or "zigzag". The west end has four lower windows, and three higher ones of stained glass, the latter grouped under two arches. These are memorial windows, and are inscribed thus :—

"In memory of their beloved father, John Evans of Lwyn-ygroes; also of their beloved mother, Jane, daughter of John Wilson of the Held, Cheshire; also of their beloved brothers and sisters, John, Thomas, Richard Henry, Jane Amelia, Beatrice Harriett. Erected by their survivors, Robert Wilson, Georgina Elizabeth, Frances Louisa, Anno Domini MDCCCLXII."

The subjects represented are, Christ healing the sick, with symbols of SS. Matthew and Mark; the Virgin and Child, with monogram; Christ blessing little children, with symbols of SS. Luke and John.

The doorways, of which there are three, one in each front, are ornamented similarly to the windows.

In the gallery was formerly located the choir, and in one corner a barrel-organ, which in by-gone days accompanied the singing.

The choir is situated at the east end of the nave, in the space formerly occupied by the oaken reading-desk and pulpit, and two free seats. This alteration was made in 1878, at a cost of £240. The floor is a raised platform of encaustic tiles, upon which are erected four choir stalls of oak, parallel with the north and south walls, two seats behind these being free. The reading-desks are at each end of the stalls. On the same floor is the harmonium, with 14 stops, purchased by subscription in 1860, at a cost of fifty guineas.

The pulpit is of Caen stone, in the decorated style, the shape being a portion of a hexagon. It was presented by Mrs. Luxmoore. Beneath the panel is inscribed :—

"To the glory of God, and in memory of the Reverend John Luxmoore, 47 years rector of this parish."

Affixed to the wall is a brass plate, with the following inscription :—

"To the glory of God, and in fond memory of her loving husband, the Rev. John Luxmoore, this pulpit is erected by his widow, Elizabeth Harriet. A.D. 1878."

A lectern and candelabra of brass were also presented. Two standards, of five lights each, are placed near the choir, and also a lectern of wood. The length of the nave is 50 feet, and the breadth 30 feet.

The chancel is square, approached by three steps. The floor is of encaustic tiles, and is elevated a step at the altar rail, and also at the altar table. Formerly the rail was of oak, supported upon small, heavy, Norman arches, and placed at the entrance of the chancel. This is replaced by a light one, supported upon metal standards, at a short distance within the chancel. The communion table is made from the remains of the old oaken pulpit. One of the arcades of the walls is used as a credence table. There are two fine chairs of oak, each surmounted by a regal crown; where they came from is not known. The east end window was presented by the late Rev. John Luxmoore, in memory of Mrs. Luxmoore, who died October 19, 1852. There are five compartments of stained glass, by Wailes of Newcastle, the representations being—the Birth, Baptism, Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension of our Lord, beneath which are corresponding types from the Old Testament, Adam, Sacrifice of Isaac, Jonah, and the Ascension of Elijah, with emblems of the Agnus Dei, and the Evangelists.

The north and south walls have two windows of stained glass, presented by the sister of Archdeacon Evans in 1877. These represent Christ's lesson from the lily, and St. Paul preaching on Mar's Hill. Beneath the former is a brass plate, inscribed :—

"T+o the glory of God. This window is erected in memory of William Edward Evans, M.A., Canon of Hereford Cathedral, and Vicar of Madley in that County, formerly Curate of this Parish, by his only-surviving sister, Fanny Louisa Evans. He was born June 8th, 1801, and died November 22nd, 1869."

A similar plate is affixed to the opposite wall, with the following :—

"T+o the glory of God. This window is erected in memory of Robert Wilson Evans, B.D., late of Llwynygroes in this Parish, Archdeacon of Westmoreland, Vicar of Heversham in that County, by his only surviving Sister, Fanny Louisa Evans. He was born August 30th, 1789, died March 10th, 1866."

The font is Norman, having on one side a Latin cross, and on the other the following :—

"This Font, which formerly belonged to Beachampton Church, in the County of Buckingham, was once more replaced in a sacred edifice by Arthur Viscount Dungannon, A.D. 1845."

Lord Dungannon found it in a bye-lane, used as a drinking-trough for cattle, and after having it cleaned, and the outer surface taken off, placed it in the care of the Rev. J. Luxmoore, an old friend of his ; hence its appearance in this church. It has capacity sufficient to immerse the body of an infant in the water. A smaller ornamental basin of earthenware is used at present, and is placed inside the hollow of the font. It was presented by the Rev. J. Luxmoore.

Communion Plate.—The whole of this is of silver, and was presented to the parish by Thomas Jones, Esq., and Mary Jones, his wife. Who these persons were is not known by any parishioner, and no account is preserved at the rectory. There is a conjecture, however, that it was Thomas Jones, Esq., son and heir of William Jones, Esq., and grandson and heir to Sir Thomas Jones, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, of Carreghova Hall in this parish. This seems probable, inasmuch as his wife's name was Mary. The former died in 1715, the latter in 1712.

The flagon is inscribed thus :—"*Deo et Ecclesiæ Llanymyneche.*" On the bottom is marked the weight, 45 oz. 13 dwts., and the date 1724 has been scratched upon it by some person, apparently with the point of a penknife. Unfortunately, the top of the lid is missing.

The chalice bears the arms of the donor, viz., Quarterly, 1 and 4 *arg.*, a lion rampant, 2 and 3, a bend *gules*. An inescutcheon, with chevron *gules* between three crosses. The weight given is 18 oz. 16 dwts., and the date 1813, scratched in a similar manner to the former; it is inscribed :—"I. H. S. (Arms).—The Guift of Thomas Jones, Esq., to the Parish of Llanymynech."

The large paten weighs 10 oz. 14 dwts., and is inscribed :—(Arms.)—"The Guift of Mrs. Mary Jones, to the Parish of Llanymynech." The small paten bears the arms and the symbol, I. H. S.

Alms-dish.—This was presented in 1878. It is large, of brass, and, in Gothic capitals, near the border, has the following :—"To do good and distribute forget not."

Benefaction.—There is only one legacy connected with the parish; it is recorded on a wooden tablet, thus :—

"A Benefaction.—Thomas Baugh, late of Crickheath in this County, bequeathed to the poor Maidens and Widows of this Parish the sum of £20. The interest of which to be distributed at every Christmas.

THOS. EDWARDS } Wardens,
GEO. SAVAGE } 1833."

This is generally known as the "Widow's Half-crown".

The following are copies of the mural tablets affixed to the walls, but which were removed from the old church :—

Here lyeth ye Body of Charles Pyndar, Esq., second Son of Sr. Peter Pyndar of Edenshaw, in ye County of Chester, Barronett, Barrister-at-Law of ye Inner Temple, London, Recorder of ye Auncient Corporation of great Wenlock in ye County of Salop, who died August ye 30th, 1692, in ye three & thirtith yeare of his age.

This tablet is of elaborate workmanship, surmounted by a shield bearing the arms: *az.*, a chevron *arg.* between three lions' heads, erased and crowned, on the middle chief a crescent *or*. Inescutcheon, a hand *gules*. Charles Pindar was on a visit to Sir Thomas Jones of Carreghova Hall when he died, the two families being

intimately acquainted. It appears that the common ancestor of the Pindar family was of Yorkshire, about the time of Henry VIII, and that he had a son Thomas, who settled at Wellingborough in Northamptonshire, from whom descended two sons; the elder founded a family at Bredhall and Duffield in Derbyshire. From the second son of Thomas Pindar of Wellingborough, descended the line of Pindars of Edenshaw or Idenshaw, Cheshire, in which was the title of Baronet. Sir Peter, the first Baronet,[1] was living in 1663; he was the father of Charles Pindar. Sir Peter was the Collector of Customs at Chester; he had two sons and three daughters. Thomas, the eldest son, married Ann, daughter and heiress of Robert Wynne of Nerquis, Flint, and died before his father in 1687, leaving a son, Paul, and a daughter, Dorothy. The custody of the infant baronet was the cause of much dispute between his paternal and maternal relatives. His uncle Charles Pindar, on the former, and his uncle Edward Williams, on the latter side, were finally appointed by the Chancery Commissioners. Sir Paul died unmarried at the age of twenty-three or twenty-four, and in him the male line of the Edinshaw family of Pindar became extinct.

"I find the name of Thomas Jones among those who had the charge of Sir Paul's estate on the maternal side while he was an infant; and in his Will there is a passage directing his executors to prosecute the Chancery suit against his cousin George Weld, and his cousin Thomas Jones. Whether this is Sir Thomas Jones of Carreghova I have no further clue to decide—there is, however, good reason for supposing it might be."[2]

Sacred to the Memory of RANDOLPH PARRY, of Osbaston, in the County of Salop, A.M., Vicar of Guildsfield, and one of the Canons of St. Asaph. He died 21st March, 1769, Aged 60. Also of ROBERT PARRY, A.B., Son of the said RANDOLPH PARRY. He died 20th June, 1769, Aged 30. Also of RANDOLPH PARRY, Surgeon, Son of the said RANDOLPH PARRY. He died 3rd July, 1769,

[1] Created December 22nd, 1662.

[2] Extract from a letter dated 1818, from Heralds' College, given by 'Eryr' in the *Cheshire Sheaf*.

Aged 24. Also of ANNE, Wife of the REVD. M. WORTHINGTON, Rector of Llangadfan, and Daughter of the said RANDOLPH PARRY, Senr. She died of Her ninth Child, 24th June, 1776, Aged 39. And of ANNE, Daughter of the above M. AND A. WORTHINGTON. She died 6th August, 1789, Aged 23.

Randolph Parry was Vicar of Llanyblodwell, 1747-53, and Rector of Llandyssil, 1753-65. He was made Canon of St. Asaph in 1746. For some time he resided at Vyrnwy Bank House, in this parish, and was appointed tithe collector for the Rev. Gilbert Bouchery.

Near to this Spot are deposited the Remains of MRS. ELLENOR HUMFFREYS, late of Oswestry, in the County of Salop, who died the 11th of May, 1805, Aged 78 years. She was Daughter of the Reverend Enion Humffreys, late Rector of Llanenddwyn, in the County of Merioneth, deceased.

A mural tablet is erected to the memory of the Rev. E. Humphreys, in Llanenddwyn Church, near Barmouth.

Near this Monument Rests in Peace the Remains of SARAH PARRY, Widow, and Relict of the late Revd. Randolph Parry, Formerly Resident in this Parish, she died November 7th, 1796, aged 88 Years. Also of WILLIAM DOVASTON, Eldest Son of Milward Dovaston, Attorney at Law, and Mary his Wife, of Glanfyrniew in this Parish, who died February 4th, 1801, aged 25 years. Also of JOHN, third son of the said MILWARD and MARY DOVASTON, who died October 3rd, 1801, aged 18 years. Also of the above mentioned MARY DOVASTON, who was the Youngest Daughter of the said Randolph Parry and Sarah his Wife. A Woman united in herself every Christian virtue. She died May 2nd, 1804, aged 55 years. Also of CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Esquire, formerly of Pennant, in the County of Montgomery, and one of the Magistrates for that County, but lately of Virniew Bank in this Parish, who intermarried with Mary, the Eldest Daughter of the said Milward and Mary Dovaston, who died July 8th, 1804, aged 34 years. Also of MARY ANNE GRISMOND HUMPHREYS, Eldest Daughter of the said Charles Humphreys, by the said Mary his Wife. She died September 7th, 1806, aged 18 years.

Above is a shield bearing the arms, Party per pale *or* and *azure*, on a bend sinister *gules*, between two battle-axes *arg.*, a sword of the last. Beneath is the motto, *Percussus Elevor.*

MILWARD DOVASTON, died January 29th, 1838, Aged 63 years. MILWARD EDWARD DOVASTON, his son, died November 28th, 1852, aged 52 years. Also of MILWARD DOVASTON, Father of the above, who died August, 1820, aged 72 years.

Juxta portam quæ ad hoc ducit altare obdormiscunt cineres Frances ENEONIS HUMFFREYS, ecclesiæ Llanenddwyn in Comitatu Merioneth quondam rectoris studiosissimæ conjugis.

Filia natu fuit maxima EVANI HUMPHREYS olim rectoris hujus ecclesiæ, et sepulta, fuit Nov. 23, 1782. Non procul ab illa depositum est quod mori potuit Janæ ejus filiæ quæ obiit Jan. 25, 1767. In eadem pietate, qua ipsæ vixerunt, Eleonora natû maxima, nec non Johannes clericus, excedere evita vellent.

The Law of the wise is a fountain of life, to depart from the snares of death. Prov. xiii. xiv. On the 29th Septr., 1812, left this transitory world for Bliss Eternal, Mary Humphreys, Eldest Daughter of Milward Dovaston, of Fyrnwy Bank, in this Parish, Attorney at Law, Widow of the late Charles Humphreys, of the same place. And formerly of Pennant, in the County of Montgomery, Esqr., aged 37 yrs.

The following are on the north wall :—

Sacred to the Memory of Revd. Matthew Worthington, Rector of Llangadfan, Minister of Trinity Chapel, and Master of the Free School of Deythur, and an Acting Magistrate for the County of Montgomery. He died April 17th, 1796, Aged 63. Also to the Memory of Randolph Parry Worthington, second Son of the aforesaid M. Worthington, he died September 1796, at St. Domingo, in the West Indies, of the yellow Fever, nobly Fighting for his King and Country. Aged 28. Also to the Memory of Mary, Wife of Mr. Thos. Humphreys of Llanfair, Attorney. She was the youngest Daughter of the Aforesaid M. Worthington, died in Childbirth of her first Child, January 25th, 1799. Aged 21. Also to the Memory of the aforesaid Mr. Thomas Humphreys of Llanfair, in the County of Montgomery, Attorney, second Son of Humphrey Humphreys of Pennant, Esqr., he died of a decline at Trewylan, Decr. 31st, 1799. Aged 23. He left to the care of his Wife's sister Margaret, Wife of the Rev. Thos. John Davies of Trewylan, his orphan Daughter, to perpetuate the memory of her dear Relations. The aforesaid Margaret Davies has erected this Monument as a small tribute of Affection.

The above-mentioned Rev. Matthew Worthington was appointed head-master of Deytheur Free School in 1763, and for the time being had the charge of Penrhos Chapel. In 1767 he was collated to the Rectory of Cemmaes, which he held until 1774. He was Rector of Llangadfan, 1773-1796.

Under the Alter Lies Interred the Body of the Reverend John Wynne, Clerk, A.M., Son of Evan Wynne of Garthmeilio, in the County of Denbigh, Esq., by Barbara his Wife, Daughter to Thomas Price of Giler, in the aforesaid County, Esqr., Formerly Fellow of Jesus Colledge, in Oxford, and one of his Majesty's Preachers in White-Hall. Late Rector of this Parish, Prebendary of the Cathedral Churches of St. Asaph and Chichester, Rector of Corwen and Llanwryn, Proctor for the Clergy of this Diocese, in Convocation, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Counties of Denbigh and Salop. He departed this Life, October 27, 1745. Aged 50.

This tablet has, since 1845, been covered by the oaken pulpit, which is now taken away, exposing it to view.

Sacred to the Memory of Rosamond, Wife of John Nightingale, Gentn., of Pentreff in this Parish, who died September 2, 1785. Aged 38 years. Also of Robert Nightingale of Ystymcolwyn in the Parish of Myfod, Son of the above John and Rosamond Nightingale, who died October 19th, 1800. Aged 22 years. Also of the aforesaid John Nightingale, who died December 17th, 1810. Aged 61 years.

In Memory of John Broughton of this Parish, who died on the 5th day of September 1821. Aged 57 years. And of Eleanor his Wife, who died on the 23rd day of November 1838. Aged 67 years. Also of four of their children, namely, Elizabeth, their eldest daughter, who died March 1st, 1806. Aged 4

years. Rosamond, their second daughter, who died May 9, 1822. Aged 21 years. Mary, their third daughter, who died February 18, 1834. Aged 28 years. And Eleanor their fifth daughter, who died December 29th, 1810. Aged 15 months.—"Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."

Sacred to the Memory of JOHN, eldest son of JOHN and ELEANOR BROUGHTON, of this Parish, who died the 1st day of January 1834. Aged 35 years. Also of John Nightingale, John, and Emily Catherine, infant Children of the above John Broughton, and Rosamond his Wife. And of Mary Jane their second daughter, who died the 4th day of February 1842. Aged 13 years. —"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. JOHN JONES, Rector of *Knockin*, and *Vicar of Llansanfraid* in this Diocese, who died April 26th, 1798, in the 67th Year of his Age. *A faithful Servant of his blessed Master.* Also of Mary Bennet Jones, wife of the above John Jones, and daughter of the Revd. Thomas Myddelton, M.A., Vicar of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. She died Decr. 18th, 1828. Aged 84 years. *Universally beloved and lamented.*

The Rev. John Jones, M.A., was appointed to the rectory of Knockin in 1761, and to Llansaintffraid in 1783. In 1787 he was made a Canon of St. Asaph.

The following brass plates are found along the bottom of the north wall, where it is to be regretted they are nearly hidden by the seats. Several more were in existence in the old church, but, unfortunately, during the taking of it down, they were lost. Those remaining are well executed, one of them displaying local talent in engraving.

M + S.—EVANI HUMPHREYS, A.M., Clerici, hujus ecclesiæ nuper Rectoris. Nec non adjacentis ecclesiæ de Llanymblodwell vicarii, qvi diem clausit extremum nono die Decembris, Ætatis suæ LXIV. Annoq'e domini MDCCXIII.

Underneath lyeth the Body of MARY the wife of DAVID DAVIES, who was Relict of John Hill. She departed this Life Jany. the 3rd, 1768. Aged 78. Beneath also lyeth the Body of John Hill, Son of the above named John Hill, and Mary his Wife, Who was buried in Novr. 1723, in the 4th year of his Age.

Here lyeth the Body of ANN, Relict of GEORGE JAMES, late of Lorrenny in the County of Pembroke, Gent., and Daughter of the Revd. Mr. Evan Humphreys, Late Rector of this Parish. She died December the 6th, 1750. Aged 56.
JANE, Relict of JOHN GRIFFITHS, Clerk of Penynant, and Daughter of the said Evan Humphreys. Died August 4, 1788. Aged 88.

The former portion of this plate is engraved by John Jones, Ellesmere, in 1750, the latter by Robert Baugh, of this parish, engraver of the maps of Shropshire and North Wales.

Here lieth the Body of GEORGE SAVAGE, Grocer, who departed this life June 21st, 1749. Aged 35. Here lieth the Body of MARGARET SAVAGE, Relict of the above GEORGE SAVAGE, who departed this Life June 26, 1773. Aged 58.

Here lieth the Body of DAVID LLOYD, Clerk, late Rector of this Parish, who departed this life February 19th, 1764. Aged 51. And of ELIZABETH LLOYD, Relict of the said DAVID LLOYD. She died August the 30th, 1797. Aged 72.

There is said to have been in the chancel of the old church a tablet in memory of the wife of George Griffiths, Bishop of St. Asaph, and a former rector of this parish. This record, like many others, was lost when the edifice was taken down. The grave, which may then have been within the chancel, is near the vestry-door of the new church, and is covered with a flat stone, much damaged, having the upper portion, with a few lines of the inscription, broken off. In the lower corners are two holes filled with lead, as if there had been another slab affixed to it. The following is the incription :—

.....ANA FILIAT · COD.....
DE GRANGE COMIMATv.
HAN · SONIÆ ARMIGER
VXOR G. GRIFFITHS · T · D
HVIVS ECCLESIÆ REC ·
TORIS · HIC · DEPOSVIT ·
OMV.....FEBRV ·
XII · AN · DOM · 1649.
ÆTATIS SVÆ · 44.
MATER OCTO LIBER
ORVM · DVORVM · HIC · VNA
RECVMBENTIVM · SEX ·
SVPERSTITVM ·

Beneath this are the words " .....here, Penelope, daughter of Edward.....", the stone being broken off after the latter word.

Affixed to one of the pillars of the church was a black marble tablet, the words of which ran thus :—

Here lyeth the Body of THOMAS HUMPHREYS, late of Treprenal in this Parish, who died.....

The latter portion of the wording is not known ; the tablet itself is lost.

Residents in this parish generally live to a "good old age". The tombstones in the churchyard record the names of many who have passed the " three-score years and ten", among them may be noticed one family of Ty-Gwyn, who are buried on the south front.

In Memory of THOMAS DOWNES, who died October 31st, 1833. Aged 87 years. Also of ELIZABETH, relict of the above named, who died November 12th, 1841. Aged 83 years. Also of SARAH, second daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Downes of Carreghova, who died April 18th, 1863. Aged 75 years. Also of ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Downes, who died January 10th, 1871. Aged 86 years. Also of ELENORA, fifth daughter of the above, who died May 17th, 1863. Aged 63 years. Also of MARY, daughter of the above, who died July 22nd, 1852. Aged 63 years.

The following are worthy of attention :—

Mary Bottrell of Lower House, who died April 12th, 1863. Aged 91.
John Davies of Llwyntidman, who died June 6th, 1837. Aged 85.
John Edwards, who died March 31st, 1788. Aged 80.
Rev. Richard Edwards of Bridgenorth, who died May 15th, 1830. Aged 80.

Few tombstones date earlier than the last century, the oldest being that of the wife of Dr. Griffiths in 1649. It is supposed that many old ones were destroyed, or buried, during the rebuilding of the church. There are several vaults to the south of the church, none have been opened since that of the Thornes family.

CHURCHYARD.—The churchyard is irregular in shape, and, previous to the erection of the new church, was much smaller. It has an area of 3 roods, 30 poles. The western portion is entirely of gravel carried from the river, the boundary wall of which is built on Offa's Dyke. The eastern side is principally of dry gravel, a compact bed occurring at the depth of about four feet. The sun-dial stood on the south front, where the pedestal still remains. The plate preserved in the vestry, is inscribed thus :—

North Pole.
JOHN SCANFIELD, SIMON HUGHES } Wardens.
Lattd. 52° 50m.
William Bullock, Oswestry. Fecit, 1738.

Three aged yew-trees still remain, two of them being quite decayed in the interior. These carry the memory back to the time when it was enacted by Edward IV that yew-trees should be planted in the churchyards, for the making of bows, in the use of which the English strove to excel. They were planted here, as it were on public ground, so that when called upon in time of

war, each person could be supplied with the necessary weapon of defence. In later days it was planted probably on account of its gloomy and funereal aspect. Two fine old elm trees stand near the north wall. Between these was the principal entrance to the churchyard, two projecting stones in the wall marking the old gateway.

The height of the churchyard above the level of the sea, is 246 feet,[1] taken by a barometer by the Rev. T. E. Evans, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

THE RECTORY.—This residence is situated on a bank a short distance from the Vyrnwy, and overlooking the plain beyond, with a beautiful view of the Breidden Hills. It is surrounded on all sides by the glebe land. The original building, before the rectorship of the late Rev. J. Luxmoore, was extremely small, and could scarcely be recognised, from a sketch of it,[2] as a portion of the present building. It consisted of a central room, with two wings, each with a room above. The walls of even the best rooms were coloured red, and the floors of the kitchen and scullery, were paved with small oval stones. The whole building was quite plain, the windows being small, with square and diamond panes. The Rev. J. Luxmoore, intending to reside here, made vast alterations. He built the drawing and dining rooms, and front entrance hall, with large staircase leading to the rooms above. Various alterations were effected in the old erection, out of which was formed a study, school-room, kitchen, servants' hall, larder, and back kitchen. Stables, coach-houses, and other buildings soon arose, nothing in fact, being spared which could assist to make the rectory a convenient and comfortable mansion. A drive leads from the Salop road to the front entrance. It was constructed, it is said, one

[1] From this computation it appears that it is 214 feet lower than Oswestry, and 149 feet higher than the plain of Shrewsbury.

[2] Sketches of the rectory, and various parts of the village were taken shortly after the Rev. J. Luxmoore entered the rectory, by his sister, and are now in the possession of Miss Luxmoore, of Okehampton.

winter when a great number of the inhabitants had no employment. The old house, Siamber Wên, was afterwards taken down by Lord Bradford, at the Rector's request, and the space upon which it stood converted into a kitchen garden for the use of the rectory. In 1877 the whole was put into good repair, at the expense of a large sum.

List of Rectors.

1537.—Kyffin, Richard.

1552.—Cuthbert, John, Canon Prim. 1547. He was appointed during the short reign of King Edward VI, and most probably apostatized to the Romish faith in Queen Mary's reign, though it appears by the date that he was deprived before her death.

1557.—Ap Robert, John (per deprivationem John Cuthbert monachi).

1580.—Gregor, Thomas (per mortem John ap Robert).

1625.—Williams, John, A.M., Oct. 7 (per mortem Thos. Gregor) Vicar of Machynlleth, 1616-17; Sinecure R. of Northop, 1624; Rector of Llanfyllin, 1627-31; Vicar of Llanrhaiadr, 1625; Deprived of his preferments: but on the restoration he recovered them, and was promoted to the Prebend of Llannefydd in 1660.

1627.—Ffoulkes, Robert, A.M. (per resignat'm J. Williams), Rector of Aberhafesp, 1623-28; Vicar of Meifod, 1628; Rector of Llanfechain, 1633.

1633.—Griffith, George, B.D. afterwards D.D., Mar. 20; Educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford; Appointed Chaplain to Bishop Owen (Asaph); Canon and Rector of Newtown, 1631; Rector of Llandrinio, 1632; Rector of Llanfechain, 1633; Deprived during the Commonwealth; at the Restoration he was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph, and held his preferments *in commendam.*

1666.—Edwards, John, A.M., LL.D., October; Vicar of Cwm, 1633; Rector of Knockin, 1666; Prebendary of Melinden, 1674; Sinecure Rector of Hope, 1677; Chancellor of the Diocese, 1683.

1685.—Lloyd, Williams,[1] Bishop, D.D., held the living *in*

[1] Consecrated 1680; translated to Lichfield and Coventry 1692, and Worcester in 1699.

commendam from May 30, and resigned it September 1686. He was one of the seven bishops committed to the Tower in 1688.

1686.—Humphreys, Evan, A.M., September.

1687.—Humphreys, Evan, A.M. per reg. presentationem. In the Rectory MSS. a note says that Williams Lloyd being made Bishop of St. Asaph after his having held the living of Llanymynech, the next presentation was in the crown.

1713.—Powell, William, A.M., Nephew of Bishop Fleetwood, educated at Eton, and St. John's College, Cambridge, afterwards vicar of Lambourne; Sinecure Rector of Llangwm, 1710-51; Vicar of Llanyblodwel, 1713-31; Dean and Sinecure Rector of Hope, 1731.

1731.—Wynne, John, A.M., November 25th,[1] per resignationem Gul. Powell; Chaplain to Bishop Hare; Rector of Cerrigydrudion, 1725; Canon and Sinecure Rector of Corwen, 1727; Prebendary of Melinden, 1734.

1746.—Bouchery, Gilbert, A.M., March 26; Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1736; Prebendary of Melinden and Chaplain to Bishop Lisle, 1746; Sinecure Rector of Llansantffraid-yn M., 1746; Vicar of Swaffham, Norfolk, 1748; Author of MSS. describing Llanymynech Rectory.

1748.—Lloyd, David, per vacationem Gilb. Bouchery.

1764.—Newcome, Henry, M.A., March 13; Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Junior Proctor, 1760; Rector of Castle Caereinion, 1761-1804; Vicar of Gresford, 1764; Prebendary of Llanfair, 1766; Chaplain to Bishop Newcome.

1764.—Lloyd, Samuel, B.A.; Vicar of Berriew, 1753.

1776.—Evans, David, A.M., per mortem Sam. Lloyd, Feb. 5, 1776; Vicar Choral, 1757.

1788.—Crowe, William Saxton, LL.B., per mortem D. Evans, Feb. 10th, 1788; B.C.L. and Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Public Orator, 1784.

1829.—Luxmoore, John, M.A., per mortem W. Crowe, May; Lord of the manors of Halstock and Meldon, Devonshire, 1834;

[1] There is a difference in this date and the following one, and those given in Thomas' History of the Diocese. The above are from the rectory MSS.; in the latter they are given as 1739 and 1745.

Educated at Bath, and Pembroke College, Cambridge; Graduated B.A. in 1825; and M.A. in 1829: Deacon 1825; Priest, 1826; Vicar of Berriew, 1827; Married to Isabella, daughter of W. Scott, Esq., 1828; and in 1850 to Annie, daughter of J. Steele, Esq., Poole, Dorset; and in 1857 to Elizabeth Harriett, daughter of F. Boylan, Esq., Dublin.

1876.—Price, Richard Edwardes, M.A., per mortem John Luxmoore, June 1876; Educated at Rossale Hall School, and Jesus College, Oxford; Graduated B.A. 1858; M.A. 1861; Deacon, 1859; Priest, 1860; Curate of Berriew, 1860; Married to Mary Jane, daughter of the Rev. T. Lewis, M.A., rector of Manafon, 1865.

Curates.—A list of curates, in charge of the entire parish, or assisting the rector, could not be compiled without laborious research. The only resources at hand are the parish registers, from the signatures to which the following list is given, with the years in which the signatures were made.

Lloyd, David, 1746-48; Howell, Griffith, 1784-1816; Crowe, Henry, 1816-1820; Edwards, T. R., 1820-1821; Donne, James, 1821, March-May; Hughes, John, 1822-1823; Evans, W. E., 1824-29; Turner, John James, M.A., 1863-1870; Williams, Thomas, 1870-1876

Much information respecting the Rectory, during the time it was held by the Rev. G. Bouchery, is gained from a manuscript volume written by him, and presented to his successor. A letter written by him is still preserved among the papers, and has the original seal and postmark upon it. The contents are as follows:

Swaffham in Norfolk,
March 26, 1772.

Rev. Sir,—When you look at my signature at the bottom of this, you may very probably r'collect that I was once your Predecessor in the Rectory of Llanymynech, a circumstance which gives occasion to this letter. I have always looked upon it as the duty of all Incumbents to deliver down to their successors all notices which may be of use to inform them of the rights or value of their Living. But my short incumbency at Llanymynech, and necessary non-residence, afforded me, as I thought, so little knowledge of that sort, that I did not transmit to my successor any great matter of intelligence; lately, however, looking over and arranging my papers relative to the Preferment, and transcribing them into a book, the whole ap-

peared to me somewhat worth communicating, if it were only to satisfy a little curiosity. I will, therefore, with your leave, put into your hand this book, for your own and your successors' use. I can send it from London to Shrewsbury by the carrier, and I will pay you the little compliment of carriage paid, but how to forward it to you from thence I need some little direction. I purpose to be in London the week after Easter-Week, and shall take the book to Town with me, if you will pay it the compliment to take it into your possession. You will be pleased to give me notice by your letter, and which may be in London in the week after Easter-Week, in what manner it may be directed to you.

Of how little service whatever this attempt for your information may be, it has the merit of being very heartily offered you,

By, Rev. Sir,
Yr. most humble Servt.
GILBERT BOUCHERY.

The volume, no doubt, did materially assist the successor in arranging and settling the affairs of the parish. Non-residence often caused many documents, customs, and rights to become lost, and it is to be regretted that rectors did not earlier commit such matter to writing. A dispute appears to have occurred between the Rev. S. Lloyd and the Parish Clerk, respecting his dues from the townships of Llwyntydmon and Treprenal, and is referred to in the following letter :—

Swaffham, December 15, 1772.

REV. SIR,—I shoud be very much pleased if it was in my power to give you any further information relative to the rights of the Rectory of Llanymynech. I have, since the receipt of yours of the 7th inst., again look'd over all the papers that I have by me concerning that Preferment, but do not find anything that can tend to clear up the affair of a Due from the Rector to the Parish Clark. The article in my account stands thus :—

Pd. Parish Clark for the Tithes of Carakova, 1 year - - 1 0 0

Why there should be no charge for the other townships I know not. You may observe, indeed, that the tithes of the other townships, at my first coming to the Living, were let to particular persons ; but great part of the tithes of Carakova were gathered of the separate owners. That is all the distinction I perceive, and yet I scarce think that the tenants of Llyntydmon and Trepennol paid the Parish Clark ; but it might possibly be so, especially if his due might be a certain number of sheaves, or some such rate, as is the custom in some places. I wish I was able to say something more precise on the occasion, but I cannot.

If I had suspected that my notices concerning this Living coud of been of so much use to my Successors as you seem to intimate, I shoud have been much readier at communicating them; but I really looked upon them as carrying more of curiosity than use, and it was natural enough for me to think that my necessary Non-Residence and full Employment with my Patron during my whole Incumbency, were enough to hinder me from being able to give any material Information to my Successors; but I perceive a little attention to regulating the accounts, and inspecting the Rights of a Living, may be of more advantage than at first expected. My Successors, indeed, to the place where I now am, and to Llansanfraid Rectory, will have a very copious, and I believe usefull Acct. of every Thing relating to the Right and Value of those Livings, but the shortness of my Incumbency at Llanymynech, together with total Non-Residence, gave me but little opportunity of such Enquiries. I am very glad that such as they are, they are at all usefull to you. I shall be glad, if at any future time I can be of Service. You may always apply to me with the utmost Freedom, being

Revd. Sir,
Yr. very faithfull Friend & humble Servt.,
GILBT. BOUCHERY.

The volume referred to in the former letter has an inscription on the fly-leaf thus:

"The Gift of the Rev. Mr. Bouchery, March the 25th, 1772, to the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, A.B., Rector of Llanymynech."

This Mr. Lloyd was the successor of the Rev. Henry Newcome, M.A., in 1764.

It is described on the first page as

An Account
of
The Rectory of Llanymynech,
By Gilbert Bouchery, Rector, 1746.

After which follows a preface designed to explain his reason for making the presentation:

"I have always thought it a duty upon all Incumbents in Ecclesiastical Preferments to deliver down to their Successors such Notices as might be of Use with Regard to ascertaining the Rights of the Living or directing the management of its Income. The shortness of my Incumbency, and necessity of my Non-Residence, gave me but little opportunity of being usefull to my Successors at Llanymynech, in this Way; and indeed I thought that what was in my power of this sort

was so immaterial as not to be worth communicating to my immediate Successor; but some years afterwards, looking over my Papers, and putting them together, I thought it not amiss to execute my first Intention, and therefore put into the Hands of my Successors at Llanymynech this small Account of such Matters of Curiosity or Use, as is in my Power to furnish.

"While I had the Honour of being domestick Chaplain to my much-honoured Patron, Dr. Samuel Lisle,[1] Ld. Bishop of St. Asaph from 1744 to 1748, His Lordship was pleased to Collate me to the following Preferments in that Diocese; the Prebend of Melinden, 26 Mar. 1746; the Rectory of Llanymynech, 26 Mar. 1746; the Sinecure Rectory of Llansanfraid, 13 Feb. 1746-7.

"At my first taking the Rectory of Llanymynech it was my Intention to reside as soon as I coud settle my affairs, and my Lord Bishop coud provide Himself with another Curate at Northolt in Middlesex, where I had been about eleven years. But his Lordship's Health declining, and receiving his command for my further attendance upon Him as his Chaplain, I quitted that Design for the Present, though I had hired Part of a House at Oswestry for a Winter Retreat, and bought some furniture for that purpose; and afterwards his Lordship quitting the See of St. Asaph by being translated to that of Norwich, and the Vicarage of Swaffham in Norfolk, in his Lordship's Patronage, falling vacant, by acceptance of that, Oct. 8, 1748, I vacated the Rectory of Llanymynech."

The account given by him is generally brief, and consists of (*a*) copy of the terrier of Bishop Griffiths; (*b*) receipts and expenditure for a short period; and (*c*) a list of rectors from 1537; to which is added by a later hand the amount of poor-rates collected towards the end of the last century. Had he been a resident in the parish, much valuable information may have been recorded.

Statistics.—A full account of the receipts and ex-

[1] Samuel Lisle, D.D., appointed Warden of Wadham College, Oxon., and Archdeacon of Canterbury. He was Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation from 1734 to 1741. In 1743-4 he was consecrated to the Bishopric of St. Asaph, and in 1748 he was translated to Norwich. He is known as an oriental traveller, but, at his dying wish, his MS. accounts were destroyed.

penditure of the rectory during the years 1746-7-8 is given in the MS. Much of the matter is interesting, especially in comparison with present values. From the statement, which appears to be to a great extent correct, it is found that out of a receipt of £378 during three years the actual worth was but £172, an average of £57 yearly. The account is prefaced by the rector, the Rev. G. Bouchery, as follows—

"As to the Income of this Living—I could not expect (circumstanced as I was, and placed at such a distance) to be able to obtain its real value, however, I believe I did not fall much short of what could be made of it at that time as I had very usefull and friendly assistance. Mr. Randolph Parry (who was preferred successively by Bishop Lisle to the Canonry of St. Asaph, the Vicarage of St. Martin's, Corwen, and Blodwell) undertook the management of my affairs.

"He acquainted me that the Holders of Lands took all possible advantage of my situation of Distance in order to have their tithes at an under Rate, a circumstance that I own somewhat influenced me in my Disposition to change my situation for Swaffham in Norfolk, though the Vicarage there was not then of such apparent value as Llanymynech.

"Mr. Parry informed me that it was with much difficulty He set the Tithes at the Rates which follow without material difference of what my Predecessor Mr. Wynne made of them."

LLANYMYNECH RECTORY, 1746.

	£	s.	d.
The House, Garden, and Glebe Lands (except one acre in the Tenure of the Curate Gratis) to John Richards, at per an. - The Tenant to pay the Window Tax, 6s.	20	0	0
Llyntydmon Township.—To John Richards, at per an. - All Taxes to be paid by the Rector.	44	0	0
A small Part of Llyntydmon Township on the other side of Vernwy River to William Thomas, at per an. - -	1	15	0
Treprenal Township.—To Robt. Humphreys, at per an. - All Taxes paid by the Rector.	10	0	0
Caracova Township coud not be let to any one Person but at an under Rate, and after much trouble the Farmers in general took their own Tithes at pretty much the same rate as they had paid to my Predecessor. Here is given a list of names, the proceeds amounting to - - - -	115	7	7
Total therefore for House, Glebe, and Great Tithes - -	121	2	7
Small Tithes collected in kind amounted to - -	8	12	5
	129	15	0

Note.—The Wool amounted to - - - 1 15 0

Total in the Parish - { Lambs - 309, Cows - 117, Colts - 14 }

A list of the payments is given as follows :—

1746.—Payments made by the Rector, Gilbert Bouchery.

Note.—As Chaplain to the Bishop, I was excused from the payment of some Fees.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expences of a sequestration	0	18	8			
Stamps for Collation and Parchment	4	0	6			
Fee to Register's Clarke	0	1	0			
Drawing Proxy for Induction	0	6	8			
Stamps for ditto and Paper	0	3	1			
First Fruits (deducting Tenths)	11	8	0			
Fees for Composition of ditto and Stamps	1	8	0			
Discharge Fees for ditto	0	10	0			
Tenths due at Christmas 1745 and Acquittee				1	5	10
Annuals, Lactuals, and Acquittee				1	0	8
Expense of taking Oaths at Westminster				0	2	0
Curate's Salary, One year to Midsummer 1746				24	0	0
Land Tax — For Llyntydmon	2	8	0			
Land Tax — Trepennol	0	18	0			
Land Tax — Carakova	3	6	0			
				6	12	0
Poor Rate — For Llyntydmon	0	5	0			
Poor Rate — Trepennol	0	1	10½			
Poor Rate — Carakova	0	16	6			
				1	3	4½
Highway Rate				0	6	0
Constable's Rate				0	2	9
Payment to Parish Clark for Carakova				1	0	0
Window Tax. Rector's Part				0	7	9
Expenses at Payment of Tithes				0	15	6
Feeding Pigeons				0	4	0
Four New Gates				1	15	6
Allowance for Tenant of the Glebe for Land sown in Mr. Wynne's Time				1	0	0
Expences in the Garden, etc.				0	16	3
				59	07	6½

The payments made in this year, after deducting the expences of induction, would amount to about the same as those of the two following years. In 1747 the rector says, "It was found very inconvenient and hazardous to let each occupier have his own tithes; some losses had been incurred, and it was adjudged best to abate somewhate of an apparent Rent for security of Payment." From these notes it appears that the farmers of his day did not stand high in his estimation for honesty, but no doubt there was a slight fault both with the assessor and the assessed. Another note says,

"I took the Curate Mr. David Lloyd upon the same conditions as my predecessor, viz., 24 p. Ann. Salary. The surplice Fees and an Acre of Glebe Rent Free. But afterwards I advanced his salary as appears by the account. The Land Tax was every year at 4 sh. in the Pound." Another note says, "The outgoings from the Rectory, both Casual and Certain, during my Incumbency, will appear from a state of Acct. which follows, and by which will appear all the profitts which accrued to me from the three years' Income.—G. B."

The total Receipts and Expenditure for the three years are summed up as follows :—

LLANYMYNECH RECTORY.

	£	s.	d.
Income 1746 - - -	129	15	00
„ 1747 - - -	123	10	05
„ 1748 - - -	125	14	05
Total Income - -	378	19	10
Total Outgoings - -	206	5	10
Rem.—Net Produce of Three Years - -	172	14	00

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Outgoings 1746 - -				59	7	6¼
„ 1747 - -				53	4	0½
„ 1748 - -				45	11	7
				158	3	2
Dilapidations:	£	s.	d.			
Paid - -	18	0	0			
Received -	6	0	0			
Balance paid by me -				12	0	0
Expense at Settling Dilapidations - -				0	10	2
Three Years' Fire Assurance - - -				2	12	6
Furniture at Rectory House:						
Paid - -	8	15	0			
Received -	7	15	0			
Paid Ballance - -				1	0	0
Rent of Oswestry House				7	7	0
Loss by Goods purchas'd at Oswestry - -				3	13	0
Gratuity to Mr. Randph. Parry for his trouble				21	0	0
				206	5	10

The Curate's salary, mentioned above, appears small, but compared with the value of money at that time, was fairly remunerative. It was the custom that such persons should conduct the village school. This was held at Chamber Wên, and the proceeds augmented his salary considerably.

A Terrier of all the Glebe Houses, Lands, Meadows, Gardens, etc., belonging to the Parsonage or Rectory of Llanymynech, taken by the Minister, Churchwardens, and Parishioners, the 30th day of April, 1686.

Lointydmon (Llwyntidman).

Imp.—One Messuage or Tenement, with a garden thereunto belonging, together with a House thereupon situated, containing nine rooms below, whereof all are lofted except the Larder; one ground Seller; six Bays of Barning, and three Flores thereto belonging; one Stable containing one Bay of five yards.

It.—One Croft, as formerly it hath been used, but now divided in the middle with a quickset Hedge, adjoining to the said Barn, extending in Length from the Garden, Barne, and Lane adjoining, to a meadow of Roger Iveson, and in Breadth from the Brow of the Hill to the Lands of the said Roger Iveson, containing about two acres.

It.—One other Croft on the other side of the Way, at the other End of the said Barn, in Length extending from the said Way to another Lane leading to the Churchyard Gate, and in Breadth between the Lands of Robt. Matthews and Roger Iveson, and the lands of John Iveson, containing about one acre.

It.—In a field called the Cledrin Two Butts, being about Half an Acre, whereof the one extendeth unto the Lands of Thomas Edwards at the one End, and the Lands of Richard Carew, Esq., at the other End, and in Breadth between the Lands of Sr. Richd. Middleton, and the Lands of Bevis Lloyd, Esq. The other extendeth from the Lands of Thomas ap Edward on the one End, to the Lands of Richd. Carew, Esq. on the other End, and in Breadth between the Lands of Sr. Richard Middleton and the Lands of Bevis Lloyd, Esq.

It.—In a Field called the Kyrchdir two Parcells about one Acre. The one extendeth from the Highway to the Lands of Robt. Matthews, and in Breadth between the Lands of the said Robt. Matthews and Bevis Lloyd, Esq., and the Lands of the aforesaid Robert Matthews. And the other extendeth from the Glebe Lands to the Lands of Thomas Edwards, and in Breadth between the Lands of Robt. Matthews and the Lands of Bevis Lloyd, Esq.

It.—In a Field called the Guastadvays Three Parcels about Three Acres. The First extendeth from the Lands of Edward Edwards to the Lands of Thomas Edwards, and in Breadth between the Lands of Thomas Edwards and the Lands of Bevis Lloyd, Esq. The Second adjoins to the Lands of Bevis Lloyd, Esq., on both Ends and both Sides likewise. The Third extendeth from the Highway to the Lands of William Jones, and in Breadth between the Lands of John Vaughan, and the Lands of Robt. Matthews.

It.—In a Field called Maestanylan One Parcell conteyning about Two of Winchester Measures, extending from the Lands of Robt. Matthews to a certain Meadow called Wergloedd-vawr, and in Breadth between the Lands of Bevis Lloyd, Esq., and the Lands of Wm. Jones, Esq.

It.—One Parcell of Meadow Ground, being about half an acre, lying in a Meadow called Gwyrgloedd John Owen, in Breadth between the Lands of William Jones, Esq., on both sides, and extending from a Meadow of Sydney Godolphin, Esq., called the Wyrgloedd Vawr to another Meadow of Robt. Matthews, called the Wyrgloedd Grono.

It.—One other Parcell called Erwtanyky, containing about Two of Winchester Measures in Breadth, between the Lands of Robt. Matthews on both sides, and in Length from the Lands of Willm. Jones, Esq., to the Glebe Lands.

It.—One close called the Cae Newydd, containing about Three of Winchester Measures, extending from the Lands of Bevis Lloyd, Esq. to a certain River called the Vyrnwy, and in Breadth between the Lands of Bevis Lloyd, Esq. on both sides.

It.—A certain short Butt adjoining to the said River on the one End, and the Lands of Bevis Lloyd, Esq. on the other End, and in Breadth between the Lands of Bevis Lloyd, Esq., on the other End, and in Breadth between the Lands of Wm. Jones, Esq., on both sides.

All this lyeth in the Township of Lloyntydmon in the County of Salop.

CARREGHOVA.

Impr.—One Parcell called the Cae Melin, containing about five acres, adjoining to the Lands of Wm. Jones, Esqr., on both Ends, and in Breadth between the High-Way and the Lands of Wm. Jones, Esqr.

It.—In the lower End of a Field called the Settal, Four Parcells, containing about three measures, whereof The First extendeth from the Lands of Wm. Jones, Esqr., on both Ends, and in Breadth between the Lands of the said Wm. Jones, Esq., on both sides. The Second adjoineth to the Lands of the said Wm. Jones, Esq., on both Ends and both sides likewise. The Third adjoins to the Lands of the said Wm. Jones, Esq., on both Ends, and both sides likewise. The Fourth extendeth from the glebe-lands to the Lands of Wm. Jones, Esq., and in Breadth between the Lands of the said Wm. Jones, Esq., on both sides.

In the upper End of the said Field called the Settal, four Parcells, being about three strikes and a half of Oswestry old Measure, whereof the First adjoins to the Lands of Wm. Jones, Esq., on both Ends, and to the Lands of Henry Hill, on one side, and to the Lands of the said William Jones, Esqr., on the other side. The Second adjoyns to the Lands of Wm. Jones, Esqr., on both Ends and to the Lands of Henry Hill on the one side and to the Lands of Wm. Jones, Esq., on the other side. The Third extendeth from the High Way to the Lands of William Jones, Esq., and in Breadth, between the Lands of the said Wm. Jones, Esqr., and the Lands of Sydney Godolphin, Esqr.

It.—In a Field called Y-maes-y-per, one parcell containing Two Measures or thereabouts, adjoining to the Lands of William Jones, Esq., on both sides, and on both Ends likewise.

It.—In a Leasow or Croft, adjoining to a Common called the Arddwydd about Two Strikes sowing of the old Oswestry Measure,

extending in length from the King's High-way to a Herne and Yard, in the possession of Sydney Godolphin, Esq., and in Breadth between the Lands of the said Sidney Godolphin, Esq., and the said Common call'd Arddwydd.

All this lieth in the Township of Carreghova, in the County of Denbigh.

The following entry relating to the glebe-land is found in the vestry records :—

"On the making of the Shropshire Mineral Railway, land, containing 3r. 2ps., part of the glebe belonging to the living of Llanymynech, was taken by the Company, and for which they paid the sum of £250. The same sum has been laid out in the purchase of £263 17s. 9d., three per cent. consols, and now stand in the names of us, the undersigned, John Luxmoore, Rector of Llanymynech, and Edward Williams, the younger, of Oswestry, gentleman, as Trustees thereof.

EDW. WILLIAMS, Junr.
J. LUXMOORE."

A Perfect Inventory of the Books, the Plate, Vestments, and other Utensils of the Church.

Imp.—One English Bible ; One Welsh Bible ; Two English Common Prayer Books ; One Welsh Common Prayer Book ; One English Homily Book ; One Book of Articles ; One Book of Canons.

It.—One pewter Flaggon, One pewter Plate, one silver Bowl, with a covering of silver.

It.—One carpet cloth, one Linnen Table cloth, one pulpit cloth and cushion, one Surplice, one Bier cloth.

It.—One Chest, one Font Stone, one Ladder, two Bears, one Spade, one Mattock.

All the abovementioned books have disappeared in the course of time, to give place to more modern editions. It appears that in by-gone days Welsh Services have been given. At the end of the last century a writer says,[1] "There is scarce an inhabitant here, who is not able with the greatest ease and indifference, to speak both English and Welsh." The books at present in the Church are the following :—One Bible dated 1827 ; five Prayer Books, 1772, 1831, 1855, 1857, 1871, and two Altar Service Books, 1824, 1845.

The pewter has given place to a service of silver.

[1] *Cam. Reg.*, vol. i, p. 279.

Two pewter plates are now used for making collections. The silver bowl is still in existence, in the care of the rector, and seems to have been used for reserving the elements of the Sacrament, during Roman Catholic times.

The old chest was removed during the restoration; its resting place is at present unknown. The Font Stone at the same time was taken away, and placed as an ornament in a neighbouring garden.

TERRIER, 1686. MODI DECIMANDI.

Imp.—Corn is Tithed in Kind, viz., the Owner to bind his Corn into Sheaves, and the Rector to have every Tenth Sheafe.

Item.—Hay is Tithed in Kind, viz., the Owner to make his Hay into Grass Cocks, and the Rector to have every Tenth Cock.

Whereas, there have been differences between the Rector and Parishioners, about the manner or custom of tything Lambs, one side pretending one Way wereof as custom, and the other another, for preventing all such future inconveniences, it was agreed upon by Dr. Griffiths, then Rector of Llanymch., and the Parishioners, that the Owners of the Lambs should place them by Tennes, and of the first or best Ten the owner choose two, and the Rector the third, and so forward until He hath his own due, the Rector paying to the owner a Penny for every Lamb that is wanting of ten, viz., if the owner has four Lambs he is to pay four Pence to the Rector; if five Lambs, half a Lamb; if six Lambs, He is to pay half a Lamb and a Penny; if seven Lambs, He is to pay a whole Lamb, the Rector paying three pence to the owner.

Item.—Wool is tithed in Kind, the Rector to have the Tenth Fleece, or the Tenth Pound.

Item.—Flax is tithed in Kind.

Whereas, there were differences ready to arise between the Rector and Parishioners concerning the Hemp Garden, Herbs, and Orchards, together with eggs, for the preventing of the like future Suites and Differences, it was agreed upon by Dr. Griffiths, then Rector, and the Parishioners, that every Householder shall pay a penny every year, together with his Lactuals, in lieu of the aforementioned Tithes, provided that they that sow Hemp where Corn usually was sowed, pay Tithe thereof in Kind.

Likewise for the clearing of all doubts that may arise about Easter Duties, it is agreed upon and declared that every Communicant is to pay at Easter two Pence to the Parson for or in the name of his or her Oblation.

And for the sufficient provision of Bread and Wine for the Holy Communion, every Married Couple shall pay two Pence; every Widow or Widower, one Penny; and the Parson so receiving the said money

to be answerable for the sufficient provision of such Bread and Wine for all Communions.

The Three Agreements above specified were approved of, and assented unto by the Right Reverend Father in God, John,[1] Lord Bishop of the Diocese and Patron of the Church, July 15, 1639.

Item.—For a Goose and Gander, if there be two young Geese or more, there is one of them due to the Rector.

Item.—Due to the Parson from the owner of a Mare and Colt, one Penny.

Item.—A Penny for every Milch Cow.

Item.—Four Pence from every Tradesman.

Item.—Fourteen Pence for solemnising of Matrimony.

Item.—Six Pence for Churching of a Woman.

Item.—There is a shilling yearly due from Mrs. Matthews as custom for a grinding mill of Hers, situate in Lointydmon.

Item.—Honey is tithed in Kind.

Item.—From every Sow with Pigs there is one Pig due to the Parson, only a guilt of the first Harth excepted.

Item.—Due to the Rector for Interring, Two Pence.

The Rector to repair the Seven-Foot, and the Right of Seats, kneeling and sitting Places within the said seven-foot belong to the Rector, and none are to be interred within the said seven-foot without the Counsell of the Rector.

Item.—Another Seat belonging to the Rectory situated between two seats of Bevis Lloyd, Esq., in the Body of the Church.

Item.—It lies upon the Rector to keep in repair the two Styles and the Gate of the Churchyard, and all the rest of the Fence of the Churchyard is to be made by the Parish in Common.

Item.—Due to the Clerk from the Rector, one Thrave of Rye, one thrave of Wheat out of the Tithe of the Township of Llwyntydmon, and the same likewise out of the Tithe of the Township of Carreghova; one Sheaf of Barley out of the Tithe of every Householder throughout the Parish.

Item.—Due to the Clark for making a Grave, six Pence; from a Woman that's Churched, Two Pence; from a Marriage, Four Pence; for ringing of the Bells at a Funeral, One Shilling.

William Jones.	Richard Leland.	
Athelstan Savage, Clk.	Richard Hill.	
Jer. Griffithes.	Richard Bagley.	
John Owen.	Richard Nightingale	Wardens.
William Jones.	William Mitton	

To this copy of the 1686 Terrier is attached a rude map, drawn without scale, or any indication relative to position, save the name. It is entitled, "A Map of

[1] John Owen, Chaplain to King Charles I, afterwards much persecuted, died 1651. Predecessor of George Griffith, D.D.

Exchange of Glebe. Mr. John Wynne, Rector."[1] One portion is termed the Oatsfield, and inscribed, "Three parcels of Lands, containing 1 ac. 0 roods, 3 po." Another is called Maes-y-Ledrin, inscribed, "Two parcels of Lands containing 0 ac., 1 rood, 36 po." The third is termed Gwastadfays, "Four parcels of Lands containing 1 ac., 1 rood, 9 po." A note is attached thus: N.B.—"That the nine scatoring pices of Lands colour'd with Red, belonging to the Revd. Mr. Wynnes, lying in the Several Inclosures, commonly called and known by the Names of Oats-field, Mace-y-Lledrin and Gwastadfays contains 2 ac., 3 roods, 12 po. And that the pice of Land marked Leter A, Bounded with red lines, belonging to Orlando Bridgeman, Esq., contains 3 ac., 0 roods, 6 po."

Parish Registers.—The Registers date from October 10th, 1666, and are well preserved. The first volume, which is well bound in leather, with brass clasps, has no arrangement of the entries, baptisms, marriages, and burials being noted upon the same page. In some cases there is a separate account of the baptisms, etc., occurring in the rector's family. The reason for this irregularity is, that registration, previous to 1836, was not compulsory in parishes, though it was instituted by Lord Cromwell as early as the time of Henry VIII.[2] The following are the volumes at present in existence here:—

Vol. i, Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1666-1772; vol. ii, Baptisms and Burials, 1773-1797; vol. iii, Marriages, 1754-1812; vol. iv, Baptisms and Burials, 1797-1812; vol. v, Baptisms, 1813-1866; vol. vi, Marriages, 1813-1837; vol. vii, Burials, 1813 to present time; vol. viii, Baptisms, 1867 to

[1] Rector from 1731-46.

[2] Parish Registers were subsequently regulated by various Acts of Parliament. A select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate the subject in 1834, and a bill was brought in the following session, which passed August 17, 1836, and is known as the Registration Act. This Act was amended afterwards, the most recent dated 7th August 1874, and came into operation 1st January 1875.—Blakie's *Encyclop.*, vol. xii.

present time; vol. ix, Marriages, 1837 to present time; vol. x, Duplicate of vol. ix.

The entries in the earlier volumes are quite legible, and can be read with ease; the handwriting at the commencement being in the engrossing style, and later, in the eighteenth century, the flourish of the Elizabethan style making it less distinct. Latin is used in each account until 1703. The first page is prefaced thus :—

Hypomnēma sive Ephemeris.—Registr. Baptism. funer. and matrimon. Solemnizat. and habit. in p'ochia de Llanymynech in Com. Salopiæ Joh'e Edwards Legum Doctor, Rectore ibm. incept. decime die Octobris Anno Dmi. 1666.

The record of each person is very brief, and in some cases the birth-day is noted as well as the baptism. The mode of registration is thus :—

Guliel. films Joh'is Edwards, legum Doctor natus fuit 6° Januar, '66.

Guliel. Edwards fil. Joh'is Edwards ped. bapt. fuit 4° die Febr. 1680.

Jana Leland, Spinster, sepult. fuit decimo die Octobris, 1678.

Joh'es James et Gwenna Parry, impti. fuer. undecimo die Septembr. '83.

These are the first entries of a birth, baptism, burial, and a marriage; showing that the register was in existence seventeen years before a marriage was recorded. The whole of the volumes are deposited in an iron safe at the Rectory.

Briefs.—A number of collections are recorded on the fly-leaf of the Parish Register, Vol. I, some of which show that much liberality was displayed in those matters, while others show the opposite :—

1692. 29 January.—Collected towards ye loss had by fires at Draiton in ye parish of Shifnal, two shillings, nine pence, and halfpenny.

5 February.—Collected towards ye redemption of captives, four shillings and twopence.[1]

[1] It would be difficult to discover who these captives were. In 1691 the English, under William III, were conducting a campaign

18th August 1695.—Collected then towards ye loss had by fire at Warwick, the sum of two pounds, three shillings, and ten pence.

THO. EDWARDS, JOHN WILLIAMS } Wardens.

October 6, 1697.—Collected towards ye Wolverhampton Brief, ye sum of sixe shillings, and nine pence.

RICH. NITINGALE, DAVID JONES } Wardens.

April 23, 1699.—Collected towards ye relief of ye distressed Protestants, ye sum of one pound, two shillings, and four pence.[1]

RICHARD EDWARDS, RICHARD LELAND } Wardens.

6 May, 1702.—Rec'ed then of Mr. Humphreys, the sume of fourteen shillings and six pence, collected in the p'r'sh of Llanymblodwell, upon his late Ma'ties brief, for and towards the repaire of the Cath'all Church of Chester, and the sume of four shillings, six pence, collected upon the same brief in the p'r'sh of Llanymynech. Rec'ed the s'd sev'all sumes by me, DA. LLOYD.

Feb. 4th, 1705.—Collected for Francis Dorcett, in the p'ish of Ll'ch, the sum of eight shillings.

Collected in ye Parish of Llanymynech, towards Iniskillen Brief, ye sum of nineteen shillings and ten pence. 1706.

Collected towards a loss by fire in little Port, in Llanymynech, the 5th day of October, 1707, the sum of Two shillings and sixpence.

Towards a loss by fire in Spilsby, ye sum of three shillings, the 19th day of October, 1707. These two Briefs, pd. to Mr. Edmond Edwards at Oswestry, November ye 5th, 1707.

Collected June ye 8th, 1707, towards a loss of 3465 lb. in North Marston, by fire, the sum of two shillings.

Collected June 15th, 1707, towards a loss of 1057 lb. by fire in Towster, the sum of one shilling and six pence.

Collected for Joseph Wakelin's loss by fire 0612 lb., June 22nd, 1707, the sum of one shilling and six pence.

Collected towards Broseley Church damage 1390 lb., ye 15th of May, the sum of two shillings.

Collected May 25th, towards a loss by fire in Shire-Lane of 3505 lb., the sum of two shillings and sixpence.

Collected Jan. 11th, towards Southam loss by fire, the sum of two shillings and six pence, 1707. Ed. Edds. Coll.

Collected ye 7th of December 1707, towards Oxford Church, the sum of two shillings. Ch. Coll.

Collected towards Durtley Church, January 18th, 1707, the sum of two shillings. Ch. Coll.

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against Louis XIV of France; some of the former may have fallen into the hands of the French.

[1] These distressed Protestants were probably Huguenots, whom William III befriended, being at war about that time with France.

Collected towards Woodhursh loss by fire, January 11th, 1707, the sum of one shilling and six pence. Ch. Coll.

Towards Wincanton loss, 2930 lb., ye sum of one shilling and six pence, ye first day of Au. 1708. Cham. Coll.

Great Yarmouth loss, 1228 lb., ye sum of one shilling. July 25, 1708. Chamb. Coll.

Alconbury-cum-Weston loss, 3318 lb., ye sum of one shilling and sixpence. Aug. 22nd, 1708. Ed. Edds. Coll.

Lisburne in Ireland loss, 31,770 lb., ye sum of one shilling and six pence, September 19th, 1708. Ed. Edds. Coll.

Strand loss, 17,880 lb., the sum of two shillings, February 20th, 1708. Ed. Edds. Coll.

Edinburgh loss, 7962, the sum of one shilling and six pence, March ye 6th, 1708. Ed. Edds. Coll.

Shadwell loss, 6137, ye sum of one shilling and six pence, Aug. 8th, 1708. Ed. Edds. Coll.

Charles Street, loss 3891 lb. 17 lib. 17s., ye sum of one shilling and six pence. September 5th, 1708. Ed. Edd.'s Coll.

Collected towards ye distressed Palatines, October ye 6th 1709, the sum of sixteen shillings.[1] Chamb. Coll.

Towards Holt Marchuard loss 11258, the sum of one shilling and six pence halfe-penny, the 12th day of March 1709. Ed. Edds. Coll.

Towards 1228 loss by fire at Market Rayson, ye sum of sixpence, ye 18th of September 1709. Chamb. Coll.

Towards 4416 damage at St. Mary Radcliffe Church in Bristol, ye sum of one shilling, 25th of September 1709. Chamb. Coll.

Towards 2035 loss by fire in Harlow, ye sum of six pence, ye 2d day of October 1709. Chamb. Coll.

Towards 2463 loss by fire at Stoak, ye sum of sixpence, ye 12th of May 1710. Chamb. Coll.

Towards 2580 charge at Stockton Church, ye sum of one shilling, ye eleventh of June 1710. Chamb. Coll.

Towards 2710 damage at ye parish church of Ashton supe Mercy, ye sum of one shilling, ye 9 of July 1710. Chamb. Coll.

Towards 1521 damage Chalsont St. Peter's Church, ye sum of six-pence, June 25, 1710. Chamb. Coll.

Towards Llanvyllin Church, ye sum of seven shillings and three half-pence. Edmund Edds. Coll.

Towards Evsham, ye sum of one shilling and ten pence. Matt. Hall, Coll., 1711.

Towards Twyford, ye sum of one shilling and sixpence. Matt. Hall, Coll. 1711.

Towards Cockermouth Church, ye sum of one shilling and sixpence, Chamberlain Coll. 1711.

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[1] This distress was occasioned through the war of the Spanish succession, when the English were under the command of the Duke of Marlborough.

Towards St. Mary's Church in Colchester, ye sum of two shillings and six pence. Tho. Chamberlain Coll. 1711.

Towards Wishap Church and Steeple, ye sum of one shilling and sixpence. Tho. Chamberlain Coll. 1711.

Towards Charles Epom, ye sum of two shillings. Tho. Chamberlain Coll. 1712.

Towards Whitchurch, ye sum of thirteen shillings and sixpence. July 29th 1712.

Towards Woolwich Church, two shillings and sixpence. July 20th 1712.

Towards Long Melford Church, one shilling and sixpence. August 11th 1712.

Towards Thames Street, one shilling and sixpence. August 31st 1712.

Towards Tradmore, and Market Ruipon, one shilling and sixpence. September 21st.

Towards Little Brickhill, eleven shillings and sixpence. October 12th.

Towards West Tilbury Church, one shilling and sixpence. November 2nd 1712.

Towards Adderley Church, one shilling. November 27, 1712.

June 16, 1715.—Received of ye minister of Lanymynech, these following Briefs and sums of money, collected thereupon, viz., for Newtheram, 2s. 4d.; Bowyer, 5s. 6d.; Warwick, 4s. 10d.; Torksey, 3s. 4d.; Ruthin, 5s. 4½d.; Shipwash, 4s. 6d.; Blanford, 3s. 11d.; Southover, 5s. 1d.; Burslem, 2s. 8½d.; Derby, 9s. 3½d.

THO. CHAMBERLAINE.

Collected in ye church of Llanymynech towards Welsh Poole Brief, three shillings and six pence, and received ye said sum by me,

April ye 27th 1722. JOHN EVANS.

Among the briefs there is recorded the following;

A Rent Role of the Township of Carreghova, formerly agreed upon by Bp. Griffiths, Rector; Rd. Tanat, Esq.; and Robert Matthews, Esq.; and confirmed ye 9th day of September 1689 by William Tows, Esq. and others.

A list of tenants, etc., is given, with the rateable value of the tenement, but without the names of the places. The sum total of the whole is £450 10s. It is apparently an assessment account for the levying of church lewn.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.—The accounts prior to 1825 have not been preserved, the only items signed by them at an earlier date are the few briefs. Generally, a large amount of interesting information is contained in these entries, and it is to be regretted that in this

case it is lost. Still, it will be of interest to note some of the payments made within the last half century. From these we find that the Psalm-singers of the period were highly appreciated, and that their duties were efficiently performed. It was the usual custom to reward them with a merry-making, a supper provided at the Cross Keys Hotel. This expense upon the parishioners is shown by the following entry :—

	£	s.	d.
1825. Paid to treat the Psalm-singers on New Year's Day - - - - - - -	3	3	0

This expenditure was continued until 1845, when the late rector undertook to provide the treat at his own expense.

Again, the churchwardens were liberal in providing for the carol-singers, after what manner is not stated.

1825. Paid to treat the Carol Singers, Christmas Day, 10s.

These were the Psalm-singers above-mentioned, who generally commenced their tour at the rectory, afterwards appearing at the houses of the gentry and farmers, where they were always regaled with the good "home-brewed", and rewarded with sums of money.

The churchwardens did not forget themselves in bygone days, but came in for a share of the liberality; the account runs thus :—

	£	s.	d.
1825. Paid to treat the new Wardens on Easter Monday - - - - - - -	0	11	0
1829. Paid when making new Wardens - -	0	14	3
1836. Paid to treat the new Wardens on Easter Monday - - - - - - -	0	5	0
1838. Paid for Ale, etc., on Easter Monday - -	0	2	6

This item disappears from the accounts in 1845, after the amount spent had gradually decreased. The usual allowance was 10s. From the following a large quantity of ale appears to have been given to some workmen engaged on work, which certainly in these days seems extravagant—

1831. Ale for Men working at the Church, 15s. 3¾d.

Another item shows that not only did the workmen require the stimulant, but the Psalm-singers also, in

practising their Christmas carols, upon which occasion they partook of no less than eleven quarts.

		£	s.	d.
1834.	Paid for Ale for the Singers, when practising before Christmas Day - - - - -	0	5	8

The following accounts show the cost of the musical instruments and their repair :—

		£	s.	d.
1825.	Paid for a new Clarionet and Flute, for the Church Psalm-singers - - - - -	4	2	6
1831.	Paid John Gwynne[1] repairing Bass Viol -	0	7	0
	Paid for Reeds for the Church Clarionette -	0	0	6
1836.	Paid for Strings for the Bass Viol - -	0	4	6
	Paid for a new Mouthpiece for Clarionette -	0	5	0
1838.	Paid Edwards Oswestry's Clarionette Reeds -	0	1	6
1850.	Paid for Tuning Organ - - - - -	0	8	0

The Dog-Whipper was a recognised Church official, and received an annual salary until the year 1847, the last being the late William Hughes, the old sexton. His salary is accounted thus :—

1825. Paid the Dog-Whipper - 10s.

It appears that the playing of the Bass Viol was given voluntarily by Dr. Llewellyn, but there was a salary paid to the other performers, and to the Leader of the Psalm-singers, as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
1825.	Paid Richard Taylor for leading the Psalm-singers with a Clarionet - - - - -	1	1	0
1836.	Paid John R. Baugh for leading the Psalms -	1	0	0

In the year 1836 the large bell was cracked, and was sent to Gloucester for the purpose of being recast; several items occur in reference to this; the work being done by Mears, and the bell carried by the Shropshire Canal Company.

		£	s.	d.
1836.	Paid for a new Tong for the Bell - - -	0	3	4
	Paid Postage of Letter from Gloucester -	0	0	10
1837.	Paid Carriage of the Large Bell to Salop -	0	3	0
1838.	Paid Re-Casting the Bell and Postage - -	9	13	7

[1] He was a well known musical amateur resident in Welshpool, and by profession a veterinary surgeon.

There is a list of subscribers to purchase a large Harmonium at a cost of 50 guineas; towards which the sum of £19 19s. was collected by Mr. Baugh, White Rock. Two large stoves were also purchased by means of subscription, but no record is given.

Upon the cover of the volume containing these accounts a declaration is written, signed by Mr. Bailey, of the Salford Works, Manchester, who undertook to remove the clock movements from the upper to the second room of the tower.

CHURCH LEWN LEVIED IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF LLWYNTIDMAN AND TREPRENAL.

Year.	Rateable Value.	Assessment.	Collected.	Lost Lewn.	Churchwardens.
	£ s. d.	d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	
1825-6	1244 0 0	9	46 13 0	1 4 0	Mr. J. Broughton
1827-8	1231 5 0	8	41 0 10	0 18 9	Mr. J. Price
1829-30	1227 5 0	6	30 13 7½	—	Mr. E. Poole
1831-2	852 1 6	12	42 12 1½	0 11 8½	Mr. G. Savage
1833-4	852 1 6	8	28 8 0	0 3 2½	Mr. J. Bottrell
1834-5	853 1 6	4	14 4 0	0 6 8	,,
1835-6	853 1 6	4	14 4 4	0 6 5	Mr. J. Davies
1836-7	853 1 6	4	14 4 4	0 7 6	,,
1837	No account	6	21 4 7	0 11 1	,,
1838	,,	3	31 15 10½	0 16 8	Mr. R. Broughton
1839-40	,,	1	23 11 1½	0 7 9	Mr. E. Rogers
1841-3	,,	3	31 12 4½	0 18 10½	Mr. G. Savage
1843-4	,,	6	62 9 6	1 7 4	Mr. R. Morris
1844	,,	3	31 3 11	0 10 6½	,,
1845-6	,,	2	27 0 6½	0 5 11	Mr. J. Bottrell
1847-8-9	,,	2	20 15 7½	0 4 5½	Mr. T. Asterley
1849-50	,,	2	20 15 10½	0 6 2½	Mr. S. Ratcliffe
1851-3	,,	2	20 5 8	0 3 0½	Mr. R. Richards
1853-5	,,	3	30 8 6	0 10 11½	Mr. J. Lloyd
1855-7	,,	No account	30 11 7½	0 9 4	Mr. W. Asterley
1857-9	,,	,,	19 8 2	No account	Mr. J. Edwards Mr. T. Bromley
1860	,,	,,	19 9 2	0 7 0	Mr. T. Bromley
1861-3	,,	2	19 9 2	1 0 2	Mr. J. Ratcliffe
1863-5	,,	2, 1	9 14 7	0 10 4	Mr. W. Rogers
1866	,,	1	9 16 2½	0 5 10	Mr. R. Richards
1867	,,	1½	13 7 3	1 7 0	Mr. C. Roberts
1868	,,	1	13 1 1	No account	,,
1869	,,	1	7 9 11		Mr. E. Roberts
1870	,,		8 1 4		,,
1871	,,		7 6 9		Mr. J. Ratcliffe
1872	,,		4 9 11	The above	,,
1873	,,		5 2 10	townships	Mr. E. Gill
1874	,,		No account	with	,,
1875	,,		,,	Carreghova.	,,

CHURCH LEWN LEVIED IN THE TOWNSHIP OF CARREGHOVA.

Year.	Rateable Value.	Assessment.	Collected.	Lost Lewn.	Churchwardens.
	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1847-9	1875 10 0	2	16 10 10	0 18 3	Mr. R. Asterley
1849-51	2142 0 0	„	17 7 0	1 1 10¾	Mr. E. Sockett
1851-3	2142 0 0	„	17 7 0	0 12 1	Mrs. Mary Lloyd
1853-5	2071 6 8	3	25 17 11	0 10 3¾	Mr. R. Griffiths
1855-7	No account	No account	27 1 11½	0 11 6	Mr. R. Baugh
1857-9	„	„	18 9 2½	No account	Mr. R. Asterley
1860	„	„	18 9 2	0 10 0	Mr. E. Sockett
1861-3	„	2	18 9 2	No account	Mr. R. Baugh
1864	„	„	18 18 4½	0 12 9	Mr. E. Sockett
1865	„	1	9 9 2	0 11 9	„
1866	„	„	11 15 1	0 14 6	Mr. W. Griffiths
1867	„	1½	16 10 10	0 10 0	„
1868	„	1	11 0 7	No account	Mr. R. Asterley
1869	„	„	6 18 11½	„	Mr. R. Smith
1870	„	„	6 4 3½	„	„
1871	„	„	6 2 9	„	„

From the preceding lists it will be seen that the rateable value of the Llwyntidman and Treprenal townships was reduced by £375 in the year 1831. Many of the farms were rated at a much higher value than formerly, and a thorough revision seems to have been effected in the assessment. The Lower House farm was rated until the above date at £125 15s.; Plas Cerrig at £99 10s.; a farm held by Mrs. Mary Humphreys, Treprenal, at £70, and the "Old Railway Rock" and Lime Kilns at £60. These were revised as follows: Lower House, £90 16s. 8d.; Plas Cerrig, £66 13s. 4d.; Treprenal, £39; and the Rock, £43 10s. Many others may be noticed, whose rates were considerably lowered.

In 1851 Mrs. Mary Lloyd was appointed churchwarden; she resided at Carreghova Hall, and appears to have executed her office in an able manner. She was the mother of the present Mr. Richard Lloyd, of the above residence.

TERRIER.—The following contains some particulars not given in the terrier of Bishop Griffiths.

Llanymynech.—A terrier of the glebe house, lands, mea-

dows, gardens, etc., belonging to the Rectory of Llanymynech, in the county of Salop, and diocese of St. Asaph, taken August 15th, 1749.

Imp.—The Parsonage House, built partly of stone and partly of timber and bricks, contains nine rooms below, and are as followeth:—At the back door entrance into the house you come in at the scullery, tolerably large, with a paved floor, on the left hand is a good brewhouse, with a paved floor; the next room you go to is the kitchen, which is but an indifferent one, with a paved floor; on the right hand is a small lumber room; through the kitchen you go to the hall, which is a large good room, with a floor of boards, partly wainscoted and partly plaistered; before the hall door, which is on your left hand as you come in, lies a handsome court, walled about with stone; on your right hand is a pretty little lodging room, called the Bishop's room, probably from Bishop Griffiths living in it; it is hung with blue paper, and matted almost breast high, with a floor well boarded; on your left hand is a good pantry with a brick floor, and within it a wine cellar; through the hall you go forward to a good . . . . . parlour, well wainscoted, but badly boarded; through this parlour you go into another which lies on your right hand, is a pleasant room hung with blue paper, and has a good floor of boards, ... through a door into a flower-garden. Under the hall is a very good large cellar, floored with brick and ceiled. There are six rooms above the . . . . . hung with blue stuff, which is now very much battered.

[The central portion is quite illegible.]

If anybody buries in the church, he pays the rector six shillings and eightpence. The clerk is allowed a thrave of wheat, a thrave of oats of the rector's tithe of Llwyntidman, and as much from the township of Carreghova. Twenty shillings yearly due to the poor of Llwyntidman, issuing out of a tenement of Thomas Baugh of Crickheath.

D. Lloyd, Rector.
Robert Richards. The Mark of × John Hughes.
Richard Savage. John Owens.
The Mark of × Robt. Cainge.

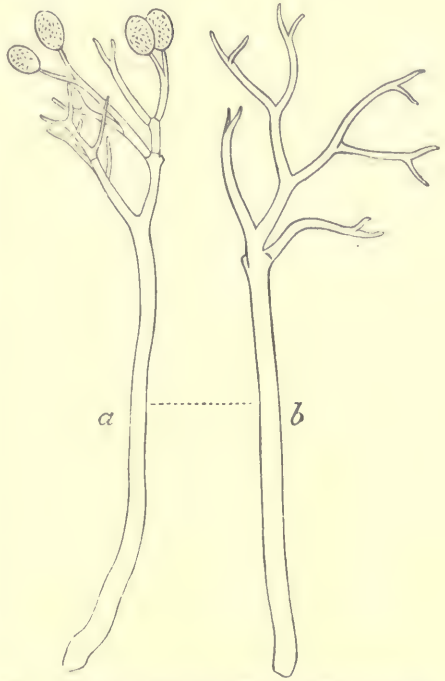

FIG. 1.—*Peronospora violæ*, De Bary. *a* Represents the entire plant with the acrospores attached. *b* Ditto without acrosposes. × 500 times.

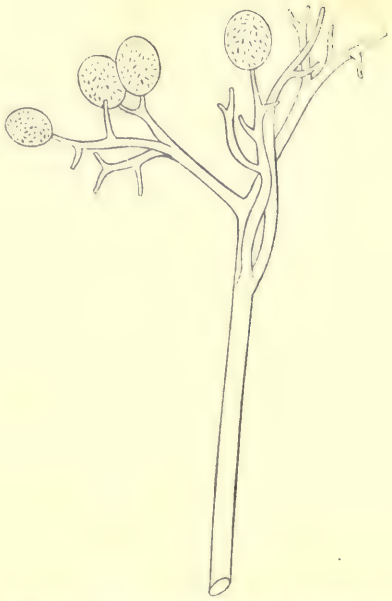

FIG. 2.—*Peronospora Calotheca*, De Bary. The entire plant with acrospores attached. × 500 times.

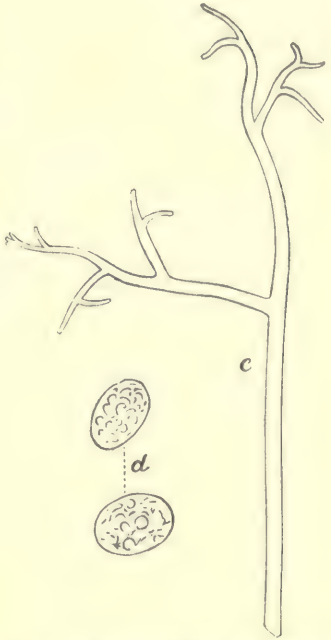

FIG. 3.—*Peronospora ficariæ*, *Tul.* *c* Represents the plant; *d* the acrospores unattached. × 500 times.

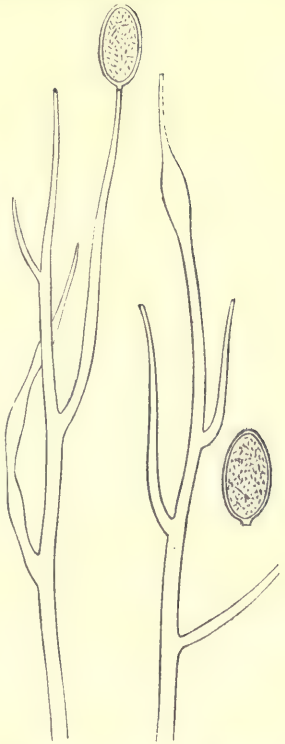

FIG. 4.—*Peronospora infestans*, Mont. Plant with acrospore attached and unattached. × 500 times.

FIG. 5.—*Oidium Tuckeri*, Berk. Concatenate spores. × 500 times.

FIG. 6.—*Oidium* of Diphtheria. Concatenate spores and single spores. × 500 times.

THE GENUS PERONOSPORA (TO WHICH THE POTATO DISEASE BELONGS) AND ITS ALLIES.

(With Illustrations from the Parish of Forden.)

By the Rev. JOHN E. VIZE, M.A., Vicar of Forden.

The order in which the genus *Peronospora* occurs (in which also the potato fungus is classified) is called *Mucedines*. To our genial and highly distinguished mycologist, the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, belongs the name of this order. He observed that the *Dematiei* had threads which were always dark coloured. To rectify matters, and to simplify them, we find that in his *Outlines of British Fungology*, p. 347, he separates the dark threads from those which are the opposite, and calls them *Mucedines*, which are fungi whose threads are "never coated with a distinct membrane, mostly white or coloured, more rarely dingy". The *Mucedines* embrace within them some very splendid and truly elegant forms. They are by no means of rare occurrence, quite the reverse. Moisture and darkness are very favourable to their growth. Decaying substances are frequently infested with them. Cheese produces the *Aspergillus glaucus*, Lk.; paper supplies *Aspergillus roseus*, Lk.; *Rhinotrichum lanosum*, Cooke; *Oidium chartarum*, Lk.; *Myxotrichum chartarum*, Kze. Herbaceous stems may be found containing *Verticillium distans*, B. and Br.; *Dactylium pyriferum*, Fr.; *Botryosporium pulchrum*, Corda. Some of the *Mucedines* are found on very decaying vegetable or

animal matter, such being the right *habitat* on which they grow. There are also many of them in which the fungus begins to develope even when the plant which nourishes them is to the outward eye quite vigorous and healthy. The genus *Oidium*, to which I shall have to refer at some length by-and-bye, supplies many proofs of this; so also does *Ramularia*, and *Cercospora*. *Peronospora* is universally found on the living leaves of plants. This genus was formerly included under the term *Botrytis*, but Corda dissevered it from *Botrytis;* the one has continuous filaments, the other has articulate filaments.

Peronospora, as a genus, has been very ably investigated by Professor de Bary, who, in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, quatrième série, botanique, tome xx, 1863, has an excellent paper stating the results of his studies. He considers that the genus *Cystopus*, which in some respects resembles *Peronospora*, should be placed near *Peronospora*, according to botanical arrangement. The affinities of the two genera are so similar that they ought to constitute a small but very natural family. The *Peronospora* resembles *Cystopus* in the vegetation being endophytal, in the structure of the mycelium, and especially in the reproductive similarity. All systems, of course, are arbitrary, and there can be no doubt that Professor de Bary's argument is very good, as we should expect from his great learning and attainment. Hitherto his notions have not been embodied in the English books upon fungi. Dr. Cooke's Hand-book does not adopt the theory, although published in 1871, some eight years after the Professor's paper appeared in the *Annales des Sciences*, which paper is, I believe, a translation into French of what originally was produced in the German language. Either place, it seems to me, would be right, for this reason, if *Peronospora* and *Cystopus* were to be bracketed together as close allies on account of their mycelium, oogonia, and selection of living leaves for their nidus, they differ so considerably in other points

that they are better as they are. *Cystopus* may stay amongst the *Cœomacei*, and *Peronospora* amongst the *Mucedines;* those other points being that *Cystopus* in its growth above the level of the parent leaf or stem has concatenate conidia, and is for a long time, even until maturity, enveloped in a membrane consisting of thick branched threads, whereas *Peronospora* never has concatenate conidia, and is never encased in a membrane which covers the plant. Thus far, then, we have referred to *Cystopus*, which may now be put aside, and we come directly to *Peronospora*, which will require some amount of consideration.

Peronospora pygmæa and *P. trifoliorum* are smaller a good deal than *P. parasitica* and *P. nivea* in their growth.

These plants have a mycelium. The mycelium, which corresponds to the roots of trees, grows below the cuticle of the parent leaf of the plant on which *Peronospora* lives and flourishes. It sends its tubes inwards, and, indeed, in all parts of the parenchyma, which is the green substance composing the fleshy part of the leaf. In thus pursuing its way it gains nourishment, and in doing so is very apt to make the upper portion of the host which is attacked look sickly, the green colour is changed into a yellowish tint, and it is by this means that an experienced eye can detect the presence of the fungus as he walks along the road. The mycelium, from having to get its existence in this way, necessarily goes on the principle of the easiest place being the least trouble, and ramifies considerably; moreover, it is cylindrical.

The portion of the plant which does not grow within the leaf, but which exists where the mycelium commences, is formed of threads generally inarticulate ; the main threads grow to a proportionate length for symmetry and strength before they branch off, even as the limbs of a tree do. Attached to the end of the branchlets there are certain round or oval bodies ; these are one of the forms of fruit, and they are called acrospores.

They become detached when ripe, and are fully able to reproduce the progeny of the plant to which they belong. These threads, as you may readily imagine, vary considerably in many points. For instance, some are thick, flexile, equal; some are dichotomous, that is to say, the stem repeatedly divides into two branches of equal thickness; some are trichotomous, or producing three branches of equal thickness instead of two; some spread considerably, whilst others are the reverse; some are very short, others are long. So also, with regard to the fertile threads, there is a great variety; some are short, some fasciculate, tapering, bifurcate, straight, arcuate, acute, slightly curved. The acrospores are some of them ovoid or ellipsoid, very obtuse, slightly apiculate. In fact, there is a magnificent variety in these small forms of vegetable life, none ruthlessly usurping the place of another, none jarring that splendid order and system which God Almighty Himself made, and which none but He could make by any possibility. A *Peronospora* peculiar to the *Ranunculaceæ* is not found infesting an umbelliferous plant. The nettle *Peronospora* is not able to attack the *Cruciferæ*. Indeed, so beautiful is the arrangement, that scarcely ever can there be found what loosely might be thought an error. I dare not say there never was a case in which a fungus which specially belonged to a certain order of phanerogams never attacked another order, but to do so would be very unusual. I have in my herbarium an instance in which *Œcidium statices*, Desm., essentially an *Œcidium* belonging to the *Plumbago* family, attacked the leaves of a dandelion of the *Composite* family, and they are certainly wide enough apart in all classifications; but then the dandelion was a most dwarfed, unhealthy plant, literally surrounded by sea lavender. If you want very badly to get the complaint called the glanders, you may, perhaps, with difficulty do so by using your pocket-handkerchief for your horse's nose full of the disease, and then continually using the handkerchief

yourself, especially if at the time you have taken a bad cold in the head. But then glanders is a horse's disease, not that of a human being. By parity of reasoning, my dandelion plant could only get the *Œcidium* on it because the sea lavender was too near to it, and so completely enveloped it, that to escape infection was out of the question.

Just now you understood from me that one way of reproducing *Peronospora* was from acraspores on the tips of the branchlets. These, which may also be termed conidia, in process of time produce subdivisions in the cells, and these subdivisions are each of them able to grow—they are called zoospores. When first ejected from the parent cell they are somewhat oval, although irregularly so. They have vacuoles within them; before much time elapses they are supplied with a lash-like, thread-like process. The best notion I have, by way of explaining this, is derived from our Windsor broad bean. Suppose that to the eye of the bean, *i. e.*, the spot where it will germinate when it begins to grow, you have a fine piece of whipcord about three times the length of the widest part of the bean; this would represent the zoospore. To carry out the idea derived from the whipcord, you must still imagine it gifted with great powers of wriggling locomotion. Helped by moisture through rain, or very moist air such as dews, these zoospores get blown about as they are in dry times able to be, until they can find a suitable spot for growth, or else die they must. Some of these spores must of necessity find the stomata of a phanerogamic plant on which to grow; they are found to have no other way of preserving their life unless they do, probably, because the cuticle of the leaf is too thick for them to penetrate. Besides, with the great power they have of moving about, they can easily get to the exact spot on which they can start their mycelium. This rule about the stomata is not universal; some zoospores will start into existence independently of them — in fact, the greater portion of them do.

Peronospora umbelliferarum never germinates except at the stomata.

But let us pass to another means supplied to *Peronospora* whereby their preservation from year to year is secured; because, unless there was some way whereby life could be continued through the winter, the germs must become extinct. These plants bear the summer fruit—a fruit which is not qualified to endure intense heat or cold. I do not say that a hot summer day would kill every plant, only that, if exposed to the glare of a searching sun, vitality would, as it were, be carried on under protest. To meet the exigencies of the case, you will invariably find that plants infected with *Peronospora* bear their fungus most rigorously near the moist ground. *Peronospora gangliformis* is of very frequent occurrence; it lives on composite plants, especially lettuce. You will easily find it on your lettuces at any time of the year, but not on the parts exposed to the sun. Pull the leaves nearest the ground, there you will get it, and in the most flourishing vigour where the lettuce is nearest to the soil. Its presence is easily detected by the pallid appearance of the lettuce, owing to the fungus having fed upon, and, therefore, depauperated it, and also by the under part of the leaf appearing covered with a whitish coloured mould. These delicate growths, which are so succulent, could not live through the winter in many cases. What, then, has been provided by God for them so as to prevent their extinction? We answer, a resting-spore, which has strength enough to endure immense varieties of temperature. Nor let us be frightened at the idea of a resting-spore. Some people, on account of the resting-spore in *Peronospora infestans*, or the potato disease, would wish all resting-spores to cease. This would be their first thought. But, whilst the Great Creator has made wonderful, almost endless variety, in the vegetable world, He has never broken the chain of its regular order. System pervades the whole. Resting-spores are not an exception. Upon

resting-spores depends, I believe, the whole of life in cryptogamic botany. All the links are not infallibly ascertained—the study is so difficult—whereby the *Phomas Septorias*, and numbers of their allies, which could be named, can be traced to the higher developments they afterwards assume in the ascigerous state, which seems to me to be the resting-spore state. The same may be said of ferns, lichens, mosses, etc. As cryptogamic botany has been found to be a figment as regards its name, and to be only an extension of phanerogamic botany, so, I venture to say, every flourishing plant which bears its seed bears its resting-spore. The bread you have eaten hitherto is but the murdered resting-spore of *Triticum vulgare*, or wheat; the malt liquor you have drunk is but the barley resting-spore destroyed, so that you may quench your thirst. Every seed in the shops of seed merchants is but the resting-spore of future life. Then, again, it may seem strange that, in these microscopic forms of life, there should be two or three ways of keeping the plants from annihilation, and some have thought that it was a wise provision of the Almighty whereby extra facilities have been given to them to prevent their dying out. But there are more ways than one by which most of our trees can be propagated. Take a cherry laurel as an instance. It may be reproduced in three ways. You may cut a slip, plant it, and you may have a new tree; so you may if you take a suitable portion of the parent root, sever it, put it in the ground, it will send up branches and become a flourishing shrub; and then you also have the seed contained in the matured fruit. Resting-spores are vitally necessary through the range of botany. It is not needful that they should always be produced above ground, as with flowering plants; they may be formed under the level of the ground also. The main essential is, that before germination, they should reach what to them is real soil, and then, at the right time, they will do their utmost to grow.

With regard to these resting-spores, there are, as you

will already have understood, a great many. A good drawing of one of them — namely *Fusisporium Solani*, appeared in the *Gardener's Chronicle* of 1876. It is a fungus nearly as severe in its effects as the potato disease itself; the resting-spores appear as round bodies attached to the mycelium. They are similar to the *Peronospora infestans*, and may easily be mistaken for them. Both these fungi belong to the order *Mucedines*.

Before passing from the *Peronospora* subject, I would say something about the plants infested by it, and these are numerous. De Bary enumerates forty-three which exist in about one hundred phanerogamic plants on which they grow ; and, since this list was published, others have been recorded as new examples. With such numbers before us, it cannot be difficult for any one who wishes to find them to get them at the proper time of the year. To show how easy it is to meet with instances of plants not recorded hitherto as British, I may name that, in my own garden, within a few yards of the house, *P. Violæ*, De By., and *P. Lamii*, De By., were first found to be English. *P. Calotheca* was also first noticed as occurring in our country in Lord Powis's property at Welshpool. *P. Ficariæ*, I see, is also published as being first detected at Forden. Other *Peronosporas*, doubtless, might with ease be found, which as yet are not known to exist in Great Britain. The great difficulty is not so much in finding specimens as ascertaining their exact names, and proving whether they have been observed before or not. De Bary in his list gives only two flowering plants amongst the *Monocotyledoneæ* which are attacked by *Peronospora*, they are *Allium Cepa* and *A. fistulosum*. All the others are on the Dicotyledoneæ, a fact which is somewhat singular. As *P. infestans* is apt to be considered a disease peculiar to the potato, it will be as well to say that it not only has been found on the *Solanum tuberosum*, which is the potato, but upon *Solanum stoloniferum*, *S. maglia*, *S. demissum*, *S. cardiophyllum*, *S.*

laciniatum, S. utile-tuberosum, utile-etuberosum; also upon all the species of *Lycopersicum* and upon *Hyoscyamus niger.* Upon *Solanum tuberosum* it seems to flourish most abundantly. The spores from this have been sown upon other plants of the same genus, the result being that the mycelium has in some instances alone grown; in others, the mycelium has produced threads, but they have not developed even so much as conidia on their branchlets.

Passing from the subject of *Peronospora,* I wish to call your attention to another fungus, which does its deadly work not in the vegetable but in the animal kingdom. I refer to diphtheria, which certainly is fungoid, and belongs to an ally of *Peronospora,* namely *Oidium,* still under the order *Mucedines.* You will possibly think it strange that I, a parish priest, should be arrogant enough to refer to a subject which certainly would far more readily and easily be treated by some one in the medical profession. But sometimes these diseases come so near to those whose work is not medical, that they must attend to it whether they like it or not. Such has been my duty lately. My parish has had the disease of diphtheria imported into it since last October (1878). Our National Schools were closed for several weeks on account of the illness. So bad was it at one time that in my parish duties one Saturday afternoon I called upon six houses, consecutively taken, without knowing that any diphtheria was in them, and in every one of them the throats of all the children were affected. There have been several deaths amongst the children, and up to the present time, although the attacks have, generally speaking, been light, we have not a clean bill of health. These light attacks seem to me to be really the most subtle and dangerous, because the sufferers are not isolated, and are therefore very liable to spread the disease by imparting it to others. And it should not be forgotten that generally the first outbreaks are light, and why so? Speaking not from a medical but from a botanical

view, the answer is very easy. The fresher the spore, the seed, is, the more vigorous it is. Hence, if an attack comes from an enfeebled spore, the virulence of the growth would be quite weak compared with a spore recently communicated from a patient. It may be asked, what more have I had to do with diphtheria than other persons? I have just in this way, that when the Medical Officer of Health called upon me the first time to urge the instant closing of the schools, we became mutually interested in the diphtheria question, from the fact that he saw my microscope and some slides, and as I knew the diphtheria was a fungus, and he found from me that I had worked at the potato disease, he urged me strongly to investigate the diphtheria *Oidium*, which I reluctantly consented to do. The package containing the fungus was sent to me, with precautions of the most rigid kind, and immediately was put under a bell glass in my study for examination. Using excessive precautions, many yards from my house, I mounted some six or seven slides. They show very unmistakably an *Oidium* growth.

Some may wish to know what are the characteristics of an *Oidium*. They have flocci very short, producing a moniliform string of spores by tomiparous division, *i.e.*, the woolly threads are very short; they produce necklace-shaped strings of spores, and subdivide in such a way as to leave the stump behind. Accompanying this paper are some drawings of the genus, so that you may get a correct idea, also a drawing in pencil of the *Oidium* in diphtheria. As a rule this genus is only the elementary state of a higher fungus. *Oidium leuconium* is the conidiiferous form of *Sphærotheca pannosa*, the rose blight. *Oidium monilioides* eventually becomes *Erysiphe graminis*, the grass blight. *Oidium abortifaciens* becomes *Claviceps purpurea* on grains of corn and grasses, especially rye. It is to find out the higher fungus of *Oidium* of diphtheria that I have run the risk of having it sent to me. Yes; and of two things I am sure. One, that if it were possible for me

or any of my co-workers in mycology to find out the higher forms of this fungus, and so check the number of deaths from diphtheria, we should be doing good service; and the other is, that after the experience gained the last few weeks, I do not think that any other than carelessness need make the investigation of the disease really dangerous.

In investigating this disease, I observe that the *Oidium* has hyaline spores. I have not yet detected more than four or five of these spores in their moniliform strings. The spores are very minute. The smallest amongst them are ·0004 inch; hence, if you were to cut a piece of writing paper exactly an inch square, you would have lying on its surface six and a quarter millions of these spores, supposing that not one of them overlapped the other, but that each just touched the next neighbour. But all these spores are not the same size; some are considerably larger than others. I confess having a great wish to know more of these larger examples, for they are different in other respects to the smaller. Their shape is more regularly from round to oval, and they have not quite so rough an exterior as the other. Where, I say, is the ascigerous state of this spore? Where is its true resting spore, for it seems to me there is one? Some have thought lately that diphtheria is caught from cows suffering from "garget", and that when the udder is diseased with garget it is communicated to us in that way in the milk. Dr. Thursfield, the Medical Officer of Health, to whom I have already alluded, thinks it is in some way connected with places where cows are kept, at least, so I understood him to say. He is studying the question; but as a fungologist I would say examine milk from a cow thus diseased under the microscope if there are spores in it like the *Oidium*, then you have safe grounds on which to go, for the spores once passed into the mount of the human being, get then all the essentials for development, some of those essentials being, I think, moist warmth, probably

of a mucous nature, and darkness. That attacks have been near cowyards is certain, as my own parish will prove, but not one farm of any size has been attacked. My own idea is that garget has next to nothing to do with diphtheria, but, if it has, then it seems to me that the spores of *Oidium* are eaten by cows in herbage near the mouths of bad drains, or such spots; that the spores being eaten by cows pass through their system, and, being so infinitesimally small, get through the ducts of the udder, and so into the milk. This would connect the drains, the cows, the human beings together. My notion, which daily gets stronger, is that we may abandon the theory, and that in certain seasons we shall have outbreaks of the illness, because those seasons are from atmospheric and other causes favourable to the greater growth of the *Oidium* in drains, which escapes into the air, and is not injurious to any of us unless our throats are ripe for its development, and of course it reaches the throat. One prolific way of getting the disease, it seems to me, is semi-drainage. Would a drain thoroughly drained give it? I think not. Would not a drain half drained be liable to give it? Certainly it would. Dr. Thursfield, in the paper which he read before the Birmingham and Midland Association of Medical Officers of Health lately, on *Diphtheria, from a Preventive Medicine Point of View*, mentions the case of a surveyor examining a sewer, from which diphtheria had broken out. The surveyor was seized the second or third day after with the illness, and suffered severely. The *Oidium* was in that sewer, and most likely had produced its resting-spore there according to the gradation of seasons, for it is not a new disease, but evidently has been known from remotest times. In the drains I think we may look for it; destroy it we never shall, but check its severity we may. No one ever caught the illness yet without the *Oidium* or its riper stage, we may certainly say. Of one thing I feel sure, that no sore throat could produce an attack of diphtheria without the fungus was there.

Some think that these growths come of themselves, a notion I think not tenable. We may rest assured that no fungus, lichen, alga, or other form of life can start into life spontaneously. But it may be said if these fungus spores fly through space, how is it that they are so eccentric in their choice of throats in which to grow? The reply to this is very simple. Hundreds of acorns may fall in the autumn from one tree, but how very few ever grow. The fact is, they do not meet with a spot just suitable for germinating, and grow they cannot. So with the diphtheria *Oidium*; many thousands of people may inhale the spores, but their throats may refuse growth to the disease. Then, again, with regard to the development of the illness, you may have several children attacked in a house, some get well easily, others with difficulty, others die. How is this? The solution may be, and probably is, that the throats are more or less ready for the growth of the *Oidium*. We will suppose four children in a house, and that they have been just equally under the *Oidium* influences; one child is hearty and well, and free from attack, another is severely ill, a third has a very mild attack, the fourth dies. The throat of the first is in so healthy a state that the spores cannot stay and germinate; the fourth is so unhealthy that the spores flourish luxuriantly; the third child is not so prone to the disease as the fourth; the second is between the third and the fourth. A condition similar to this those who live in the country can constantly see in fields of corn; the richly manured soil grows its produce luxuriantly; the uncultivated poverty-stricken corner brings scarcely an atom of fruit; and in the field, according to the richness or poverty of the land, so you have a good or inferior crop, with the various stages of prosperity between the extremes. So it seems to me with the diphtheria spores; according to the state of the throat, so, naturally, the illness is intensified or not.

It seems very singular that the *Oidium* is so liable to attack children as compared with adults. Dr.

Thursfield gave an interesting table of the ages of death in his paper.

	Under 1 year	they were	90	per 1000 deaths.
From	1 to 5 years	„	450	„
„	5 „ 10 „	„	260	„
„	10 „ 15 „	„	90	„
„	15 „ 25 „	„	50	„
„	25 „ 45 „	„	35	„
„	45 and upwards	„	25	„

Hence, the throat from one to ten years of age is so susceptible that the death-rate is seventy-one children out of every 100 human beings who die through the attack. The feeding-grounds, the dens of infection, are schools, especially national schools and workhouses, because therein children congregate so much.

The diphtheria fungus grows in the mucus of the throat, at the top of or some distance down the trachea. Existing, then, in so moist a climate, how is it so contagious as it is? I can readily understand how it will spread, and so get to the face and mouth of a person from another person, from the unintentionally careless ways I have in my parish seen people treat it, by such means as taking hold of pocket handkerchiefs just used at a child's mouth, then going direct to the bedroom doorhandle, possibly with a handful of spores, to tell other children not to be troublesome; but I cannot understand how a child's breath or a corpse can carry the spores about, unless there be an absence of moisture altogether, and the spores escape when dry after the evaporation has taken place.

In conclusion, let me say that my object in remarking about this last *Oidium* has been simply to get, and, if possible, to give, instruction. None need be the least alarmed about it. It came naturally as a subject allied to *Peronospora*. It seems to me a splendid thing that we live at a time when so much is being done to study the smaller, the smallest in a certain sense, I may say, of the great Creator's works. Things

are being critically seen now which, until recently, were not thought of. And who can tell what is before us? Now we have a turn in the science of medicine. Medicine is not only examined with a view to prevent death when illness seizes us, but very recently it is being used as a preventive to illness coming at all. Many a valuable life will, we trust, be spared, although we may never in this world know it, through preventive means, which otherwise would be lost.

I hope that none will run away with the idea that fungi are altogether bad in their work. On the contrary, they are mighty agents in arresting disease and death, although they sometimes destroy life. Nevertheless, the rule is certainly not to hasten death, but to keep health in us. Animal life could not be prolonged to anything like the extent it is if it were not for the minutest forms of cryptogamic botany performing the work God has assigned to them. Even the insignificant moulds, which may become blessings or the reverse, teach us that purity is a grand reality to which we may attain. What would our half-drained drains be, and the damp places over them be, if the *Oidium* of diphtheria did not in its growth imbibe for its own existence the poisonous gases which otherwise would be insufferable? They live on these gases, and with their beautiful threads and appendages take in the corrupting atoms from pestilential rubbish which are so offensive when confined within limited spaces. Thus, we are taught lessons by them which it will be to our cost if we do not follow. We are taught that animal and vegetable refuse must not lightly be permitted to accumulate. The sooner it is applied to its real use, namely, the strengthening of the soil, the better. Soil does deodorize, economise, and profit by these refuse materials; they are the very things the earth wants. Hence we see that there is a wise purpose in everything. God does not waste anything. All is fitted for its end, and does its office.

In studying these things reverently, may we not

hope, after this world's scenes are over, to view the microscopic forms of life with the splendour the angels now see in them? May we rejoice in them and in the work the Almighty then will give us to do, even as perfectly as God himself desires.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE WORTHIES.

By RICHARD WILLIAMS.

(*Continued from Vol.* xi, *p.* 264.)

Ingram, Robert, was the son of Mr. Edward Ingram of Old Hall, Glynhafren, Llanidloes, where he was born about the year 1784. He was tall, finely-built, and handsome, full of restless activity, and sought, at an early age, congenial work for his adventurous spirit by entering the Navy. On the 1st September 1798, he went on board the *Formidable*, 98, under Captain Whitshed, then stationed in the Channel. In the following November he joined the *Triton*, 32, as midshipman; was in the *Medusa*, 32, on the home and Mediterranean stations, until July 1802; and, when in company off Cape Finisterre, with the *Naiad* and *Alcmene*, witnessed the capture of the *Santa Brigada*, a Spanish 36-gun frigate, having on board 1,400,000 dollars, besides a cargo of equal value; he was also at an attack made by Lord Nelson, in 1801, on the Boulogne flotilla. After serving for some time in the Mediterranean, on board the *Cyclops* and *Termagant* sloops, Mr. Ingram rejoined the *Medusa* in February 1804, and on the 5th October following was present at the capture of three more Spanish frigates laden with treasure, and the destruction of a fourth off Cape St. Mary. In the course of the following year he successively became sub-lieutenant of the *Fervent* and *Rebuff* gun-brigs, and also of the *Favourite* sloop, stationed on the coast of Africa, where he displayed an eminent degree of zeal and perseverance in the latter vessel, during an arduous chase of three days in December

1805, which terminated in the capture of *Le Général Blanchard*, a privateer of 16 guns and 130 men. He was made full lieutenant 1st September 1806, into the *Princess of Orange*, 74, flagship in the Downs of Vice-Admiral Holloway; and after he had been for a short time re-attached to the *Favourite*, he was, in May 1807, appointed to the *Medusa* sloop, which formed part of the force employed in the Walcheren expedition. In 1808, he left the Navy and returned to his native place, where he led a somewhat prodigal sort of life, selling portions of the family estates to supply himself with money, and finally, in 1826, disposing of the Old Hall itself—the residence of his ancestors for nearly 200 years. He was then appointed to the *Gloucester*, which formed part of the fleet sent to assist the Portuguese. On the 28th October 1829, he was advanced to the command of the *Ætna* bomb, and paid her off 26th May 1830, after which he was not employed. Commander Ingram married 7th September 1806, Miss Wilmot of Portsmouth. He died on the 13th August 1860, aged 76, at 92, St. Thomas Street, Portsmouth, and was buried at the Portsmouth Cemetery, at Southsea.—(O'Byrne's *Naval Biography; Mont. Coll.* viii, 214, etc.).

Jones, William, was born in Llangadfan parish, about the year 1729, and it does not appear that he ever resided a fortnight out of his native place, from the day of his birth to that of his death. The education which he obtained at school was of the scantiest kind; a little broken English, and the ability to write his name. He got his livelihood, in early life, by farming a few acres of land at Dol-howel. The leisure time which this occupation afforded him he devoted to the improvement of his mind. He acquired a mastery of English, so as to write in that language with ease and elegance (although, being a red-hot Welshman, he as cordially hated the English as our ancestors did the Saxons), but in *conversation* he frequently broke down. In music and poetry he also became a proficient, and in

Welsh syntax and prosody he ranked among the most profound critics. His thirst after knowledge prompted him to attempt to learn Latin, and he succeeded so far as to be able to translate some of the *Odes* of Horace, and Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, into excellent Welsh verse. He was much afflicted in his youth with an inveterate scrofula, and this turned his attention to the study of the art of healing. His first attempt, upon himself, succeeded in a complete cure. His fame soon spread among the common people, numbers of whom flocked to him from considerable distances, and he came to be considered an excellent doctor. Thenceforth, he earned his living chiefly by practising as such. Those who thought themselves of the better sort, despised his mean appearance, his broken English, and his want of pretension. When strangers, by his uncouth appearance, seemed to doubt his ability to cure scrofulous diseases, he used to show them what he called his *certificate*—the scars left upon himself. Early in life he read some of Voltaire's writings, whose principles he imbibed. Voltaire (whom in features he is said to have curiously resembled), became his favourite tutor in politics and religion. This brought him into disrepute with his neighbours. Churchmen could not think of employing a Republican, nor could Dissenters expect the blessing of heaven upon the prescriptions of an infidel. This, and an Act of Parliament prohibiting certain practitioners from vending medicines without taking out annual licenses (which he scorned to do), interfered much with his practice as a country doctor; and although he was now over 63 years old, he entertained serious thoughts of emigrating to America, and of founding a Welsh colony there, which he hoped might in time become a State, with laws administered in the Welsh language. The failure of his emigration scheme, added to other disappointments, was more than his spirits could bear: he sunk, and died at Dolhowel, near Llangadfan, on the 20th of August 1795. His *Statistical Account of the Parishes of Llanerfyl,*

Llangadfan, and Garthbeibio, which was published with valuable notes by the Rev. Walter Davies, in the *Cambrian Register* for 1796, proves him to have been, notwithstanding his eccentricities, a man of considerable intelligence and natural abilities, as well as of some learning. He made a good collection of pedigrees; and several poems in Welsh, and a few in English, written by him, are still preserved. His portrait, and an interesting sketch of his life, by the Rev. Walter Davies, may be found in *Cam. Reg.*, ii, p. 237; see also *Mont. Coll.*, ii, p. 338.

Lewis, Lang, or as he was sometimes called "Lewis Gig Eidion", was a humorous poet, who flourished between 1580 and 1620. Some of his compositions are said to remain in manuscript. There is a Powysian adage commemorative of his wide-spread renown for buffoonery.—"Bydd cymaint o sôn am danat ag am Lewis Gig Eidion". (You will be as much talked about as Lewis Gig Eidion).—(Williams' *Em. Welshmen;* J. Morris' *MSS.*).

Lewis, Matthew, was born at Llanidloes, about the year 1817. Originally a weaver by trade, he, at an early age, attracted attention by his abilities and gifts as a speaker. Having joined the Independents, he was encouraged to become a preacher with that denomination. His kindly nature and refined intelligence won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. After a few years' residence in Anglesey, in the double capacity of a schoolmaster and pastor of a small church, he removed to Bangor, to undertake the pastoral care of a church there. He soon gained a high reputation for eloquence and a peculiarly charming manner. In a few years he accepted a call to become the pastor of the Independent church at Holywell, where his chapel was constantly crowded, and his fame rapidly increased. His wife, a daughter of the Rev. David Griffiths, formerly a Missionary to Madagascar, died some time after his removal to Holywell. Her death affected him greatly, his spirits became depressed, and unfortunately

he sought to drown his sorrow in the use of intoxicating liquors. His conscience, however, was still too tender to allow him to hold his ministerial office at the same time that he was guilty of intemperance. Suddenly and without warning he gave up his charge at Holywell, and went over to Liverpool, where for some years he battled with the enemy—sometimes conquering, but oftener conquered. For a time he was sub-editor of the *Amserau*, a Welsh newspaper then published at Liverpool, to the columns of which he also contributed two original tales of great merit. He also wrote several able and interesting articles for the Welsh Quarterly, *Y Traethodydd*. At last he became a slave to drink, and enlisted as a soldier in a Regiment of Foot, which he accompanied to China. There his talents soon raised him to the position of a sergeant, but he was struck down by illness, and died in that distant country in 1860, aged 43 years—a sad example of brilliant talents, a refined intellect, and a promising career in a sacred calling, all shipwrecked through intemperance.

Llawdden, or Ieuan Llawdden, was a very eminent poet of the fifteenth century. He was born at a house called Glyn Llychwr, near Pontardulais, in the parish of Llandilo Talybont, Gower, South Wales, about the year 1430, and is said to have been of illegitimate birth. Some expressions in his poems have led to the supposition that he occasionally resided in Radnorshire, but the greatest part of his life was spent at Machynlleth, in the capacity of curate or parish priest. He was present at, and appears to have been one of the chief promoters of, the great Eisteddfod held at Carmarthen in 1451, under the patronage of Sir Gruffydd ab Nicholas, to whom he was related. When Sir Gruffydd asked what was the proper colour for bards to wear, none but Dafydd ap Edmund and Llawdden appear to have been able to answer in poetic verse, as all questions at an Eisteddfod should be answered. Llawdden's answer, to the effect that *blue* was the proper colour, was

an extremely clever bit of versification, and was as follows:

'Gŵn glâs oll yn lâs, a'r lliw'n lân—ysgawn,
Glâs esgid a chapan,
Gloyw ei sas, a glâs hosan,
Glâs i gyd, glwys yw ei gân.'

Llawdden obtained the highest bardic honours of his time. In his old age he retired to the place of his nativity, and wrote the following stanzas, in which he compares himself to the *Gleisiad* (Sewin)—the vulgar belief as to which, in the neighbourhood of his native place still is, that it returns from the sea into the same river from which it first went forth:—

'Y gleisiad, difrad yw ef—i'w ddichwain,
Fe ddychwel i'w addef,
'Nol blino treiglo pob tref,
Teg edrych tuag adref.

'Adref y daw ef a deufin—ei gerdd
At ei gâr a'i orsin;
Adref i'w dref gynefin,
Addef a hawl fawl o'i fin.

'Miniaw bydd, mae'n ei ben—y cyfawd
Lle cafodd ei awen,
Lle addug a gâr *Llawdden*
Yw Gŵyr ym Morganwg wen.'

Llawdden died at Glyn Llychwr, and was buried at Llandeilo Talybont. Many of his poems are preserved in MS.—(Williams' *Em. Welshmen; Greal*, 1805-6; *Cam. Briton*, i, 210; *Gwaith Gwallter Mechain*, i, 437; *Iolo MSS.*, 317, 696.)

Llonio Lawhir, the founder of Llandinam Church, was the son of Alan an Armorican, who was son of Emyr Llydaw. He flourished during the early part of the sixth century; was a member of the College of Illtyd, and afterwards Dean of the College of Padarn at Llanbadarn-fawr. He was buried at Bardsey.—(Rees's *Welsh Saints*, p. 221; Iolo *MSS.*, 497, 504, 535, 536.)

LLOYD, CHARLES, was the eldest son of Charles and Elizabeth Lloyd of Dolobran in the parish of Meifod, where he was born on the 9th of December 1637. His father was a County magistrate, and was descended[1] from an ancient Welsh family, which held its patrimonial estates for more than a thousand years. Charles Lloyd, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated in medicine. Upon the death of his father, in August 1657, he succeeded to the family estates, "and was beloved and respected as his father was before him." On the 1st January 1661, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sampson Lort, Esq. (High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1649), by whom he had six children, four of whom died in their infancy. His wife died on the 7th April 1665, and was buried on the 10th of the same month, in the Friends' Burial Ground at Cloddiau Cochion, near Welshpool. While a student at Oxford, he became favourably impressed with the doctrine promulgated by George Fox. In September 1662, he attended a

[1] He was the son and heir of John Lloyd, who resided at Coedcowryd, and lived in great state; "wainscotted his parlours and halls, and was attended at Meifod Church by twenty-four men, his tenants, with halberts, where he placed them in his great pew under the pulpit." He married Katharine, daughter of Humphrey Lloyd (who assumed the name of Wynn), of Dyffryn. Humphrey (Lloyd) Wynn was the son of John Lloyd and Margaret his wife, who was a direct descendant of Sir Roger Kynaston, Knight, and his wife Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Sir Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville in Normandy, and Lord of Powis and his wife Antigone, daughter of Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester. The main line of descent of this family of Lloyd (of Dolobran) commences with Meurig, who flourished about the middle of the sixth century, and embraces Aleth, lord of Dyfed, Celynin of Llwydiarth and Ivan Teg (who assumed the name of Lloyd about the year 1476, from "Llwydiarth," the seat of his grandfather.) The Lloyds were allied with the Blayneys, through the marriage of Ivan Teg with Maud, daughter of Evan Blayney (Evan ap Rees ap Hywel Blayney) of Tregynon. They also traced their descent, in various different ways, from the ancient Sovereigns of Powys of the line of Brochwel Ysgythrog. See a Table, shewing the descent and collateral branches of the Lloyd family, also engravings and descriptions of their Arms in *Mont. Coll.*, ix, p. 337, *et seq.*

public meeting of Friends, at the house of Cadwalader Edwards,[1] near Dolobran. Richard Moore, a minister of the persuasion, was also present. The next morning, both Edwards and Moore visited Mr. Lloyd, who "tenderly received them." About the middle of October, seven of those who had attended the meeting were arrested, and required to subscribe to the oath of allegiance and supremacy. This they refused to do, although the account states, that a more loyal subject than Charles Lloyd did not exist in the kingdom. The prisoners were committed to Welshpool jail. Here Edward Evans, a fellow sufferer, died of distemper. Notwithstanding at this time Mr. Lloyd was a magistrate for Montgomeryshire, and in nomination for the Shrievalty, the penal and oppressive laws against sectarians were enforced against him with the utmost rigour. He was detained a prisoner in Welshpool for a period of ten years; his possessions placed under præmunire, his cattle sold, and the Dolobran mansion partially destroyed. For a long period he was confined in "a little smoky room, and did lie upon a little straw himself for a considerable time." His wife, who had been tenderly nurtured, "was made willing to lie upon straw with her dear and tender husband," and shared with him the many discomforts unfamiliar to prisoners of a later period.

It was probably after his release from prison that Charles Lloyd built the Friends' meeting-house at Dolobran, which is still standing.[2] He afterwards suf-

[1] Richard Davies (the Quaker) records that a few years afterwards, Cadwalader Edwards, among others, joined with "a corrupt spirit" (John Whitehouse), "which led them to have a light esteem of their brethren"; most of them, however, "were restored again into their first love, and lived and died faithful to truth, except Cadwalader Edwards, who continued in stubbornness and hardness of heart, and endeavoured to hurt such who were simple-hearted". It is added that "he became afterward very bad, and ungodly in his life and conversation, and died in the Fleet Prison at London, being there for debt".

[2] There is some reason for believing that the famous William Penn (who was an intimate friend of Thomas Lloyd, the brother of Charles

fered a good deal of persecution, and accompanied Richard Davies on several journeys to visit Friends in various parts of the kingdom. Richard Davies gives an interesting account (*see* Thomas Lloyd, *post*) of a discussion between Charles and Thomas Lloyd with Bishop Lloyd of St. Asaph, which lasted three days; also of a visit by Charles Lloyd, Thomas Wynn, himself, and several others, to the palace at Whitehall in the early part of 1682, and their interview with Lord Hyde and Sir Lionel Jenkins, Secretary of State, in behalf of many suffering Friends imprisoned at Bristol. At this interview, Charles Lloyd, in reply to Sir Lionel, said, "If thou didst ask my friend the question aright, he had answered thee right, for there is English, Welsh, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, for Quaker". So the Secretary said, "Sir, I understand Welsh pretty well, and English, and Latin, and Greek; but, if you go to your Hebrew, I know not what to say to you". Again, Sir Lionel said, "I am sorry that one of the stock of ancient Britons, who first received the Christian faith in England, should be against those who have received the true Christian faith in this day."

Some time after this, Charles Lloyd conveyed the remnant of his estates to his eldest son,[1] and himself removed to Birmingham, where he became an ironmaster, and the founder of Lloyd's bank and a very wealthy family, of whom the principal representative in the present day is Sampson Samuel Lloyd, Esq., M.P. for Plymouth. He was married, secondly, in 1686, to Ann Lawrence of Lea, in the county of Hereford, but it is not recorded that he had any issue by

Lloyd), worshipped, and not improbably preached, in this old chapel. Portions of its oak panelling have been carried across the Atlantic by descendants of the family, and are preserved by them as precious relics.

[1] After his death the Dolobran estate passed through several hands. It is satisfactory, however, to state that within the last few years, the principal portions of it have been re-purchased by, and are now once more in the possession of members of the Lloyd family.

her. He died 27th October, 1698, at the house of his brother-in-law, John Pemberton, Esq., of Bennett's Hill, Birmingham. Many of his numerous descendants attained, and some now occupy, high positions in various departments of the state.

A present member of the family has favoured us with the following authentic description by a contemporary of Charles Lloyd, "He was a comely man in person, of an amiable countenance, quick of understanding, of a sound mind, and would not be moved on any account to act contrary to his conscience; very merciful and tender, apt to forgive and forget injuries (even to such as were his enemies), and did good for evil, hated nothing but Satan, sin, and self. His usual familiar expression was, 'Lord! lead me in a plain path'. He was no man pleaser nor temporiser, but delighted to deal plainly with all people of all degrees and conditions, which made some hypocrites and such as love flattery to think sometimes hardly of him; but the faithful, sincere, and upright heart loved him unfeignedly, and his memory will be held in esteem when the memory of the wicked will rot." He is termed in the *Philadelphia Friend* "a noble and valiant champion of the truth, and an eminent instrument in the hands of the Lord for strengthening and confirming many in the holy faith",—a character well justified by his exertions, sacrifices, and sufferings on account of his religious principles. (*Lineage of the Lloyd and Carpenter Family; An account of the Convincement etc., of Richard Davies; Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 333.)

Lloyd, John, a brother of the above named Charles Lloyd, and the second son of Charles Lloyd and Elizabeth his wife, was born in 1638. He received a liberal education, and became one of the six clerks in Chancery. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresham, the munificent founder of the Royal Exchange. Dr. Lloyd, late bishop of Oxford, was one of his descendants. It was he (not his grandfather of the same name, as is sometimes erroneously stated) who presented

the communion plate to Meifod church.[1] This and other circumstances lead us to assume that, unlike his brothers Charles and Thomas, he remained loyal to the Established Church. (*Ibid.*)

Thomas Lloyd (of Dolobran), the first Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, under the Proprietary Government of William Penn, was born at Dolobran, in the parish of Meifod, on the 17th February 1640. He was the third son of Charles Lloyd (of Dolobran), and his wife Elizabeth, a descendant of Sir Rowland Stanley, brother of Lord Strange,—a branch of the Derby Family. Thomas Lloyd, the subject of this sketch, was, like his elder brother Charles, educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he became distinguished for learning and ability. He left Oxford to visit his brother in prison, and "became his champion, and embraced his faith". He vainly sought to effect his liberation through interviews with such Justices as had participated in the prosecutions. The details of some of these efforts are given in Richard Davies' *Autobiography*, who quaintly adds that "he received the truth, and was obedient to it, took up his daily cross, and followed Jesus, came to be his disciple, was taught by Him, and went no more to Oxford for learning". This was in 1662. Thomas Lloyd himself was imprisoned the next year, but soon released. Subsequently, at the request of Justice Corbet, he accompanied Richard Davies to a place of public worship, and briefly addressed the congregation. In 1664, he was arrested, with others, while quietly travelling on

[1] The silver gilt flagon has the following inscription :—"Johannes Lloyd, filius natu secundus Caroli Lloyd, nuper de Dolobran in Com: Montgomeriensi, Armiger, hanc Lagenam, Ecclesiæ suæ parochiali de Meifod in Com: prædicto (ubi natus et baptizatus fuit) ad sacros Eucharistiæ usus donat consecratque." (John Lloyd, second son of Charles Lloyd, late of Dolobran, in the County of Montgomery, Esquire, to his Parish Church of Meifod, in the County aforesaid, (where he was born and baptized) gives and consecrates this flagon for the sacred uses of the Eucharist.) A silver gilded salver (paten) bears a similar inscription.

the highway; and, for refusing to subscribe to the oath of allegiance and supremacy, again imprisoned. According to a brief account published in the Philadelphia *Friend*, he was detained a prisoner for the period of eight years. He had married Mary, daughter of Gilbert Jones, of Welshpool, but a short time before his incarceration. In 1672, the Friends in Welshpool jail, with others throughout Great Britain, detained under Ecclesiastical laws, were discharged from confinement by letters patent. Thomas Lloyd, after his release, resided at Maesmawr, in Montgomeryshire. On the 7th of January 1675, an informer, named David Maurice, of Penybont, a newly made Justice, visited the Friends' Meeting House at Cloddiau Cochion, with fourteen or fifteen armed men. The Friends, who were sitting in silence, were ordered to depart; but Thomas Lloyd desired that they might be permitted to remain fifteen minutes longer. To this the Justice assented, and he and his followers sat down in the meeting. Availing himself of this opportunity, Thomas Lloyd proceeded briefly to define Friends' principles, and defend their mode of worship. The Justice then fined Thomas Lloyd £20, the House £20, and each person present five shillings. On the 16th of April, the stock on Thomas Lloyd's farm was distrained upon, and several of his cattle driven away.

In 1677, Walworth, one of the Counsel against George Fox, was made Judge of part of North Wales. He opened his Circuit in Merionethshire, and, causing certain Friends to be arrested, tendered to them the obnoxious test oath. To this they refused to subscribe; whereupon he informed them he did not intend to proceed by præmunire, but they should be tried for high treason at the next Assizes, and the men hung, and the women burned. The Friends, throughout Wales, were greatly alarmed. Thomas Lloyd proceeded to London, and enlisted the sympathy and efforts of Counsellor Corbet, whose legal ability the Friends held in high estimation. The Counsellor expressed much con-

cern, for it was evident that Walworth had the law on his side, and was inclined to do mischief. He and Mr. Lloyd represented the matter to certain members of Parliament, as fraught with great dangers likely to arise, if the law remained as it then stood. So thoroughly were they convinced, that the law was repealed the same session. Walworth, therefore, for a time discontinued the prosecution.

In 1681, William Lloyd was appointed Bishop of St. Asaph. He sought to convince dissenters by argument rather than force, and held public discussion with Charles and Thomas Lloyd in the Town Hall of Llanfyllin, where, according to authentic accounts, "the debate was conducted with great credit to both parties". The Town Hall was crowded with people. A MS. statement, prepared by the Clerk appointed by the Bishop, is entitled "An Account of a Conference between the Right Reverend Bishop of St. Asaph, and Mr. Charles and Mr. Thomas Lloyd", etc.[1] One of those who took part in the argument against the Lloyds was Dr. Humphreys, afterwards Bishop of Bangor. "They had no previous notice of what matters they would argue, and at the last day, Thomas Lloyd was obliged to reply to about twenty-eight syllogisms; all written down as they disputed, to be answered extempore." *Proud*, the historian, who had seen the MS. account, says:—"It is a learned and ingenious dispute, marked with moderation on both sides, chiefly in the syllogistical method, on baptism and the Lord's Supper, with divers Greek quotations and explanations from the New Testament." It is said "the Bishop highly commended Thomas Lloyd". The Lloyds also "had much discourse with the Chancellor and Henry Dodwell. Also with the Dean of Bangor, afterwards Bishop of Hereford."

Thomas Lloyd, accompanied by his family, joined

[1] For a more full account of this discussion, see *Mont. Coll.*, iii, p. 63.

William Penn's colony in Pennsylvania, in 1683. They took passage in the ship *America*, Captain Joseph Wasey, and after a voyage of eight weeks, landed at Philadelphia. Among their fellow passengers was F. D. Pastorius, an educated and exemplary German, who left in his several literary productions interesting references to Thomas Lloyd and his family. He speaks of Captain Wasey as a "courteous man, under whose management and God's providence, they were enabled to escape from the cruel enslaving Turks, once supposed to be at our heels". He says, "Pray what would we have given if Joseph Wasey had been able to set us ashore, when on the 26th of the 5th mo., 1683, mistaking a French merchantman for a Turkish caper, we were in panic fear—every mother's child of us! Or, when (the 2nd and 12th of 6th mo.) our ship was covered with a multitude of heavy surges, and, as it were, with mountains of terrible and astonishing waves; to which that of the 9th of 5th mo. was but a gentle forerunner." In his contribution of 20th of 6th mo., 1718, to his friends and shipmates, Rachel Preston, Hannah Hill, and Mary Norris (Thomas Lloyd's daughters), he commemorates the anniversary of their arrival on that day (1683) as follows: "The fortunate day of our arrival, although blessed with your good father's company on shipboard, I was as glad to land from the vessel every whit as St. Paul's shipmates were to land at Melita. . . . Then, Philadelphia consisted of three or four little cottages; all the residue being in woods, underwoods, timber, and trees, among which I several times lost myself." He treats the three ladies as eminently religious. In his poem, entitled a *Token of Love and Gratitude*, may be found the following references to Thomas Lloyd:—

"I'm far from flattering! and hope you read my mind,
Who can't, nor dare forget a shipmate true and kind,
As he, your father was to me (an alien)—
My lot being newly cast among such Englishmen,

Whose speech I thought was Welsh, their words a canting tune,
Alone with him I could in Latin then commune;
Which tongue he did pronounce right in our German way;
Hence, presently we knew what he or I would say.
Moreover, to the best of my remembrance
We never disagreed, or were at variance,
Because God's sacred truth (whereat we both did aim),
To her endear'd friends is everywhere the same.
Therefore, 'twas he that made my passage short on sea,
'Twas he, and William Penn, that caused me to stay
In this then uncouth land and howling wilderness,
Wherein I saw that I but little should possess."

In his poem of 1715, he says :—

"When I from Franckenland, and you from Wales set forth,
In order to exile ourselves towards the West;
And there to serve the Lord in stillness, peace, and rest.
———A matter of eight weeks
Restrained in a ship, *America* by name,
Into America[1] [Am$^{2}_{a}$rica] we came."

Watson, the annalist of Philadelphia, says that "Pastorius was a sensible man and a scholar", and also that he was chief magistrate of Germantown.

Thomas Lloyd's devoted wife died soon after their arrival in Philadelphia, and was the first person interred in the Friends' (Arch Street) burying ground. Watson terms her a very pious woman, and says that William Penn spoke at her grave, much commending her character. The elder daughter, Hannah (who afterwards became distinguished as a minister), took charge of the household affairs. At that time she was seventeen years of age. Watson says, "Thomas Lloyd, named with such profound respect and ardent affection by Pastorius, was Deputy-Governor as long as he would serve—a man of great worth as a scholar, and a religious man. . . . . His family was respectable and ancient in Wales; he himself was educated at the University, talked Latin fluently on shipboard with Pastorius. He

[1] Signifying two Arabic words—bitter and sweet.

exercised as a public minister among Friends in this country, and in his own suffered imprisonment for truth's sake." Again, the same historian says, "Penn had an excellent deputy in Thomas Lloyd, a scholar and a Christian. He always served reluctantly." Watson also states: "Having established his colony on the broad principles of Christian charity and constitutional freedom he (Penn) left the executive power in the hands of Thomas Lloyd, an eminent Quaker."

Bowden, in his work on the *Early Friends of America*, says: "Although Thomas Lloyd, from his first arrival, took an active and conspicuous part in civil affairs, it was nevertheless contrary to his natural inclination, and so far from deriving any pecuniary advantage from devoting so much time and superior talents to the affairs of the colony, it is asserted that his temporal interests suffered in consequence."

William Penn, recognising Thomas Lloyd as a man of education and probity, appears to have at once advanced him to honourable and responsible positions in the province. He is first mentioned as foreman of the grand jury in 1683. Then, in the Minutes of the Council of State, of October the same year (the year of his arrival), it is recorded, "Ye governor was pleased to appoint him (Thomas Lloyd) Master of ye Rolls, who doth solemnly promise to officiate therein with diligence." On the 8th of June 1684, Penn empowered the Provincial Council "to act in the Government in his stead, Thomas Lloyd being President of ye same". Also was read a commission for Thomas Lloyd to keep the Great Seal. At a meeting of the same body, 9th June, the Great Seal was delivered to Thomas Lloyd and two others to sign Patents and grant Warrants. Again, on the 9th of June 1684, Present, Thomas Lloyd, (President), Samuel Carpenter, and others of the Council, Penn's Commission under the Broad Seal was read, appointing Thomas Lloyd as one of the Deputy-Governors. Penn left for England on the 12th of June 1684. In December 1686 the Council was superseded in

the Government by five Commissioners, of whom T. Lloyd was again President until December 18th, 1688. These were superseded in the latter year, by Captain John Blackwell, Deputy Governor, who was relieved of duty in January 1690. At a meeting of the Council held 2nd 11 mo., 1689-90, Thomas Lloyd was once more elected President, an office which he held until March 1691, when he became Deputy-Governor.

According to Proud's *History of Pennsylvania*,—"In 1691 the province preferring the choice of a Deputy - Governor, contrary to the mind of the territories (*i.e.*, New Castle, Kent and Sussex), and Thomas Lloyd being preferred to that office (which he appears to have accepted with some reluctance), the Proprietary commissioned him governor and the secretary William Markham. In the spring of 1693 the Crown of England took possession of the province of Pennsylvania. On the 26th April 1693, Benjamin Fletcher having been appointed Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the provinces of New York, Pennsylvania and the country of New Castle, and the territories and tracts of land depending thereon, in America (after the surrender of Penn's proprietary to the Crown), his Excellency having sent for Thomas Lloyd, the late Deputy-Governor, did offer unto him the first place in the Council, which he did decline."

In 1684 Thomas Lloyd married Patience Storey; her maiden name was Gardiner. She was the widow of Robert Storey, a wealthy merchant of New York, and conspicuous as a member of the Society of Friends. She had issue by her first marriage, but not by her last. After his marriage, Thomas Lloyd resided in the city of New York several years, but continued in the discharge of his official duties in Pennsylvania. It is stated in *Chalkley's Journal* that when in Philadelphia, Governor Lloyd used sometimes in the evening, before retiring to rest, to go in person to public-houses and order the people he found there to their own homes,

till at length he was instrumental in promoting better order, and did in a great measure suppress vice and immorality.

Thomas Lloyd was the father of ten children by his first wife, who died in 1680, of whom, Hannah married John Dalaval (her second husband was Richard Hill; all of her children died unmarried); Rachel in 1688 married Samuel Preston; Mary married Isaac Norris; Thomas married Sarah Young; and, Deborah married Mordecai Moore, all leaving heirs. Mordecai, John, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Samuel were unmarried.

Thomas Lloyd is said to have had "a good utterance, and could express himself fluently". In addition to his official and ministerial duties, he was also a physician, and "had great knowledge and experience therein, having generally good success; and he was conscientiously careful over his patients, whether rich or poor". He was seized with a malignant fever 5th July 1694, and though his bodily pain was great, he bore it with much patience. Not long before his departure, some of his friends being with him, he said: "Friends, I love you all; I am going from you, and I die in unity and love with all faithful friends. I have fought a good fight, and kept the faith which stands not in the wisdom of words, but in the power of God. I have fought not for strife and contention, but for the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the simplicity of the Gospel. I lay down my head in peace, and desire that you may all do so." He further said to one present: "I desire thee to mind my love to friends in England, if thou livest to get over to see them. I have lived in unity with them, and do end my days in unity with them, and desire the Lord to keep them all faithful to the end in the simplicity of the Gospel." He died on the 10th of July 1694, aged about fifty-five years, and was interred in the Friends' burying-ground, Philadelphia.

The Friends of Haverford Meeting, Pennsylvania, recorded their memorial of Thomas Lloyd in the most

affectionate terms. The following extract may sufficiently indicate the degree of estimation in which he was held :—

* * * "His sound and effectual ministry, his great patience, temperance, and humility, and slowness to wrath, his love to the brethren, his godly care to the Church of Christ, that all things might be kept sweet, savoury, and in good order; his helping hand to the weak, and gentle admonitions, we are fully satisfied have a seal and witness in the hearts of all faithful Friends who knew him, both in the land of his nativity, and these American parts. We may in truth say, he sought not himself nor the riches of this world, but his eye was to that which was everlasting, being given up to spend and be spent for truth and the sake of Friends. He never turned his back on the truth, nor was weary in his travels Sion-wards, but remained a sound pillar on the spiritual building. * * * * He reviled not again, nor took any advantage; but loved his enemies, and prayed for them that despitefully abused him. His love to the Lord, his truth and people, was sincere to the last. * * * The remembrance of His innocent life and meek spirit lives with us, and his memorial is, and will remain to be, sweet and comfortable to the faithful."

The following memorial indicates the estimation in which he was held by Friends in Wales :—

"A Testimony from the Quarterly Meeting, held at Dolobran, in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, 30th of 8th mo., 1711, concerning our dear and worthy friend Thomas Lloyd :—

"Though we may truly say with the Apostle Paul, that 'not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called', yet it hath pleased the Lord in his mercy to visit and to reach unto some few who have been acknowledged men of wisdom and learning, and they have received the blessed Truth in the love of it, and continued faithful thereunto until the end of their days, through all their sufferings, tribulations, and exercises of many kinds. Amongst the number, our honourable friend Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, and this our friend Thomas Lloyd, his youngest brother, may be accounted, who were esteemed wise and learned men, by the wise and learned of the age. Both of said brothers were men of natural and acquired parts, and ingenious men, as the enemies and adversaries of Truth, who knew them, were obliged to confess and acknowledge. They were both brought up scholars in some of the best schools, and under the care

and tutorship of some of the most able schoolmasters that were in these parts, whereby they profitted very much in their learning. From whence they were sent to the University of Oxford, where they continued students for some years, and informed themselves much, and were accounted men of extraordinary parts. Our friend Charles Lloyd was convinced of the Truth about 8th mo. 1662, in the five and twentieth year of his age, by the ministry of our worthy and dear friends, Richard Moore and Richard Davies. He was a noble and valiant champion for Truth, and an eminent instrument in the hands of the Lord for strengthening and confirming many in the most holy faith, and was an able and faithful minister of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. He had a living, powerful, and searching Ministry. He was the first of that family who received the Truth, and was instrumental in the convincement of his brother, our said friend Thomas Lloyd, and others. He departed this life in peace with the Lord, the 27th of 9th mo. 1698.

Our dear friend Thomas Lloyd was convinced of Truth about the year 1663, and he gave up in all faithfulness and obedience thereunto, and after some years he had a gift in the Ministry committed unto him, and he was very serviceable to Truth and Friends in many places. He practised physic, and had great knowledge and experience therein, having generally good success, and he was conscientiously careful over his patients, whether rich or poor. He had a great practice, whereby it was often his lot to be amongst many of account in the world, and he was much loved and respected by them; yet, being a man of tender spirit, their company became bitterness to his soul, and he went many days mourning on his way, because their life was in that which crucified the Just. He was very charitable to the poor, and compassionate unto such as were in affliction and distress, doing good freely to all. He had a notable way of softening harsh spirits, and begetting mildness in them towards Friends and their sufferings. He was a man of extraordinary temper, very obliging, humble, and courteous in his behaviour and deportment. He had a good utterance, and could express himself eloquently, and was very instructive in his discourse, and pleasant and cheerful in his conversation, so that his company was very desirable, being a man of good and savoury life. Much might be written concerning him, but it is not our desire to set up or exalt man, who is but a creature. All praise and honour belong to our Creator; yet, when outward wisdom is sanctified by the Lord, it may be, and is, serviceable in its place. Our said friend

suffered cheerfully the spoiling of his goods, rather than he would disobey the Lord. He had many considerable offers from some noted men, who had power to bestow great places, if he would have been prevailed on to change his religion. But he was firmly established on the true and sure foundation, even the Rock of Ages, Jesus Christ, so that neither the frowns or smiles of men or devils could move or shake him from his foundation. In the year 1681, his brother, Charles Lloyd, and himself held a public dispute for the most part of two days with William Lloyd, then Bishop of this diocese, now Bishop of Worcester, and the Dean of Bangor and Hereford, at the Town Hall in Llanfyllin, in this County of Montgomery. Our friend, THOMAS LLOYD, managed the dispute most of the time, with great reputation. But it was agreed betwixt both parties that the said dispute should not be published. Our said friend continued among us for many years in great love and unity, and was a very serviceable man, and left a great savour behind him. His first wife, Mary Lloyd, was a woman of a good life and conversation, and well beloved in these parts, by whom he had many children, both sons and daughters, who went over into Pennsylvania. We desire the Lord may raise up many more faithful and serviceable labourers, who may work in the harvest for the gathering of many to the Lord, that they may also at last receive a Crown of Righteousness, as we firmly believe this our worthy friend, with many more of the servants of the Lord Jesus Christ in our age, have received, who are gathered into rest with the Saints of Glory."

To his educational attainments were united great benevolence of disposition and probity of character; indeed, from contemporary testimony, it is unusual to find combined in one so many of the cardinal virtues. His steadfast adherence to religious convictions, his great desire for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his fellow-men, and devotion to what he deemed the truth, impelled him with the spirit of a martyr to submit to irksome imprisonment, the sequestration of property, and the severance of family relations. Still, unconquered and undismayed, he determined to enjoy that liberty of conscience elsewhere which was denied him in his native land; and embarking with his devoted family, crossed the ocean with little else in prospect than what must have seemed a choice between

starvation and the scalping knife in the wilds of America. Notwithstanding the heroism which enabled him to encounter and overcome all this, it is represented in the most affectionate testimonials, recorded in both Wales and Philadelphia, by those who knew him best, that "his life was pure and innocent", and "characterized by a sound and effective ministry, great patience, temperance, humility, and slowness to wrath".

While the principality of Wales has cause to reverence and cherish the memory of Thomas Lloyd as one of her ablest and purest champions of freedom of conscience, Pennsylvania, the keystone of a mighty commonwealth of English-speaking States, may not the less regard her first chief magistrate, to whose exemplary character, teachings and executive ability she is in a great measure indebted for those germs of civil and religious liberty which evolved in free thought, free men, and direct spiritual accountability to God. The Declaration of Independence, whose centennial anniversary was lately celebrated in the city of Philadelphia, where it was first promulgated, was simply an outgrowth of the principles contended for by Thomas Lloyd in both the old and new hemispheres.—(Richard Davies's *Autobiography; Lineage of the Lloyd and Carpenter Family; and, ex inf., Mr. C. Perrin Smith of Trenton, New Jersey, a descendant of the family.*)

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, IN ITS CONNECTION WITH THE MARCHES OF WALES.

By Rev. G. SANDFORD, M.A., Pant Purlas, Llandrindod.

The annals of Montgomeryshire were closely interwoven with the Marches of Wales during the era of the independence of its native princes; and when the chieftains of the House of Powys had stooped to become Barons of the English Crown, the champions of Cambrian independence still continued to traverse the plains of the Marches in the international conflict.

In acts of aggression and retaliation, in the ebb and tide of invasion during the struggle of the Cymry for their hereditary liberties, and the Norman lust of conquest, the inhabitants of Powysland "reaped the harvest of renown", and bore their share alike in victory and defeat, when the torrent of conquest swept away every obstacle as it inundated the vales of Shropshire or Herefordshire, or receded with refluent wave towards the sources of the Severn or the Wye.

In an epoch threatening national independence, the bristling fortresses of Montgomeryshire arose with a keen perception on the part of their defenders of the momentous issues at stake, and her intrepid sons rushed to the unequal conflict, preferring death to the loss of freedom, when in many a perilous crisis

"Stout Glo'ster stood aghast in speechless trance,
'To arms', cried Mortimer, and couch'd his quivering lance."
Gray.

"In the county of Salop," writes Camden, "certain

noblemen were entitled Barones Marchiæ, who exercised within their respective liberties a sort of palatine jurisdiction, held courts of justice to determine controversies among neighbours, and prescribed for certain privileges and immunities, one of which was that the King's writ should not run here in some causes, but whatever controversies arose concerning the right of the several baronies, or their extent, were only determinable in the King's courts of justice."

We find them styled formerly Marchiones de Marchiâ Walliæ, Marquesses of the Marches of Wales, as appears by the *Red Book* in the Exchequer, where we read, that at the coronation of Queen Eleanor, Consort to Henry III, these Marquesses, or Lords Marchers of Wales—viz., John Fitz Alan, Ralph de Mortimer, John de Monmouth, and Walter de Clifford, did claim in their right to provide silver spears, and bring them to support the square canopy of purple silk at the coronation of the kings and queens of England.

Many circumstances arose to embroil at different times Montgomeryshire with Salop. The frontiers had not been sufficiently defined, and might be regarded as debatable ground. Montgomery had been occupied by a Saxon monarch, while Ellesmere and Whittington are mentioned in a proclamation of Henry IV in 1401, as situated "in Walliâ", and the castles on the borders were not unfrequently taken and retaken in the fierce conflict of races.

In the review of the disastrous causes which terminated in the loss of Cambrian independence, it is much to be regretted that there was a large measure of domestic disunion in the princely families of Gwynedd, Powys, and Deheubarth, and that the supremacy of Gwynedd was often unwisely asserted, and perhaps as unwisely resisted, to the detriment of national interests.

The inhabitants of Powysland beheld with feelings of indignation and aversion the encroachment of the Saxons on their domain, and the occupation in the time of Edward the Confessor of the site on which, in after

time, the Castle of Montgomery was built by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, until at a favourable opportunity the intrepid Cadwgan ap Bleddin, Prince of Powys, attacked and captured the newly-built fortress, slew the garrison, and razed the walls.

In 1114 Henry I, being informed of the trespasses committed by the soldiery of Owen ap Cadwgan upon Ceredigion and Dyfed, swore in a fit of passion that he would not leave one Welshman alive, either in North Wales or Powys. Intending to put this threat into execution, he assembled at Midsummer a large army, to which his kinsman, Alexander the Fierce, King of Scotland, brought a strong body of auxiliaries. This army marched in three divisions, respectively led by the Earl of Chester, with whom was the King of Scotland, by Gilbert de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, and by the King of England; the first division being directed against Gwynedd, the second against the unsubdued parts of Deheubarth, and the third against Powys.

The approach of this formidable host brought Maredudd ap Bleddin to King Henry's feet, and sent Owen ap Cadwgan to King Gruffydd ap Cynan; but finally, baffled, harassed, and perplexed by Cymric strategy, King Henry gave orders for the erection of several castles, and made many vain attempts to conciliate the sovereigns, whom he came avowedly to sweep with their people from the face of the earth.

In the summer of 1121, King Henry, being exasperated by the inroads of Maredudd ap Bleddin on Cheshire and the Marches, led a large army into Powys, intending to effect the entire subjugation of that kingdom. Assistance was solicited to no purpose by the inhabitants of Powysland from the King of Gwynedd; but being thrown entirely on their own resources, Maredudd ap Bleddin and his allies put in practice the tactics usually employed by the Cymry against powerful invaders, forsaking the open country, securing their families, cattle, and goods in places of

difficult access, and strongly defending the narrow passes, in which they could attack the invaders to advantage. The King of England entered unawares into one of these lurking places, and was suddenly aroused to a sense of danger by a thick flight of arrows, which slew several of his attendants and wounded many more, while one arrow struck him so heavily on the breast, that he owed his life merely to the strength of his hauberk. Soon afterwards, on receiving hostages of submission, a fine of a thousand cattle, and a sum of money, he appointed Fitzwarine, Seneschal of Whittington Castle, to the Wardenship of the Welsh Marches, and returned with his army to England.

About the year 1141, Hugh de Mortimer got possession of Clun Castle, and won the cantref of Maelienydd, embracing the north of Radnorshire and Plinlimmon, from whence he frequently attacked his Cymric neighbours, and slew several of the native princes of Powys.

In the reign of Henry II, Powys was divided by the will of Prince Maredudd ap Bleddin into two parts, lower (Isaf), and upper (Uchaf), his eldest son, Madoc, succeeding to the former, and his grandson, Owen ap Cyfeilioc, owing to the death of the second son Gruffydd in his father's lifetime, succeeding to the latter.

The Princes of Powys frequently oscillated in their policy, between their aversion to the supremacy of Gwynedd on the one hand, and Norman aggression on the other, and Madoc ap Maredudd joined the forces of Ranulph Earl of Chester in 1150.

On a subsequent occasion, Owen Gwynedd possessed the sympathy and co-operation of the Princes of Powys, when he resisted the first Plantagenet monarch, and was entrenched in an impregnable position, called Caer Drewyn, two miles north of Corwen, within a circle of loose stones about half-a-mile in circumference, on the summit of a steep hill. His son-in-law, Owen ap Cyfeilioc, shared his triumphs on "the day of Llidom",

> "That hot, and unexpected charge
> On Kerriog's bank, and Corwen's scene of glory."

"After we had won
Peace and rejoicing with our own right hands
By Corwen, where, commixt with Saxon blood,
Along its rocky channel the dark Dee
Roll'd darker waters."—SOUTHEY'S *Madoc.*

"Mathraval's Lord, the poet and the prince", is supposed by some to have composed his poem on the Hirlas Horn after the battle of Crogen. The Hirlas was a large horn of an ox, ornamented with enchased silver, and suspended by a chain of the same metal. Mrs. Hemans refers to the triumph of Welsh arms :—

"Fill higher the Hirlas! forgetting not those
Who shared its bright draught in the days which are fled;
Tho' cold on their mountains the valiant repose,
Their lot shall be lovely, renown to the dead."

And we have a description of the campaign in the song of the bard in the palace of Aberfraw :—

"It told of Owen's fame,
When with his Normen and assembled force
Of Guienne and Gascony, and Anjou's strength,
The Fleming's aid, and England's chosen troops,
Along the ascent of Berwyn, many a day
The Saxon vainly on his mountain foes
Denounced his wrath; for Mona's dragon son
By wary patience baffled long his force,
Winning slow famine to their aid, and help'd
By the angry elements, and sickness, sent
From heaven, and fear, that of its vigour robb'd
The healthy arm; then in quick enterprize
Fell on his weary and dishearten'd host,
Till with defeat, and loss, and obloquy,
He fled with all his nations."—SOUTHEY'S *Madoc.*

Owen Gwynedd also overwhelmed the Norman invaders at Abermenai in the Isle of Anglesey, in a conflict, celebrated by an eye-witness, the bard Gwalchmai ap Meilyr, and paraphrased by Gray in the Triumphs of Owen :—

"Owen's praise demands my song,
Owen swift, and Owen strong,

Fairest flower of Roderick's stem,
Gwyneth's shield and Britain's gem.
Dauntless on his native sands,
The dragon-son of Mona stands,
In glittering arms and glory drest,
High he rears his ruby crest.
Where his glowing eyeballs turn,
Thousand banners round him burn;
Where he points his purple spear,
Hasty, hasty rout is there,
Marking with indignant eye
Fear to stop, and shame to fly."

Owen Gwynedd, however, notwithstanding the aid imparted by the Princes of Powys in his perilous emergency, built a castle in the cwmwd of Iâl in Powys, and penetrated with his forces and those of his ally, Rhys Deheubarth—

"Where Warnway rolls its waters underneath
Ancient Mathraval's venerable walls,"

and drove Owen Cyfeilioc from his kingdom, which he subsequently recovered by a band of Norman mercenaries, and with their aid captured the strong castle of Caereinion.

Owen Gwynedd died in 1171, leaving behind him a character for bravery and energy, sullied, however, by harshness and cruelty to his kinsfolk, and by an indiscreet preference for the supremacy of Gwynedd to the substantial interests of his country.

Jorwerth, the eldest son of Owen Gwynedd, would have succeeded to the throne of his ancestors, but a personal disfigurement, in the judgment of the people, disqualified him for the sovereignty. He, therefore, took up his residence as a subject at Castell Dolwyddelan. His wife was Marred, a daughter of Madoc ap Maredudd, Prince of Powys Isâf, and they had a son named Llewelyn, who acquired the title of "Great" from the exploits of a long and illustrious reign.

"The bard of years to come,
Who harps of Arthur's and of Owen's deeds,
Shall with the worthies of his country rank
Llewelyn's name."—SOUTHEY'S *Madoc*.

David ap Owen Gwynedd married Emma, the sister of the first Plantagenet monarch, who restored the district of Ellesmere, as her dower, to his brother-in-law.

David Rhys ap Gruffydd, Lord of South Wales, and Owen Cyfeilioc and Gruffydd Maelor, Princes of Powys, attended the council of Henry II at Oxford, renewed their acts of homage, and received formal grants of the lands which had been resigned to them.

Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, at the age of twelve years, aided by his maternal kinsmen, the Princes of Powys, triumphed over his uncle David at the battle of Aberconway, and ascended the throne of his ancestors.

Towards the end of the reign of Owen Cyfeilioc, his son, Gwenwynwyn, uniting with his half-brother Cadwalhon, captured and slew their cousin Owen Vychan in his castle of Carreghova near Oswestry, which was subsequently taken by the English under Archbishop Hubert, and afterwards restored by them to Gwenwynwyn, as the reward of his betrayal of Gruffydd ap Rhys, Prince of Deheubarth, into their hands.

In 1195, Prince Rhys of Deheubarth led his troops to the siege of Clun, which, after many fierce assaults, he captured and burned. In 1196, Archbishop Hubert succeeded in getting possession of Powys Castle.

In 1197, Owen Cyfeilioc died amid the regrets and admiration of a devoted people. As a poet and warrior he was highly distinguished, and while his wise and benignant rule conciliated the regard and affection of his loyal subjects, his patriotic heart beat warmly for the collective interests and liberties of the Cymry.

King John succeeded his brother Richard, April 6th, 1199, and increased the number of his forces in the Welsh Marches. He concluded with Llewelyn ap Jorwerth a peace for three years, and bound that prince

and his subordinate chieftains, by solemn oaths, to act as his faithful feudatories.

In 1202, Llewelyn asserted the long dormant right of the Kings of Gwynedd, to the paramount authority of the Kings of Gwynedd over Powys and Deheubarth, and called a meeting of the chief Cymric rulers of those provinces, and received oaths of allegiance from the friends who attended it. Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys Uchaf, despised his summons, and resisted his authority. Llewelyn consequently led his troops into Powys Uchaf, where clerical interference prevented bloodshed, and the refractory prince not only took a verbal oath of allegiance, but confirmed it by a written deed. Such untimely pretensions on the part of Llewelyn were paralyzing the national strength of the Cymry, and disheartening the bravest champions of independence, and were sufficient to draw forth the bitter complaint of the bard :—

> "Alas! our crimes
> Have drawn this dolorous visitation down!
> Our sun hath long been westering, and the night
> And darkness and extinction are at hand.
> We are a fallen people! From ourselves
> The desolation and the ruin come;
> In our own vitals doth the poison work.....
> The house, that is divided in itself,
> How should it stand?"—SOUTHEY'S *Madoc*.

Led by the Lords Marchers, or by the generals of the Kings of England, many companies of Welshmen served at this period as mercenaries in the intestine and continental wars of England.

In 1204, Llewelyn ap Jorwerth obtained for his second wife Joan, a natural daughter of King John, and received, as a part of his marriage portion, the long alienated and disputed lordship of Ellesmere.

In 1207, Gwenwynwyn went by King John's invitation to attend a council at Shrewsbury, and was then perfidiously detained as a prisoner, while the King of

Gwynedd overran his dominions and placed garrisons in their castles.

In 1211, John assembled a large force at Whitchurch, and secured the aid of the Princes of Powys, with the view of exterminating the people of Gwynedd. In the process of the campaign Llewelyn, perceiving himself to be out-generalled, as well as out-numbered, sent his wife to intercede with her father in his behalf, secured terms of peace, and did homage for his realm; but King John exacted from him 20,000 head of cattle, 40 horses, and several fortresses.

John left orders with Fulke de Bréauté, Warden of the Marches and Viscount of Caerdiff, to assist Maelgwn and Rhys Vychan in reducing the malcontents to subjection.

In 1212, Pope Innocent absolved from all fealty and allegiance to the King of England, the princes and nobles and all other persons, high and low, who had sworn to be the faithful vassals of that monarch.

> "And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt
> From his allegiance to an heretic."
>
> SHAKESPEARE'S *King John.*

Encouraged by this interdict, Llewelyn ap Jorwerth summoned Gwenwynwyn and Gruffydd Maelor, Princes of Powys, and eloquently depicted the wrongs and calamities inflicted by foreign domination, and the happiness which would follow deliverance from it, and from a unanimous return to the native mode of government, and fully succeeded in arousing the latent yearning for national independence. Forthwith the martial strength of Gwynedd and Powys was mustered for the common cause, and won from the invaders every Norman castle in Gwynedd, except only Rhuddlan and Tyganwy, and, hastening to Powys Uchaf, the army laid siege to Mathraval, which Robert Vipont had lately fortified.

John at this crisis displayed unwonted energy and spirit—

> "And in his sprightly eye was set
> Some spark of the Plantagenet.

Though light and wandering was his glance,
It flash'd at sight of shield and lance."—SCOTT.

In a forced march of fifty miles in one day he proceeded from Bridgnorth to Mathraval, and the banded hosts of the Cymry retired at the glimpse of his host, as he hastened down the banks of the Banwy. He thought it expedient to level the fortress with the ground, and forthwith returned to his own realm.

In 1214, the English Barons entered into a confederacy with Llewelyn to defy at once the tyranny of the monarch and the Pope, and the King of Gwynedd and his tributaries, conscious of the sympathy of Fulke Fitzwarine of Whittington Castle and other Lords Marchers, seized the town of Shrewsbury. The hopes of Wales rose higher and higher with each triumph of Llewelyn. Poet after poet sang of "the Torch of Pengwern", "the Devastator of England", "the Wolf of Snowdon"—

"Lord of the lion heart, and eagle eye"—

towering above his fellow-men with his long red lance, and conspicuous with his red helmet, crested with a fierce wolf. The enthusiastic bards recapitulated the heroism of the sires of the warriors in bygone ages, and interwove past exploits with present adventure, as though the spirit of Arthur still animated the legions of ancient Britain—

"Borne on Victory's spreading plume
His ancient sceptre to resume,
Once more, in old heroic pride,
His barbed courser to bestride,
His knightly table to restore,
And brave the tournaments of yore;"—WARTON.

and the bright visions of Merlin nerved them for the unequal conflict. The last great conqueror of the Celtic race was represented as still living to combat for his countrymen. They pointed to the tranquil town of Swansea, the key of Loegria, which had been broken

in heaps, and where the wives had collectively put on widows' weeds, and to St. Clears rescued from the grasp of the Saxons, and applauded the great Cæsar as tender-hearted, wise, witty, brave, and wary, who was to gather beneath his sway the broken fragments of the Celtic race. The fervid verses of Taliesin expressed the undying hope of a restoration of the Cymry, and faith and prophecy seemed justified by the marvellous triumphs of the Cambrian host, which vowed eternal enmity to the Norman aggressors, for

> "The scourge, and the devouring sword of God,
> The curse and pestilence, which he hath sent,
> To root us from the land."—SOUTHEY.

> "'Fear not thou
> For Britain,' quoth Llewelyn, 'for not yet
> The country of our fathers shall resign
> Her name among the nations'."—SOUTHEY's *Madoc*.

In 1216, King John, a fugitive from the host of Louis, the Dauphin of France, solicited the friendly aid of Llewelyn, and of Reginald de Breos, Lord of Builth, and, on their refusal, destroyed the castles of Hay and Radnor, and burnt the town of Oswestry.

In March 1223, Llewelyn besieged and captured the castles of Kinardsley and Whittington, which he was shortly afterwards compelled to abandon, and, in 1223, hanged the Lord Marcher William de Breos, on account of a supposed intrigue with his wife, and in 1231 besieged Montgomery Castle, and in the following year invaded the Welsh lands of the Lords Marchers, and returned home laden with spoils.

In 1237, Llewelyn lost his Queen Joan, and, being distressed by the hostile deeds of his elder son, Gruffydd, appointed David, his son by his second marriage, heir to his crown, and, anxious for his peaceful succession, informed King Henry III that he would consent to swear fealty, acknowledge the paramount authority of the King of England, and bind himself by an indis-

soluble treaty to aid that monarch to the extent of his power.

On April 11th, 1240, Llewelyn ap Jorwerth died after a reign of fifty-six years, in which he had repeatedly resisted English aggression and acquired permanent possessions in Deheubarth; but, when attacked by paralysis, he voluntarily offered to abandon the pretensions which he had maintained at the cost of much bloodshed and treasure. His glory was like the brilliant but baleful lightning, which prostrates the mightiest towers, and his chief triumphs were achieved at the cost of his natural allies, Powys and Deheubarth, and precipitated the downfall of Cambrian independence. The supremacy of Gwynedd was an empty and short-lived honour, but the effort to secure it evoked the tears of his country and paralysed her power of resisting the common foe. His policy was as pernicious as it was harsh, and his preference for his younger son David as his successor involved the disinheritance of the brave Gruffydd, a Cymro of the whole blood, and entailed fresh dissensions on his realm.

The reign of David commenced under unfavourable auspices. Fierce warfare broke out on the day of his succession between the partisans of the two brothers, and when David invited Gruffydd to a conference, he had him waylaid by his emissaries and lodged in the castle of Criccieth. But Gruffydd ap Madoc, Prince of Powys Isaf, Maredudd ap Rotpert of Cydewin, and Maelgwn ap Maelgwn of Deheubarth, and the Lords Marchers, importuned in his behalf King Henry, who marched to Rhuddlan and Disserth, and summoned David to his presence. Weakened by domestic dissension and the opposition of the neighbouring chieftains, the Prince of Gwynedd consented to restore to the English monarch all the land acquired by his father in many campaigns, to pay large sums of money for the expenses of the war, and to resign the districts which had formed the marriage portion of his mother, and to surrender his brother Gruffydd, who was ruthlessly

consigned to the Tower of London, and subsequently perished in an attempt to escape from it.

David appeared in London October 6, 1241, to do homage, and Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, laying aside the eudorchawg, or chain of twisted gold links, and a ring of gold, formerly bent around his head, and armlets and anklets of the same metal, peculiar to the Princes of Powys as independent sovereigns, in conjunction with the sons of Cynan ap Owen Gwynedd, received, as a royal grant, their hereditary territories, and became the feudal tenants of King Henry III in chief.

But ere long Prince David, hoping to escape from his humiliating position, tendered to Pope Innocent the allegiance pledged to the King of England, and, marching with his host under the Dragon Standard, ravaged the border-lands, and engaged in conflict with De Bohun, the brother of his wife, Sir Ralph Mortimer, who had married his sister Gladys, De Clare, and with other Lords Marchers, won the castle of Mold, and lost more than 300 men through an ambush of the Castellan of Montgomery. Pestilence, despondency, and despair raged in Gwynedd, and David sank under the burden of his political embarrassments, and died at Aber of a broken heart in the spring of 1246.

In this crisis of national weakness and peril, the principal landowners of Gwynedd assembled together and elected Owen and Llewelyn, the two eldest sons of the late Prince Gruffydd, to the joint sovereignty of the realm, and Prince Owen, on receiving the tidings of his elevation, contrived to escape from London, and speedily to present himself to his loyal subjects.

The young princes endeavoured to conciliate King Henry by resigning the portion of Wales lying eastward of the Conway, and renouncing the claim to the homage and service of the Cymric nobles, and consented to hold their dominions as vassals of the English crown.

On February 14th, 1254, the castles of Disserth, Rhuddlan, Tyganwy, and of Montgomery, Cardigan,

and Builth, were granted by King Henry to his eldest son Prince Edward.

In the month of July 1255, the hereditary curse of disunion appeared in the royal line of Gwynedd. Prince Owen, assisted by his brother David, attempted to deprive Llewelyn of his share in the sovereignty; but Llewelyn mustered an army in his behalf, and after an hour's conflict at Bryn Derwen, captured Owen and his brother David, and incarcerated Owen in the lonely fortress of Dolbadarn at the foot of Snowdon.

In 1256, Llewelyn complained to King Henry of the Barons of the Cheshire Marches and the sons of John Estrange of Knockin Castle devastating the land of Broomfield (Maelor), and ere long, displaying unwonted vigour, and the ascendency which he had acquired over a martial people, stood up at the head of 10,000 armed horsemen and 20,000 infantry for the liberties of his country, and extended his ravages to the gates of Chester. The Baron of Kinderton and Ralph de Ormsby of Pulford Castle, and the Seneschals of Shotwick, Malpas, and Shochach, in vain attempted to stem the irresistible torrent of invasion.

In 1258, however, Llewelyn and his district rulers, availing themselves of their gleam of prosperity, and foreseeing the contingencies of the reconciliation of King Henry with his barons, of the liberation of the royal prisoner at Dolbadarn, and of the fickle tempers of David and his brother Rhodri, offered a sum of 4000 merks to King Henry, of 300 to Prince Edward, of 200 to Queen Eleanor, on condition that all injuries be forgiven and forgotten, and that the Welsh people be permitted to retain their ancestral laws and liberty; but this overture was proudly rejected.

On the night of November 29th, 1262, the men of Maeleinydd obtained forcible possession of Sir Roger de Mortimer's castle at Cefn Llys, called also Castell Glan Ithon, surrounded on three of its four sides by the river of that name, near Llandrindod, and reduced it to a heap of ruins, slaying the garrison and capturing the

governor, Howel ap Meurig, together with his wife and children. Sir Roger Mortimer and Humphrey de Bohun, being informed of its capture, collected their retainers, pitched their tents within the dilapidated walls, and set about the task of restoring them. The Prince of Gwynedd forthwith invested Glan Ithon, and without slackening his watch and ward over the blockaded Marchers, captured Cnwclas on the Teme, another castle of Mortimer, and, having destroyed 500 of the garrison of Glan Ithon, reduced it by famine to a surrender, and proceeded to ravage the lands of Wigmore.

In 1263, Prince Edward induced Gruffydd ap Wenwynwyn to take the field with him against Llewelyn, and commenced a course of warlike operations, which were frustrated by the dispersion of the Welsh forces, but shortly afterwards Gruffydd changed sides, joined his forces with those of Llewelyn, to whom he renewed his homage, and led the brave troops of Powys against the castle of Mold, which he took by assault.

On the 27th of April, Llewelyn ap Maredudd, a distinguished prince of South Wales, was slain with a hundred of his followers in an unsuccessful assault on the castle of Clun, which belonged to John Fitz Alan, a Lord Marcher.

In the annals of the Marches, the Corbets of Caus Castle, the De Ludlows of Stokesay, the De Genevilles of Ludlow, the L'Estranges of Rowton and Knockin, the Fitzwarines of Whittington, the Fitz Alans of Oswestry, Shrawardine, and Clun, the Newports of High Ercall, the De Talbots of Chester, the Mortimers of Wigmore, the De Bohuns of Hereford, and the De Clares of Gloucester, won the palm of valour and success.

The Bishop of Hereford was requested by Prince Edward to fortify his castle of Lydbury North, in the county of Salop, and shortly afterwards was captured by a band of Welshmen in his own cathedral church, and imprisoned in the castle of Eardisley.

In July, Llewelyn entered into an alliance with the Earl of Leicester, and early in August took Disserth Castle by assault, and in 1264 burnt Mortimer's Castle at New Radnor and got possession of Wigmore. In the middle of April, John L'Estrange, Constable of Montgomery Castle, purposed to surprise by night the castle of Cydewin; but the Cymry in the neighbourhood slew 200 of his men, and put their leader and the rest of his band to flight. In another hostile encounter near Clun, the Welsh were worsted by the Lords Marchers.

In May, the Earl of Leicester, with the chief Barons of England and the Welsh auxiliaries, defeated King Henry at Lewes, and soon afterwards captured the castles of Hay and Ludlow. Throughout the civil war of the Barons, Llewelyn remained master of Wales.

In 1265, Prince Edward escaped from confinement in Hereford Castle, and, putting himself at the head of the Lords Marchers, proceeded to retake the castles which the Earl of Leicester and Prince Llewelyn had previously captured.

By a charter dated June 22nd, 1265, King Henry resigned to Llewelyn all claims to the actual possessions of that prince, and gave up to him the cantref of Ellesmere, the lordship of Whittington, and the castles of Hawarden and Montgomery, with their respective territories. He also ceded to Llewelyn and his successors the sovereignty of Wales, and the right to receive the homage of all its nobles, allowing the title of Prince of Wales to the chieftain, whom his predecessors had scrupulously designated Lord of Snowdon, and reserving only to himself a fine of 3000 marks, and to the English crown the homage of the Prince of Wales.

On Tuesday, August 5th, Prince Edward defeated the Earl of Leicester and his Welsh allies at the sanguinary battle of Evesham, and in the following September Pope Clement IV issued a bull, commanding Llewelyn to restore all the castles which he had taken, and to yield obedience to King Henry.

In 1267, Prince Edward, having resolved to join in the crusade, brought about terms of peace, by which Llewelyn renounced his victorious acquisitions except Brycheiniog and Gwarthrynion, and agreed to do justice in all of them after the custom of the Marches. Cydewin and Ceri were assigned to him, and also Whittington Castle, subject to the life of its seneschal, and the land of Hawarden.

Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn was to retain all the lands which he had possessed previous to his desertion of the English alliance, but he was sworn to the observance of the laws of the Marches.

Llewelyn undertook to restore to Prince David his lands and to pay a fine of 25,000 marks by yearly instalments.

King Henry III died November 16th, 1272, and about the middle of the year 1273 the Prince of Wales aroused the fears of the Constable of Montgomery Castle by the commencement of a fortress in the immediate neighbourhood, but a remonstrance proved effectual.

Early in 1275, domestic disunion entailed fresh troubles and obloquy on Gwynedd. Llewelyn entertained his brother David at Aber, and expected the arrival of Owen ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, who came at last, unaccompanied by his knights, on account of the unfavourable state of the weather. David left his brother's court abruptly, and Owen, disconcerted and alarmed, informed him of a plot of David to assassinate his brother in his sleep, in the hope of acquiring the sovereignty of Wales.

David was cited to appear before his brother at Rhuddlan, but found refuge with the enemies of his race, and Llewelyn, having heard that sealed documents of a treasonable nature were at Castell Tre'r Llyn (Welshpool) in the charge of Owen's mother, sent messengers to investigate them; but the Prince of Powys Uchaf cast them into a dungeon, prepared his castle for a siege, and joined the Marchers in predatory incursions on the territories of Gwynedd.

Llewelyn, who had stood long at bay against the forces of England, began to feel his need of peace, and by the treaty of Aberconway, in 1277, agreed to pay a fine of £50,000 to release his imprisoned brother Owen and Owen ap Gruffydd, and to retain for life the homage of the Princes of Powys and Deheubarth, who were to be reinstated in their possessions.

King Edward gave to Sir Roger Mortimer the castles of Ceri, Cydewin, and also Dolforwyn on the banks of the Severn, which had lately been reduced by a corps under the Earl of Lincoln and Mortimer, and he made Prince David seneschal of all the royal castles in North Wales, and enriched him with lands worth £1000 per annum.

In June 1278, Prince Llewelyn complained to the king of various wrongs done to him and his people by the English Justiciaries and by Gruffydd ap Wenwynwyn. Commissioners were consequently appointed. The king wrote temperately to the prince, and visited the Marches, where Llewelyn met him as a friend; but the differences between the princes of Gwynedd and Powys were renewed in 1281, and a controversy arose as to whether they should be settled by the laws of Wales or of the Marches.

The choleric and fickle David took affront about this time at being treated by King Edward as a feudal baron and not as a royal personage, and, in an evil hour, returning to Wales, was re-admitted to his brother's council. Their past dissensions had been pregnant with disaster; still more disastrous was to be their reconciliation.

On the 21st of March 1282, Prince David and a powerful detachment surprised Hawarden Castle, slew the governor and the garrison, and captured the Justiciary Roger de Clifford in his bed, and carried him into the wilds of Eryri, where he immured him in a fortress, and, joining his troops to those of Llewelyn, took by assault the castles of Flint and Rhuddlan. The Cymry also cut to pieces a detachment which had crossed the Menai Straits in the hope of rescuing the

Archbishop of Canterbury, who was supposed to be detained by force in the camp of Llewelyn.

The Archbishop, on his return to the English forces, pronounced his ban of excommunication on the Prince of Wales, and the smouldering fires of undying animosity were only to be quenched in the best blood of Gwynedd.

In December, Llewelyn confided the Snowdonian fortresses to his brother David, and led his army into Ceredigion, ravaging the settlements of the English, and of their ally, Rhys ap Maredudd, in Ystrad Towy. On the 11th he stayed at his castle of Aber Edwy, built on the banks of a tributary of the Wye, and thence proceeded to Builth, and, having crossed the Irvon, descended, with one attendant, into the dell, since called Cwm Llewelyn, where he had engaged to confer with some chieftains, treacherously professing disaffection towards King Edward. The clang of arms increased, and the tramp of martial men drew nearer, and the prince, who was unarmed, left the dell in quest of the Cymric camp, when Adam de Francton, one of Mortimer's knights, caught sight of the fugitives, and thrust his lance through the body of Llewelyn, and the pulse, which had so long throbbed for the independence of Wales, soon ceased to beat. His eudorchawg, or chain of linked gold, and the ring of the same metal round his neck, the symbols of sovereignty, were discernible. The golden thread of his exploits was to be interwoven with the dark woof of his country's reverses. His death was to be followed by the tears of Gwynedd, and of the truest patriots of Powys and Deheubarth. Their guiding star had disappeared, and left them in deep, unmingled gloom. Fresh struggles were regarded as a fruitless contest with destiny. Wales had lost all heart: its buoyant self-confidence was gone, and its spirit broken by a series of disasters—

> "The soldier's hope, the patriot's zeal,
> For ever dimm'd, for ever crost,
> Oh! who shall say what heroes feel,
> When all but life and honour's lost."—MOORE.

The Cambrian leek was no longer to thrive alone, but to be bound in the same chaplet with the rose of England and the shamrock of Erin.

Llewelyn possessed the high excitability of the royal house of Gwynedd, in which the Goddess of discord appeared to take up her permanent abode, setting the father against the son, the uncle against the nephew, and the brother against the brother. He was also impolitic in extending by arms the supremacy of Gwynedd, when its legitimate influence was more easily attainable by tact and courtesy ; but he was gifted by nature with choice endowments, and breathed his own lofty spirit into his comrades, and, by his commanding genius, took the lead in the cabinet which his courage and resources achieved in the field. He stood among his compeers, like Eryri amid the mountains of Wales, and his name acted like a spell in alluring to his standard thousands of horsemen and infantry, and the confidence and affection of his countrymen never failed him in the hour of misfortune. As the friend and comrade of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, he had once triumphed over Henry III, King of England, and was not only lord paramount among the Cymry during the war with the Barons, but had extended his dominion into parts of Shropshire, Cheshire, and Herefordshire. His culminating career, however, was to issue in the humiliation of his country. The ancient, rugged tree of Cambrian liberty, with its moss-grown trunk, and gnarled branches, and deep-spreading roots, which had been slowly growing through primæval and mediæval ages, and had survived the attacks of Roman, Saxon, and Danish aggression, and had withstood for two centuries the fierce assaults of the Normans, was scathed by the lightning flash of destruction, and bent beneath the hurricane of resistless violence. Freedom was compelled to abandon her chosen twofold home.

> "Two voices are there ; one is of the sea,
> One of the mountains ; each a mighty voice ;
> In both from age to age thou didst rejoice,
> They were thy chosen music, Liberty."—WORDSWORTH.

The death of Llewelyn was followed by the defeat and dispersion of his troops, and by a widespread fear of the speedy loss of the national institutions and laws.

The fortresses of Snowdon were in the keeping of Prince David, who summoned together the Cymric chieftains, and was acknowledged by them to be Llewelyn's successor and sovereign Prince of Wales; but his vacillating and wilful course had been ill-suited to inspire his subjects with confidence. He had been doubly false to his brothers, Owen and Llewelyn, and had been equally treacherous to King Edward. He had gained the coveted prize of royalty, but he was not slow to discover, that

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

In the spring of 1283, the Lords Marchers assembled their armed retainers, and repeatedly led the mercenary mountaineers of Gascony, Biscay, and Scotland against the last strongholds of Cambrian independence.

Despairing of their country's cause, the men of Gwynedd surrendered the strong castle of Dolbadarn to the Earl of Pembroke, and William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, forced his way among the defiles of Snowdon.

Prince David retreated before the victorious foe, and became a fugitive in the forest with his wife, seven daughters, and two sons, when he was betrayed by Eineon ap Ifor, and delivered up to Edward at Rhuddlan, and the crown of King Arthur and the other regalia of Gwynedd were also presented to that monarch, and, in September, the captive prince was convicted by a Parliament at Shrewsbury of high treason, condemned to die a felon's death, and his head was taken to London, and placed over the lofty gateway of the tower beside his brother's. The knell of Cambrian independence had sounded, and the Cymry, disappointed in their expectations of national glory, dispirited by their losses of men, money, and cattle, and incapable of a protracted defence, submitted to the conqueror,

cherishing, however, the recollections of past triumphs and independence, and retaining an unabated love for their language and country. Neither time nor conquest could shake the firm faith of the Celt in the ultimate victory of his race. "Think you", said Henry II to a Welsh chieftain, "that your people of rebels can withstand my army?" "My people", replied the chieftain, "may be weakened by your might, and even in great part destroyed; but unless the wrath of God be on the side of its foe, it will not perish utterly, nor deem I that other race or other tongue will answer for this corner of the world before the Judge of all at the last day, save this people and tongue of Wales"; and their popular rhythm ran thus:—"Their Lord they will praise, their speech they shall keep, their land they shall lose—except wild Wales."

"The nations of the Cymry,
Shorn of ancestral might,
May dwindle in their numbers
And falter in the fight;
Yet, loving home and freedom,
Until the end of time,
The armies of the Cymry
Will guard their native clime;
And at the knell of judgment,
Through castled steeps and vales,
Unchang'd in heart, the Cymry
Will speak the tongue of Wales."

Many chiefs who had joined in the insurrection of David voluntarily surrendered, and were imprisoned in the Tower, and Rhys ap Maredudd, Lord of Ystrad Towy, who had assisted Edward in the late conflict, rose up in revolt, was defeated by the forces of Robert de Tybetot, and executed for high treason. He was the last but one of the many eminent representatives of the royal line of Dinevawr. In course of time the Barons of Powys became Lords Marchers of England, and Leland informs us that in his day (1550) "Walschpole had two Lords Marchers' castles within one walle, the Lord Powis, named Grey, and the Lord Dudley,

caullyd Sutton, but now the Lord Powis hath both in his hands."

King Edward, intent on establishing English rule in Wales, studded the country with strong castles, building those at Carnarvon and Harlech in 1283, another at Conway in the following year, and the last at Beaumaris in 1295. He also established trade-guilds in the towns, introduced the English jurisprudence, and divided the country into shires and hundreds on the English model.

In 1294, Madoc ap Maredudd, a kinsman of the Prince Llewelyn, dissatisfied with a heavy taxation on account of the war in Gascony, headed an insurrection, as though the hour of Cambrian deliverance had at length struck. He defeated the king's forces near Denbigh, and early in the following year won the town of Oswestry and vanquished the retainers of John l'Estrange at Knockyn, but was at last overwhelmed on the Long Mountain, or Cefn Digoll, near Caus Castle, Westbury, a fortress frequently taken and retaken in the annals of border warfare, and was sent, as a prisoner of state, to the Tower of London.

The last champion of Cambrian independence was Owen Glendower, born 1348, and claiming descent, through his father Gruffydd, Lord of Glyndwfrdwy, from Gruffydd, native sovereign of Powys Isaf, and from Catherine, daughter of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd. He had been Esquire of the body to Richard II, and was captured, together with his royal master, in Flint Castle. In 1400, he attacked the retainers of Lord Grey de Ruthin, and forcibly recovered the lands of which he had been dispossessed by that crafty baron. He then advanced through North Wales and its Marches, taking compulsory possession of many castles and strongholds, and re-visiting occasionally his home at Sychnant,

"Where Deva spreads her wizard stream."

In times of urgent peril he took refuge in the wilds of Snowdon, Plinlimmon, and the Berwyn range at Caer

Drewyn, near Corwen, memorable in the campaigns of Owen Gwynedd, and kept vigilant watch and ward over his paternal home. The county of Montgomery suffered much from his predatory expeditions, for he sacked Montgomery and burnt the suburbs of Welshpool. He also destroyed the Abbey of Cwm Hir, took the Castle of Radnor, and caused the garrison of sixty men to be beheaded on the brink of the castle yard.

In 1402, he defeated and captured his foe Reginald, Lord Grey de Ruthin, and attacked the Welsh territories of young Edmund, Earl of March, who was held in custody by Henry IV on account of his having been acknowledged by Parliament to be successor to King Richard II. He vanquished Sir Edmund Mortimer, the uncle of the young nobleman at Brynglas, near Pilleth, in Maeleinydd, with the loss of 1100 men, and Sir Edmund was taken prisoner.

Owen assembled the landowners of the Principality at Machynlleth, who proclaimed him Prince of Wales. He was crowned in their presence September 20, 1402.

In the following December, Sir Edmund Mortimer informed his tenantry that he had joined Owen for the purpose of restoring King Richard, if alive, and, if not, of making the Earl of March King of England, and of securing to Owen Glendower the sovereignty of Wales. Shakespeare alludes to the proposed partition of the realm, where Edmund Mortimer is represented as saying to Hotspur—

> "England from Trent and Severn hitherto,
> By south, and east, is to my part assign'd.
> All westward Wales, beyond the Severn shore,
> And all the fertile land within that bound
> To Owen Glendower, and, dear Coz, to you
> The remnant northward, lying off from Trent."

Owen sent 400 men to the aid of Hotspur at the battle of Shrewsbury, and, in 1405, ratified a treaty with the King of France, when the Duke of Orleans prepared a fleet of 140 ships, bearing an army of 12,000 men, which disembarked from Milford Haven, and, having been engaged in unsuccessful skirmishes in

Worcestershire, retreated to Wales, and left the kingdom in the following year.

In 1409, Owen lost the castle of Harlech, and, in 1410, devastated the Welsh estates of King Henry's subjects, and treated with special severity those districts of Powys which had passed by marriage into the hands of Edward de Charleton, and lost some of his best friends in a foray in Shropshire.

He died in 1415, and his son Maredudd asked of Henry V, for himself and his adherents, the pardon which had been promised on their application.

Glendower was suspected of having inflicted summary vengeance on his kinsman, Howel Sele, of Nannau Park, Merionethshire. Tradition reports that the Abbot of Cymmer brought the cousins together in hope of their reconciliation, and that Howel was reckoned the best archer of his time, and that Owen, while walking out with him, observed a doe feeding, and told him that there was a fine mark for him. Howel bent his bow, and, pretending to shoot at the doe, suddenly discharged the arrow at the breast of Owen, who received no hurt, in consequence of wearing armour beneath his clothes. He seized Howel, however, for his treachery, burnt his house, and hurried him away in 1402, nor was it known how he was disposed of until forty years after, when the skeleton of a large man, like Howel Sele, was discovered in the hollow of a great oak, Ceubren yr Ellyll, the Spirit's blasted tree, wherein it was inferred Owen had lodged him for his perfidy. His burial place survived him for four centuries. The tree fell July 27, 1813. Sir Walter Scott alludes to this tragical event.

> "All nations have their omens drear,
> Their legends wild of woe and fear;
> To Cambria look—the peasant see,
> Bethink him of Glendowerdy,
> And shun the spirit's blasted tree."

Wales was deeply interested in the accession to the throne of Edward IV, on account of the long connection of his family with Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire,

and its vast possessions therein, but chiefly because of his descent from the Princess Gladys, daughter of Llewelyn the Great, and wife of Sir Ralph Mortimer of Wigmore. As several of his ancestors had personally held the Earldom of March, he substituted, in honour of that title, for the office of Warden of the Marches, a court composed of a president and council of the Marches, and established it at Ludlow. It held its first session in the Town Hall, April 10, 1478, when the young Prince of Wales took up his abode at the castle under the care of his maternal uncle, Earl Rivers. John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, was appointed president by warrant under the king's sign-manual, and the council was composed of the great officers attendant upon the prince, and other noblemen, bishops, and gentlemen of local influence, who were also appointed by the king. The court had power to decide all such cases as were specially assigned to it by him. There was likewise a special seal of the Court of the Marches, as appears from the close of a charter of the manumission of a villein in Orleton, Herefordshire, in the reign of Edward IV. "Has literas nostras sub sigillo nostro comitatus nostri Marchiæ fieri fecimus patentes, 20 April, anno regni nostri 8°," which seal was laid aside by statute 4 anno Henry VII, c. 14, whereby it was enacted that all grants and writings of lands or things, pertaining to the Earldom of March, shall be under the broad seal, and not under a special seal.

Edward IV repaired Ludlow Castle as the palace of his youthful son, and at his death, in 1483, his eldest son Edward was twelve years old, keeping a mimic court at Ludlow with a council. There he was proclaimed king, by the title of Edward V, on the day of his father's death.

Henry VII attached great importance to Ludlow, as a royal residence, which by its situation afforded to its occupant opportunities of ingratiating himself with the Welsh people, from whom he was sprung.

Ludlow Castle was selected as the residence of his

youthful son Arthur on his marriage, and thither his bride Catherine rode on a pillion behind her Master of the Horse. Her ladies followed on palfreys, a litter being in attendance for them in case of fatigue.

Prince Arthur held his court there as Prince of Wales, assisted by a president and council. His court was designed to be a miniature model of that of Westminster. A few months after his marriage he sickened and died, much regretted by the nation, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral, where seven abbots and two priors took part in the funeral service. Among the banners, were two of Wales and one of Kadwalader.

Dr. William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, who had been President of the Council under Prince Arthur, continued to fill the same office until his death, January 5, 1514. His successor in the Presidency was Geoffrey Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who held the office until his death in 1533. John Voysey, Bishop of Exeter, was the next President, and died October 23, 1534. Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, a statesman of extraordinary sagacity, was successor to Bishop Voysey. Either by the special direction of the sovereign, or by common courtesy, each president after Prince Arthur's decease, having no superior but the king, was styled Lord President.

By means of Bishop Lee's urgent statements, and in accordance with a petition suggested by him and presented by certain Welsh landowners, Henry VIII was induced, in 1536, to originate and confirm a statute, "enacting that the principality and whole country of Wales should be for ever united to the kingdom of England and incorporated with it; that all Welshmen should enjoy equal liberty, rights, and privileges, with the king's English subjects; that lands in Wales should be inheritable according to English tenures and rules of descent, and that the laws of England, and no other laws, should be used throughout Wales. It also enacted that four new shires should be formed in Wales, out of territories which had not previously been so divided—

namely, the shires of Radnor, Brecknock, Montgomery, and Denbigh. And forasmuch as there are divers lordships marchers within the said country or dominion in Wales, being no parcels of any other shires, where the laws, and due correction are used and had, and that in them, and the countries adjoining, manifold murders, robberies, felonies, and the like, having been done, contrary to all law and justice, because the offenders, making their refuge from one lordship marcher to another, were continued without punishment and correction; therefore it was enacted that the said lordships marchers should be united, annexed, and joined to divers shires specified in the said Act. Whereupon eleven lordships marchers (such as the districts about Powys Castle, Dolforwyn, Ceri, Cedewin, and Montgomery, were united to Montgomeryshire, sixteen to Radnorshire, ten to Denbighshire, one to Merionethshire, seven to Shropshire, and ten to Herefordshire. By a statute, passed 1543, King Henry VIII re-constituted the Court of the Marches, erecting it for the Principality and its marches, under the name of the Court of the Council of Wales, continuing its seat at Ludlow under the lord president, adding to the councillors a secretary, an attorney, a solicitor, and the four justices of the Welsh counties, and reserving to himself, and future sovereigns, the right of regulating the number of councillors, and of choosing them, and also of assigning the causes and matters to be tried, as had heretofore been accustomed and used, which implied a previous use of some such jurisdiction."

In the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, the Lords Presidents of the Marches held their courts at Ludlow Castle with much grandeur and pomp, and a continual concourse of suitors for redress of grievances was attracted to the adjoining town. Bishop Lee, Lord President of Wales, died January 24, 1543, and was succeeded by Richard Sampson, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who died September 25, 1554. Previously to his decease, he appears to have resigned

the presidency, for, contrary to precedent, the government of King Edward VI confided it to a layman, Sir John Dudley, afterwards Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, who traced his descent from the Princes of Powys.

The Princess Mary, daughter of King Henry VIII and Catherine of Arragon, was placed for a term of about eighteen months in vice-regal state at Ludlow Castle, and the officers and nobles, who composed her court, were employed likewise in superintending the newly-formed legislature of Wales, the natives of the principality being at last admitted, by the tardy gratitude of the Tudors, to a large participation in the privileges of English subjects. This sojourn of the presumptive heiress of England on the border land was intended to conciliate the affections of the Welsh, and to recommend the new laws.

William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, succeeded Sir John Dudley in the presidency of Wales, and held the appointment until Michaelmas 1554, when Nicholas Heath, Bishop of Worcester, became Lord President for a short period. The Earl of Pembroke then resumed the presidency, and held it until he was superseded by Gilbert Bourne, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who retained the office until Queen Mary's death, November 17, 1558.

John, Lord Williams of Thame, was sent to Ludlow, as Lord President of Wales, in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and died October 15, 1559. Sir Henry Sidney was his successor, and held that office twenty-eight years and six months. He was godson of King Henry VIII, and one of the most able and upright ministers of Queen Elizabeth, and averse to measures of religious persecution. His father was Sir William Sidney, a gentleman of good parentage in Kent, and distinguished in the memorable battle of Flodden. His mother was of the family of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Sir Henry had been the inseparable companion of King Edward VI, who died

in his arms, and he married a daughter of Sir John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. Sir Henry possessed in an eminent degree the love and confidence of the inhabitants of the Marches of Wales, and in a letter addressed to Sir Francis Walsingham, dated March 1, 1583, he alludes to his Welsh presidency, and "calls it his great and high office in Wales, a happy place of government; for a better people to govern, or better subjects, Europe holdeth not." Sir Henry appears to have made the castle of Ludlow his favourite residence, and about the year 1564 put it into a state of thorough repair, and set off to more advantage its architectural beauty.

Henry, Earl of Pembroke, succeeded Sir Henry Sidney, and held the office of Lord President until the appointment of Lord Zouch in 1601. Over several of the stable doors remain the arms of Queen Elizabeth and of the Earls of Pembroke. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, the interior of the chapel of Ludlow Castle was covered with panels exhibiting numerous armorial bearings, which are spoken of "as arms in colours, such as few can show".

In 1607, Ralph, Lord Eure, Baron of Multon, was sent to Ludlow Castle by King James I as Lord President, and also as the King's Lieutenant within the Principality of Wales.

In 1616, the castle was honoured by a visit from Prince Charles, who then entered on his Principality of Wales and Earldom of Chester, with great pomp and magnificence.

The successor to Lord Eure in his twofold office of Lord President and Lord Lieutenant within the principality of Wales, was William, Lord Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton, whose appointment bears the date of November 12, 1617. He died in 1630.

Sir John Egerton, created Earl of Bridgewater in 1617, appears to have entered immediately upon his duties as Lord President, but his appointment is dated May 12, 1633, and he was constituted Lord Lieutenant

of the dominion and principality of Wales in 1634. During his term of authority, the hall of Ludlow Castle was distinguished in 1634 by the representation of the *Masque of Comus*, the exquisite effusion of the genius of Milton, and probably composed at Horton, near Colnbrook, Bucks, by the poet, whose father had retired with a competent fortune, and rented a house belonging to the Egerton family.

Ludlow Castle was the last of the Shropshire fortresses that remained faithful to Charles I, and was once regarded by him as his strongest rampart, and the surest place of refuge in case of his compulsory withdrawal from Oxford. It yielded to the Parliamentary forces, June 9th, 1646.

The Court of the President and Council of Wales and the Welsh Marches, was abolished by the same Act of Parliament which abolished the Star Chamber and other tyrannical courts in 1640-2, but this court was revived at the restoration of Charles II.

The Earl of Bridgewater, whose loyalty had been sorely tried in the revolutionary furnace, died in 1648.

Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery, K.B., was the first Lord President of the Marches of Wales appointed by Charles II. He married three times, and his second and third wives, Frances, daughter and coheiress of Sir James Altham, Knight, and the Lady Alice Egerton are immortalised in the classical pages of Dr. Jeremy Taylor and John Milton.

In 1672, Henry Somerset, Marquis of Somerset, was constituted Lord President and appointed Lord Lieutenant of Wales and the Marches. He was created Duke of Beaufort December 2, 1682, and Dineley, a contemporary, has left an amusing record of his master's stately progress through Wales in 1684, when executing his official duties.

The Duke was superseded in both his dignities by Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, in 1689, and from that time until his death, in 1694, this nobleman held the office of Lord Lieutenant of North and South Wales,

though his duties were somewhat abridged by the dissolution of the court, of which he was president, in the first year of William and Mary, as being a great grievance to the subject and a means of introducing arbitrary power, especially in the late reign, when a peer, newly converted to Popery, was at the head of it. The first object of government doubtless should be to promote the interests of the people, and the Court of the Marches, being rightly regarded as an obsolete institution, whose existence was incompatible with the welfare and wishes of the nation, was discontinued. The lofty tree, under whose shadow the spirit of chivalry had been fostered, was deprived of its leaves and branches, and the sapless trunk was left to wither on the ground.

In the review of the border warfare of Montgomeryshire, I regard three circumstances as having been specially unfavourable to the liberties and independence of Wales, and commence with the law of gavelkind, which introduced the element of rivalry and contention into the reigning families, and partitioned the realm of Powys, when its entirety was urgently required as a matter of policy.

I mention in the next place the periodical claims of supremacy on the part of Gwynedd, which were as impolitic in their nature as they were disastrous in their operations, and wasted the ranks of the Cymry in fratricidal contest, when they should have presented a bold, unbroken front to the aggressive hosts of Norman chivalry.

Llewelyn the Great was chiefly successful in mowing down with the scythe of war the patriotic forces of Powys and Deheubarth, and gathered barren laurels in the melancholy annals of civil strife. He grasped at the shadow of fleeting distinction, and lost the precious substance of patriotic concord and co-operation. The annalist, who is justly proud of the heroic feats of his fatherland, must deplore

> "The shame and guilt of that unhappy strife,
> Briton with Briton in unnatural war."—SOUTHEY.

The third circumstance prejudicial to the liberties of the Cymry, was the absence of a patriotic project of incorporating in the native forces the gallant youth of the Cymry, yearning for adventure and renown. They relinquished a country impoverished and enfeebled by intestine divisions, and looked for mercenary service and aggrandizement under the banner of Norman monarchs, and, in the bitter hour of their country's weakness, were found among the battalions of her implacable foes.

Weakened by such causes, Cambria fell a prey to the grasp of her ambitious neighbours and lost her national independence, which had never been forfeited previously in the chronicles of Britain; but her embodiment in the realm of England, though imposed by necessity, has not been destitute of advantages.

The inhabitants of Powys-land have no longer to complain of the threefold roll of their hereditary chieftain, of the periodical assumption of the supremacy of Gwynedd and of the suzerainty of England. The dynasty of Powys, Uchaf, and Isaf, has ceased to reign; but a descendant of Gwenwynwyn resides in the castle of his princely ancestors, and is intent on developing the resources of the soil and in promoting the welfare of his numerous tenantry. The farmer is no longer apprehensive of the loss of his cattle or crops, by predatory incursions. Powys has no longer need of a line of military defences. Montgomery and Dolforwyn retain scanty memorials of their pristine bulwarks, while the fortresses of Mathraval, Carreghova, Iâl, Ceri, and Cydewin, have not "left a rack behind". The horrors of frequent invasion and widespread ravages in the valleys of the Severn, the Wye, the Dee, and the Teify, are over, and the storming of castles and the carnage of the battle-field are connected with a bye-gone era. The varying scenes of glory and suffering have faded from our view. Cambria now reposes in uninterrupted tranquillity on the western side of Britain, and hears no hostile clash of arms in her domains,

and sees no smoke arising from her homesteads in the ruthless forays of civil strife. She has given, in the line of the Tudors, a royal dynasty to England, and trained her sons for eminence and usefulness in the busy avocations of Church and State, and, by her loyalty and devotedness, advanced the interests of the Imperial State, of which she is a serviceable, contented, and distinguished portion. In the recollections of the loss of a separate nationality, we must not be insensible to the advantages we have acquired, or underrate the substantial privileges we enjoy. The confederacy of British states, moulded into one empire, ruled by one government, controlled by one set of laws, and directed by one sovereign, has been productive of great general benefit.

"No more our long-lost Arthur we bewail.
All hail, ye genuine kings; Britannia's issue, hail!"

JONES OF LLWYNRIRID.

By the Rev. Canon Hayman, M.A., Rector of Douglas, Cork.

Pedigree of Jones of Llwynririd, County Montgomery.

From the MS. of Lewis Dwnn.

Gwynn ap Gryffydd, Lord of Cegidva, ap Beli ap Brochwel ap Aedden ap Cyngen ap Elisau ap Gwelawg ap Beli ap Maelgwyn ap Selyf Sarph Cadaf ap Cynan Garwyn ap Brochwel ys gythrog, Prince of Powys and Earl Caerlleon. = Agnes, urch Einion Vechan, the Lord of Cefn Llys, ap Einion ap Ifa ap Gronwy ap Ifor ap Idneth ap Kydwgan ap Elistan Gloddridd, Earl of Henfould, King of Caer Loin and Lord of Clynnog Gwy and Severn.

Pasgen ap Gwynn ap Gryffydd, Esqwier. = Nest, urch Llewellyn ap Einion ap Meiler Gryg, Esqwier.

Tryhairn ap Pasgen ap Gwynn ap Gryffydd, Esq. = Margaret Goch, urch Einion ap Cynvelynn ap Dolfyn, Esq.

Howell ap Tryhairn, Esq. = Sionet, urch Roger Corbett de Lee, Esq.

Riryd ap Howell, of Llwynririd, Esq. = Arddern, urch Mereddydd ap Ifan ap Madog, Esq.

a

Gryffydd ap Riryd of Llwynririd.[a] = Lleuker, urch Siankin ap Howell ap Gryffydd of Ednob.

Davyd ap Gryffydd, of Llwynririd = Elen, urch Mereddydd ap Howell of Gori, Esq.

Owen ap Davydd, of Llwynririd, died sans issue, and Sion ap Davydd briodod married = Sian, urch Gwillim Lord Russell.

Sion ap Sion Lloyd, of Llwynririd = Elen, urch William Gryffydd, Siamberlen of Gwynedd.

Howell ap Sion Lloyd, of Llwynririd = Margaret, urch Ivan ap Mereddydd Vechan, of Maesmawr.

Davydd ap Howell, of Llwynririd. In whose tyme was Edmund, Earl of March, owner of this Manor of Teirtreff Isa. = Elen, urch Ivan ap Dafydd ap Llewellyn ap Einios. Her mother was urch Thomas Deythur.

Matthew ap Davydd, of Llwynririd. = Elen, urch Ivan ap Sion ap Davydd ap Ivan Vechan of Ogo.

John ap Matthew Goch, of Llwynririd. = Catrin, urch Llewelyn ap Howell ap Ivan ap Ivan Vechan ap Ivan Gwynrwth of Gynvryn.

To this extent Lewis Dwnn's Roll proceeds, and it is endorsed:—

"This Rolle made by Lewys Dwnn, being Deputy Herald under Clarencieux and Norroys, was collected of ould Bookes and Records, which Records are in the keeping of James Dwnn, son of the said Lewys Dwnn, which Bookes make good this Rolle verbatim."

"James Dwynn, 1639."

The foregoing is a verbatim copy of the Family Pedigree, as set forth, in 1591, by Lewis Dwnn. Several years since, I was favoured with a careful transcript of the Roll by the late Robert G. Temple,

Esq., then County Judge of North Staffordshire; and his daughter, writing to me in 1875, has kindly supplied me with the following interesting particulars :—

"The present owner of the Bardic Roll is Captain Herbert Owen Johnes, son of the Rev. Arthur Owen Johnes, late Rector of Ludlow, and grandson of the late Mr. Thomas Jones, of Lower Garthmyl. Captain Johnes is the present head of the Lower Garthmyl branch of the family; and he now owns Lower Garthmyl.

"The Roll is taken care of for him by Mrs. Herbert, of Rocklands, near Ross, who is his father's sister, and daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Jones, and his aunt."

The late Mr. Temple, whose wife was Miss Jones of Lower Garthmyl, was firmly persuaded that the Lower Garthmyl and Llwynririd families were one, or rather that the former was a scion of the latter. He had abundance of collateral evidence, and there was only one missing link. Mr. Thomas Jones of Lower Garthmyl enjoyed up to his death an annuity out of the Llwynririd estates; and the Roll was found among his papers by Mr. Temple.

From my own muniments, which are numerous, I derive the following descents :—

Gwrtheyrn (Vortigern) ap Endigant, ap Endeyrn, ap Enydd, ap Endos, ap Endolaw, ap Affallach, ap Afflech, ap Beli Mawr, 72 B.C., was, upon the assassination, A.D. 448, of Constans, elected King of Britain. By Severa, daughter of Maximus, Emperor of Rome, he (slain in 481) had issue—(1) *Gwartimer Fendigaïd* (the Blessed), King of Britain in 464; who was, four years after, poisoned by Rowena; (2) *Cyndeyrn*, or *Catigern*, whom we follow; (3) *Pasgen*.

Cyndeyrn, the second son, fought with Horsa at the battle of Aylesford, A.D. 455, when both were slain. He was father of

Rhyn-Rhwdd-Vetel-Frych, whose son was

Rhydwf, the father of

Pasgen, the father again of

Cadell Deynllwg, prince of Teyrnllwg, a territory consisting of the Vale Royal and part of Powys-land. He married Gwawrddydd, daughter of Brychan, and (with others) had issue—(1) *Cyngen*, his successor; (2) *Tegid-Foel*, Lord of Penllyn in Edeirnion; (3) *Gwinfiw Frych*, from whom, ninth in descent, came Ynyr ap Cadforth, Lord of Chirk, father of Tudor Trevor, Lord of Hereford; (1) *Ystradwen*, married to Gwyddno Garanhir, Lord of Merioneth. His eldest son and successor—

Cyngen (Saint), King of Vale Royal in Powys, married Tangwstl, daughter of Brychan Brycheinog, Lord of Brecknock; and, with other issue, had a son—

Brochwell ap Cyngen, called Ysgithrog, who bore the titles of King of Powys, Earl of Caerlleon, Baron of Denbigh and Lord of Salop. He reigned in the time of Cadvan, King of Britain, and of Ethelfred, King of Northumberland, and he held his Court at Pengwern, near Shrewsbury. He commanded the Britons at the battle of Chester, A.D. 607. By Arddyn, his wife, who was daughter of Pabo Post Prydain (Saint), and sister of Dunawd Fyr (founder of the Abbey of Bangor Iscoed), he had three sons—(1) *Cadell ap Brochwell*, King of Powys; (2) *Conan Warwyn*, whom we follow; (3) *Matthew Hên*, Lord of Arwystli and Cyveiliog. Brochwell ap Cyngen bore for Arms, "*Sable*, three nag's heads, erased *argent*". He died *circa* 617. His second son—

Conan Warwyn, or *Cynan Garwyn*, was Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth and Deuddwr. With *Dynogad*, a younger son, he had—

Selyf Sarph Cadan, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth and Deuddwr. He left

Mael Mynan, called also *Mael Gwyn* or *Mynnogion*, Prince of Powys, who was succeeded by his eldest son—

Beli ap Mael Mynan, Prince of Powys. His son,

Gwlawg ap Beli, Prince of Powys, left a son,

Elizau ap Gwlawg, Prince of Powys, whose son,

Cyngen ap Elizau, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth and Deuddwr, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Aeddan ap Cyngen, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth and Deuddwr. His son,

Brochwel ap Aeddan, Lord of Guilsford, Broniarth and Deuddwr, had (with others)—(1) *Beli ap Brochwel*, his heir; (2) *Gwaeddan Howell ap Brochwel*, from whom (fifth in descent) was the illustrious Meiler Gryg, Lord of Westbury and Whitton, Salop. (1) *Margaret*, or *Jane*, married to Kydwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferlys. The eldest son,

Beli ap Brochwel, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth and Deuddwr, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Gryffydh ap Beli, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth and Deuddwr, who had issue—(1) *Gwyn ap Gryffydh*, his heir; (2) *Gwenwys ap Gryffydh*,[1] married Joned, daughter of John Boothby, Esq.; (3) *Iorwerth ap Gryffydh*, Lord of Brochwel and Llowarch, whose daughter and co-heiress Gwladys was married to Iorwerth Voel ap Iorwerth Vaughan, Lord of Brynffenigl, witness to a deed of Hanmer, 6 Edward II. The eldest son of Gryffydh ap Beli was—

Gwyn ap Gryffydh, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth and Deuddwr. He married Agnes, daughter of Einion Vaughan, Lord of Ceyn Llys (seventh in descent from Elystan Glodrydd), and had a numerous issue. Of them were;—(1) *Griffri ap Gwyn*, Lord of Guilsfield, etc., his heir; (2) *Einion ap Gwyn ap Gryffydh*; (3) *Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gryffydh*, whom we follow; (4) *Cynddelw ap Gwyn ap Gryffydh*; (5) *Evan ap Gwyn ap Gryffydh*; (6) *Meredydd ap Gwyn ap Gryffydh*. (1) *Eva*, married to Caradoc ap Thomas, Lord of Rhiw Llwyd, descended from Rhodri Mawr, and had issue. The third son,

[1] Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Banneret of Agincourt, was fourth in descent from Gwenwys ap Griffith. It is on record that the Lordship of Broniarth, and extensive freeholds in Guilsfield and Deuddwr, followed in the line of the descendants of Gwenwys.—*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. vi, pp. 81, 82.

Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gryffydh, married Nêst, daughter of Llewellyn Vychan ap Einion ap Meiler Gryg, by whom, (1) *Meyric ap Pasgen*, his heir[1]; (2) *Cynvrig ap Pasgen*; (3) *Trahaiarn ap Pasgen*, whom we follow. (1) *Ankret*, married to Evan Vaughan ap Ieuan ap Rhys ap Llowdden; (2) *Gwyryl*, married to Llewelyn ap Kadwgan, of Plâs in Ceiriog. The youngest son,

Trahaiarn ap Pasgen ap Gwyn, married Margaret Gôch, daughter (by his wife Alswyn, daughter and coheir of Meredydd ap Robert ap Llowarch ap Trahaiarn, Lord of Kedewen) of Einion ap Cynvelynn ap Dolfyn ap Rhiwallon, by whom—(1) *Howell ap Trahaiarn*, his successor; (2) *Gryffydh ap Trahaiarn*. The elder of these two sons,

Howell ap Trahaiarn, married Janet, daughter of Roger Corbet, of Lee (presumed to have been the second son of Robert ap William ap Sir Peter Corbet, Lord of Cawrse, or Cause), and had issue,

Rirydd ap Howell, of Llwyn Ririd in the Chapelry of Forden. He married Arddern, daughter of Meredydd ap Ifan ap Madog of Manavon, by whom,

Gryffydh ap Riryd, of Llwyn Ririd, married Leuker, daughter of Siankin ap Howell ap Gryffydh of Ednop (descended from Elystan Glodrydd), and had issue—(1) *David Lloyd ap Gryffydh*, his heir; (2) *Llewelyn ap Gryffydh*. Of these, the first-named,

David Lloyd ap Gryffydh, of Llwyn Ririd, married Ellen, daughter of Meredydd ap Howell of Kery, and had issue—(1) *Owen ap Davydd*, his heir; (2) *Sion ap Davydd*, heir to his brother; (1) *Margaret*, married to Hugh ap Watkin, to whom she brought the estate of Gunley. From them are descended the Pryces of Gunley.[2] The elder son,

[1] "Evan ap Ririd ap Meyric ap Pasgen" appears on the Welshpool Burgess Roll of 7 Henry IV, A.D. 1406.

[2] The Pryces of Gunley, as descendants of Hugh ap Watkin, quarter the arms, "*sable*, three nag's heads erased *argent*", of Margaret Lloyd, heiress of Gunley.

Owen ap Davydd, of Llwyn Ririd, died *s. p.*, when the estates passed to his brother,

Sion ap Davydd, of Llwyn Ririd, married Jane, daughter of William, Lord of Rossale, co. Salop (but others call her Cicely, daughter of John ap Sir Philip ap Sir Ralph, Lord of Rossale); and had issue,

Sion ap Sion Lloyd, of Llwyn Ririd, married Ellen, daughter (by his second wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Stradling, Esq., of St. Donat's) and co-heir of Sir William Griffith, of Penrhyn, Chamberlain of North Wales. By her, who was married secondly to John Conway, Esq., he had a son and heir,

Howell ap Sion, of Llwyn Ririd, who married Margaret, daughter of Ivan ap Meredydd Vechan of Maesmaur, in Arwystli, by whom,

Davydd ap Howell, of Llwyn Ririd, who married Ellen, daughter (by his wife Ellen, daughter of Thomas Deuddwr), of Ivor ap Ivan ap Dafydd ap Llewellyn ap Einios, and had—

Matthew ap Davydd, of Llwyn Ririd, who married Ellen, daughter (by his wife Jonet, daughter of Henry Grey, Lord Powys) of Ivan ap Sion ap Davydd ap Ivan Vechan of Ogo, by whom—

John ap Matthew Gôch, of Llwyn Ririd, who married Catherine, daughter (by his wife Ellen, daughter of Hugh ap David ap David ap Howell) of Llewellyn ap Howell ap Ivan ap Ivan Vechan ap Ivan Gwynrwth of Gynvryn, and had issue—

Richard ap John, of Llwyn Ririd, who married Ellen, daughter (by his wife Margaret, daughter of Maurice ap Hugh ap Watkin of Gunley) of Evan ap Howell ap Evan Vaughan, and had issue—

Oliver ap Richard,[1] of Llwyn Ririd, who rebuilt the mansion of the family in the style of his day, a centre and two wings. He married Ellen, daughter (by his wife Ann Biston) of Nicholas Pursell, of Nant Criba

[1] "Oliver ap Richard de Ackley, gent.," occurs as a juror on an inquisition held at Welshpool 20 September 1608.—*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. ii, p. 220.

and Forden, and had issue, four sons and a daughter—(1) *John ap Oliver*, his heir; (2) *Richard ap Oliver;* (3) *Humphrey;* (4) *Edward;* (1) *Martha.* These children were all living in 1591, when Lewis Dwnn officially visited Llwyn Ririd. The eldest son,

John ap Oliver,[1] of Llwyn Ririd, married ....., daughter and heir of John ap Rees ap Edward ap Tregynon, and (with others) had a son—

Richard ap John, Johnes or *Jones*,[2] which this gentleman first established for the Family Name. He married, 28 Jan. 1636-7 (the marriage settlement is at Gunley) Sarah, daughter of John Pyttes, of Marrington; and, by her, who died in 1681, and was buried at Forden, he had issue—(1) *Edward*, in holy orders, his heir; (2) *Richard*, of Ackley, baptised 23 May 1643, married Mary, daughter of .....; and died in 1710, leaving a daughter, who died unmarried; (3) *John*, of Ackley and of Langley, Salop, baptised 14 March 1651-2, married Susannah, daughter of ....., and died in 1693, (he was buried at Acton Burnell), leaving a daughter, who was married to Richard Allen, Esq., of Monckmore, Salop. In 1727, his widow resided at Shrewsbury; (4) *Matthew*, in holy orders, of whom presently; (5) *William*, baptised at Forden, 28 June 1657. (1) *Grace*, baptised at Forden, 3 October 1658; (2) a daughter, buried at Forden, 12 November 1660. Mr. Jones died in 1688, and was buried at Forden. His last will bears date 24 March, 4 Jac. ii [1687]. The eldest son—

Edward Jones was born at Llwyn Ririd, in 1641, and was baptised 24 July of that year. He was educated at Westminster; and, 22 May 1661, was admitted a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge.

[1] "Johes Oliver, gent.," Ball. Hund. de Mountgomery, 9 Charles I, 1633.

[2] "Ricus Jones (ap John) de Ackley, gent.," appears on a grand jury list for the Hundred of Cause, 16 Charles I, A.D. 1640. He married Sarah, daughter of John Pyttes of Marrington, in the parish of Chirbury, Salop, 28th January 1636.—*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. vii, p. 208, n. 1.

Soon after, he obtained a Scholarship. In 1664, he proceeded to the degree of B.A. In 1667, he was chosen minor fellow (it does not appear that he became major fellow; and in 1668, he became M.A.

In 1670, he removed to Ireland as Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Ormonde, the Lord Lieutenant. By him he was appointed Head Master of the Kilkenny College, or Grammar School, where (among other pupils more or less distinguished), he was the first preceptor of Jonathan Swift, afterwards Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. In 1677, he was collated to the prebend of Aghoure, or Freshford, in the diocese of Ossory. Thence he was advanced, by letters patent, dated 16 November 1678, to the Deanery of Lismore; and thence, in 1682-3, to the Bishopric of Cloyne, by letters patent dated 26 February of that year. He married 24 February 167 , Elizabeth, second daughter (by his wife Anne, daughter of Christopher Barker, Esq.) of Sir Richard Kennedy, Bart., of Mount Kennedy, co. Wicklow, Second Baron of the Exchequer, Ireland; and by her he had issue—(1) *Richard*, of Llwyn Ririd, and of the Middle Temple, London. He died *s. p.* in 1706; (2) *Thomas*, of Llwyn Ririd, D.D., Canon of St. Asaph, Rector of Cwm, Flintshire; and, in 1721, Vicar of Goodrich, near Ross, Herefordshire. He married *s. p.* the Hon. Elizabeth, third daughter of Thomas, Lord Ffolliott, widow of Samuel Powell, Esq., of Stannage Park, co. Radnor. He appears to have died in the latter end of 1748; (3) *Benjamin*, married Anne, sister and heir of Henry Haynes, of Netley, Esq., and had issue—(*a*) Richard, of Ackley, Llwyn Ririd, and Shrewsbury. He was Mayor of Shrewsbury, in 1753.—(*b*) Benjamin. —(*c*) Anne, married, 1st to Smith; and, 2ndly, to Dagley. [Query also a daughter, who was married to Edward Sampson.]—(4) *Robert*, of College Street, Westminster. He died in Dublin, 20 March 1739-40—(5) *Edward*, Brigadier-General in the Army; M.P. for Wexford co.; married Mary, only surviving child of Richard Neville, Esq., of Furness, co. Kildare

(only son of Edward Neville, son and heir of the Hon. Francis Neville, who was second son of Edward Neville, 5th Lord Abergavenny); and by her, he had a son and daughter—(*a*) Arthur Jones, who, by royal permission, assumed the name and arms of Neville, and was of Furness, co. Kildare—(*b*) Mary, married in 1743, to William Westby, Esq., of High Park, co. Wicklow; High Sheriff in 1733. Brigadier Jones died in Oxfordshire, in October or November 1734—(6) Dorothy, married to Thomas Cuffe, Esq.

In 1689, under the arbitrary government of Tyrconnell, King James' Lord Lieutenant, the Protestants of Ireland were so persecuted, that (with the rest) the Bishop of Cloyne fled to England. In 1692, 13 December, he was translated to the See of St. Asaph, Wales, which he filled until his death, intestate, 10 May 1703. He was buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The Bishop's brother,

Matthew Jones, was also in holy orders. He was born, in 1654, at Llwyn Ririd, and was baptised 4th July of that year. He was educated at Kilkenny, by his elder brother; and, in 1673, 9 April, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a Pensioner. In 1679, he was appointed Vicar-Choral of Lismore; and on his brother's appointment to the See of Cloyne, he obtained from him a succession of ecclesiastical benefices. He married, *circa* 1687, Bridget, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Kennedy, of Mount Kennedy, Bart. (the sister of his brother Edward's wife); and by her, who was buried at Youghal, 13 February 1732-3, he had issue—(1) *Edward,* his heir.—(1) *Anne,* married to John Gillman, Esq., of Curriheen, near Cork; but died *s. p.* in early life. (See *Gillman* of *Curriheen: Irish Extinct Baronetage.*)—(2) *Bridget,* married to John Parker, Esq., of Youghal, and had issue—(3) *Sarah,* baptised 14 June 1697. Buried at Youghal, 10 April 1698—(4) *Susannah,* baptised 30 November 1699. Buried at Youghal, 14 February 1699-1700. (5) *Margaret,* married, in 1728, to John-Thomas Atkin, Esq.,

of Leadington. (See Burke's *Landed Gentry.*) The Rev. Matthew Jones died 7 December 1717, and was buried at Inniscarra, near Cork, where is his Tomb. His son,

Edward Jones entered the Army, but left it ere long with but the rank of Lieutenant. He married, in August 1716, Mary, only daughter (by his wife Ellen, sister of Sir William Evans, Bart.), of John Nettles, Esq., of Tourin, co. Waterford; and by her, who died 11 November 1763, had issue—(1) *Matthew*, his heir; (2) *John*, died an infant. (1) *Bridget-Ellen*, born 29 May 1717. Died 25 August following; (2) *Elizabeth*, died unmarried, 29 September 1765; (3) *Maria*, died unmarried. Buried at Youghal, 17 December 1781; (4, 5, and 6), Ellen, Anne, Anne (2), who all died infants. Mr. Jones died at Youghal, 10 August 1741, aged 53, and was succeeded by his son,

Matthew Jones, Esq., born at Youghal, 28 April 1719. He married, at St. Paul's Church, Cork, 18th May 1757, Audriah, youngest daughter (by his wife, Melian, daughter of Thomas Holmes Pomeroy, Esq., and of his wife, Audriah Towgood) of James Roch, Esq., of Woodbine Hill, co. Waterford; and had issue a son and two daughters; (1) *Edward*, died an infant. Buried at Youghal, 1 September 1759; (2) *Mary*, died unmarried, 31 October 1791; (3) *Melian*, eventually sole heiress. Mr. Jones died at Youghal, 1 May 1768, aged 49. His widow, who did not re-marry, survived him for more than half a century, dying 26 February 1819, aged 80. Their second daughter,

Melian, married at Youghal, 16 November 1782, Samuel Hayman, Esq., of Prospect Hill (see *Hayman*, of South Abbey: Burke's *Landed Gentry*), and died 25 February 1835, having had issue—

Matthew Hayman, Esq., of South Abbey, Youghal, J.P., born 28 December 1789; married 22 January 1816, Helen, second daughter of Arundel Hill, Esq., of Doneraile; and (with others), had a son and heir,

Samuel. He died at South Abbey, Youghal, 30 March 1867, and was succeeded by his son—

Rev. Samuel Hayman, Canon of St. Finbarre's Cathedral, Cork, and Rector of Douglas, head of his own family in Ireland, the representative of *Jones* of *Llwynririd*, and forty-second in descent from Vortigern.

Arms.—*Sable*, three nag's heads erased, *argent*.

Crest.—A nag's head, couped *arg.*, bridled *gules*, on the forehead a piece of armour, with projecting spike *proper*.

APPENDIX.

Documents relating to the Family of Jones of Llwynririd.

A.D. 1637.—The marriage settlement of Richard ap John and Sarah Pittes is at Gunley—"which Sara was wife of Richard Jones of Ackley and Llwynririd, gentleman, and daughter of John Pitte of Marrington". [Muniments at Gunley.]

A.D. 1687.—Richard Jones executed his last will on the 24th day of March of this year. He described himself as "Richard Jones ye elder, of Lloyn y rerid, in the Countie of Montgomery, gentleman". To his "oldest sonn", Edward, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, in the kingdome of Ireland, his heires and assignes for ever, All his capitall messuage and tenement and all the lands thereunto belonging, commonly called and known by the name of Lloyn y rerid, situat (*sic*) lyeing and beinge in the township of Ackley in the p'she of Forden, with all cottages and lands thereunto belonging [tenants are named]. To the same, his heirs, etc., for ever, certain messuages and tenements, lands, etc., in the several p'shes of Tregynon and Bettws, called Ty coch, or by whatever other name or names soever the same or any part or p'cell thereof is or ought to be called, "being the ancient inheritance descended unto me by my father and mother". Subject to the charge of £600 for testator's second son Richard, to be paid within three months next after decease: also subject to all debts beyond what testator's personal estate may amount unto; and to an annuity of five pounds for life to testator's youngest son Matthew, to be paid half yearly by even and equal portions at Michaelmas and at the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The sum of

£160 to his third son, John, on his marriage, to be paid by his second son, Richard, out of messuages, etc., hereafter mentioned, and not to be charged upon "the ancient inheritance". To his aforesaid son Richard, heirs, etc., for ever, lands, premises, etc., purchased by testator from Edward Barkwell and others, situat, etc., in the township of Ackley, etc.; which lands are charged and made liable to £160 for testator's third son John. To his [nephew?] Richard Cowper, for his natural life, lands called Pull y Gvaen, in the parish of Tregynon, with reversion of same to his eldest son Edward, his heirs and assigns for ever. To his executors hereinafter named, all his goods, chattels, debts and credits, household stuff, implements of husbandry and household, for discharge of debts and funeral expenses. Said executors to be his sons, Richard and John Jones.

(Signed) Rychard Jones. (seal.)[1]

Witnessed by Lewis Price, John Phillips, and William Lloyd.

[From the original, now in the Powys-Land Museum.]

A.D. 1692.—Mortgage. Edward Jones, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, and Elizabeth his wife of the first part, and Matthew Price of Parke in countie of Montgomery, and Richard Price of Gunley, gent., of the other part. All that capital messuage called Llwyn yn Erid, also y Try yn Llwyn Ririd, the same now being in possession of John Jones, his assigns, or under-tenants. [Muniments at Gunley.]

A.D. 1698.—Mortgage. Edward Jones, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, and Richard Jones of the Middle Temple, London, Esquire, son and heir apparent of the said Lord Bishop, of the first part; Mary Pomery, of the second part; and Joseph Carpenter, of the third part. Llwyn ririd, Kilkewith, Keven Kelynog in Llanvethan, co. Montgomery; Keven y Cwlk in Aberholly; all lying in townships of Ackley, Kilkewith, Llanvethan, and Aberholly, in several parishes of Forden and Tregynon, county Montgomery; Caebtrmysson, in Llanncuthen, county Montgomery; y Coedissa and parcels of land late in occupation of Richard Adams, in Llanwethan, county Montgomery, and all other the aforesaid Edward Jones's estates. [Muniments at Gunley.]

A.D. 1703.— Lease of Llwyn Ririd, from Reverend Thomas Jones to Richard Jones of Ackley. Witnessed by Robert Jones. The seal has three nag's heads. [Muniments at Gunley.]

A.D. 1704.—Mortgage of Llwyn Ririd. The Rev. Thomas Jones of Llwyn Ririd, clerk, heir to his brother, Richard Jones, of the Middle Temple, who was heir of Edward Jones, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, of the first part; Mary Pomery, widow, Alice Wandsford, and Robert Long of Cranbourne, co. Westmoreland, of the second part. [Muniments at Gunley.]

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[1] This seal bears three nag's heads.

A.D. 1706.—Mortgage. The Rev. Thomas Jones, of Llwyn Ririd, clerk, son of Edward Jones, late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, and brother and heir apparent of Richard Jones, who was son and heir apparent of the said Lord Bishop; Robert Jones, of College Street, Westminster, another son of the said Lord Bishop; and Elizabeth Jones, widow of the said Lord Bishop, of the one part, and Charles Mason, of Rockley, Salop, of the other part. [Muniments at Gunley.]

A.D. 1717, September 16.—Reverend Matthew Jones, of Coolbridoge, in the diocese of Cloyne, executed his last will. He was a younger brother of Edward Jones, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. To his son Edward (not to insist on former great sums of money paid to him, nor upon the £500 given on his marriage, pursuant to writing bearing date, August 14th, 1716), the sum of £300, payable after deaths of testator and testator's wife; and, further, in order to exclude and debar him from a child's portion, he now gives him 5s.; to his daughter Bridget, besides marriage portion of £600 already paid, 5s. with like intent; to his daughter Margaret, if she marry with her mother's consent, £300. All other property of every kind, along with the leases of Coolbridoge and Currybehy, to his wife, for her natural life, and on her decease to his daughter Margaret; but should said Margaret die unmarried, her portion to be disposed of by her mother, who is constituted sole executrix. Proved 17 December, 1717. [Probate with Rev. Canon Hayman.]

A.D. 1725.—Depositions taken in a cause between Mary Jones, widow of Richard Jones, junior, of Ackley, gentleman, deceased, and Edward Pryce, gentleman. Depositions state that Richard Jones of Ackley, brother of the Bishop of St. Asaph, was a very extravagant man; and was for two years imprisoned for debt in Montgomery gaol; that, when at Pool, being in difficulties, he had absconded; that he was indebted to his brother John, whose wife Susanna appears to have been a prosecutrix in the courts of aforesaid Richard.

William Lloyd of Forden, gentleman, aged 75 (20 July, 1725), deposed that "Richard Jones of Ackley died about 31 or 32 years ago".[1] That Susanna, widow of John Jones, lived in Shrewsbury. That Richard Jones of Ackley, and Mary his wife, were in possession of Llwyn Ririd, A.D. 1694. That soon after the decease of Richard Jones, Edward Pryce told deponent he had received a book called *Coke upon Lyttleton* which had belonged to Richard Jones. That John, the husband of Susannah, was buried at Acton Burnell. That Richard Jones died about the year 1710. And that John Jones's daughter was married to Richard Allen of Monckmore, Salop, gentleman, who, at the time of taking the depositions, was aged 45. [Muniments at Gunley.]

A.D. 1732.—Articles of agreement. Richard Jones of Shrewsbury,

[1] He died in 1688, and was buried at Forden. [Parochial Register.]

Esq., son and heir of Benjamin Jones, gentleman, deceased, who was third son of the late Edward Jones, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, and who was also nephew of Richard Jones, late of Ackley, gentleman, deceased, of the first part; and Edward Pryce of Gunley, county Montgomery, Esq., of the other part. Certain rights over the Llwyn Ririd estates are conveyed by the former to the latter person. [Muniments at Gunley.]

A.D. 1732–33, February 9.—Mrs. Bridget Jones, widow of the Rev. Matthew Jones, who was brother of Edward Jones, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, executed her last will. To her daughter Bridget, wife of John Parker, Esq., £200, and all her household goods; to her daughter Margaret, wife of John Thomas Atkin, Esq., £10 to buy mourning, and likewise her father's picture set in gold, which picture, should her daughter Atkin die without issue, is to go to her son Edward, and to continue in his family; to Walter Atkin, £5; to Margaret Sheppard, of Youghal, widow, £1; to the poor decayed housekeepers of Youghal, £4, at discretion of her executor. All her other property of every kind whatsoever (her daughter Gillman's picture included) to her son Edward, who is appointed sole executor. [Probate with Rev. Canon Hayman.]

A.D. 1735.—Lease of Llwyn Ririd for a year. John Billings to Rev. Lyttleton Brown. Llwyn yr Erid, alias y Toy yn Llwyn Ririd, which was conveyed, or was intended to be conveyed, to Jeremiah Brown, by indenture of lease and release, bearing date 21 and 22 days of February, 1697, from Edward, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, and Elizabeth his wife, and Benjamin Jones their son, of the first part; and the said Jeremiah Brown, late of Bishop's Castle, father of the Rev. Lyttleton Brown of Bishop's Castle. [Muniments at Gunley.]

A.D. 1737.—Deed between John Billings of London, gentleman, and Edward Pryce of Gunley, Esq., both holding mortgages from Bishop Jones on the Llwynririd estate. The former, on a promise to the Master in Chancery to satisfy other mortgage claims, foreclosed and obtained possession from the Court, and sold for the consideration of £1,250 to Edward Pryce, Esq., All that and those, the capital messuage and lands in Ackley, in the parish of Forden, county of Montgomery, known as Llwynririd, in possession and occupation of John Jones; also tenement and lands in Kilkewith, heretofore in possession of John Jones. [Muniments at Gunley.]

A.D. 1739.—Indenture between Richard Jones, Esq. of Shrewsbury, son and heir of Benjamin Jones, gentleman, deceased (who was third son of Bishop Jones, and also nephew of Richard Jones, late of Ackley, gentleman, deceased), of the one part, and Edward Pryce, Esq. of Gunley, of the other part. By Indenture bearing date June 1690, and made between Richard Jones of Ackley, deceased, of the first part, and John Jones his brother, then of Langley, Salop, and Samuel Edwards of Smethcote, gentleman, of the second part: said

Richard Jones gave as security for loans and debits due to his brother John Jones the lands in Ackley, in possession of Thomas Morris, George Langford, Edward Pryce, and David Jones; also tenements purchased by Richard Jones, senior, father of the said Richard Jones, deceased, from Bakewell Smith, theretofore in possession of George Horsford, Edward Cuffe, and David Jones. By present agreement, the said Richard Jones of Shrewsbury conveyed all remaining rights to the said Edward Pryce. [Muniments at Gunley.]

1739, August 16.—Robert Jones, fourth son of Bishop Jones, executed at Dublin his last Will. It is wholly autograph, and, save a few legacies, amounting to less than £400, he bequeathed his estates of Mount Kennedy,[1] in Wicklow, valued at £1,500 per annum, to his kinswoman, Elizabeth Barker. He died March 20th following. [Transcript with Rev. Canon Hayman.]

A.D. 1741.—Edward Jones, son of the Rev. Matthew Jones, executed his last Will. To his wife, Mary, pursuant to marriage articles, for her natural life, his moiety of the lands of New and Old Conaghy, co. Cork, held in conjunction with his brother-in-law, John Parker; also all his holdings and tenements in the town of Youghal, save Shute's lot, which goes to his daughter, Mary; also the plate his said wife possessed before her marriage; also one pair of silver candlesticks, and the household linen; also his horse-chair, and his black and grey geldings. To his daughter Elizabeth, £500; also £100 charged on Conaghy—both to be paid her on his said wife's decease. To his daughter Mary, his property called Shute's lot, behind the town-walls of Youghal; also £100 charged on Conaghy, and to be paid on his said wife's decease. Residue of his property, after some minor bequests, to his son Matthew. Wife and said son to be joint executors of this Will, which they proved at Dublin, April 14th, 1742. [Probate with Rev. Canon Hayman.]

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[1] For the settlement of this property, Mr. Robert Jones had obtained a private Act of Parliament, in the year 1735. Another portion of the Kennedy estates, at Wicklow, passed with Bridget Kennedy, wife of the Rev. Matthew Jones; and is, at present, in possession of her representative, the Rev. Canon Hayman.

WYNNE OF GARTH.

The Genealogie of the Ancient and worshl. family of Wynne of Garth, in the County of Montgomery, collected out of the books of Owen Salusbury of Rug, Esq., Robert Davies of Gwysaney, Esq., Peter Ellis of Wrexam, Esq., and others, by

John Salusbury de Erbistocke.

Janr. 16, 1677.

(*Copied from the Original, now in the possession of the Earl of Powis.*)

Kadell Deirnllûg, Prince of Powis (and Lord of Ewyas and Eurgain als Vuchinfield in Herefordshire) lineally descd. from Gwntheirn, called by the English Historians Vortigern, Ld. of Ewyas and Eurgain aforesaid, and sometime King of the Bryttains), hee married, and had issue, Kyngen and others.

Kyngen Glodrydd, Prince of Powis, Son of Kadell Deirnllûg afsd. is styled also Consull of Chester. Hee md. Tangwystl als. Tydwystl, dau. to Brychan Brycheinog, Lord of Brecknoch, and King of some Provinces in Ireland, and by her had issue, Brochwel-Yscythrog, *anglice* gag-tooth'd, and others.

Brochwel Yscythrog, Prince of Powis, and Consul or Earl of Chester, lived in St. Chad's College, in Salop, called then Pengwern Powis (being then the chiefe seat of the Princes of Powis), about Ao. Dmi. 607, wh. was afts. translated to Mathraval, neer Meivod. This Brochwel, with other British Princes, was Leader of a great army agst. Ethelfred, Kg. of Northumberland, to revenge the Bloudy Massacre of the Monks of Bangor, wherein he proved very victorious; and md. Arddyn Benagkell, dau. to Pabo Post Prydain, and had issue, Kadell Kynan Garwyn, Bod, Tysilio, and Mawn, and others.

Kynan Garwyn, second son of Brochwel Yscythrog, is styled Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deuddwr (for his elder Brother Kadell was Prince of Powis, and his or. Brs. had great L'ships and possessions given them). This Kynan Garwyn md., and had issue Selyf, als. Solomon Sarff Kadan

or Cadarn Mvandreg ddû, wife to Cadvan of Gwynedd, viz., North Wales, parents to Caswallon ap Cadvan.

The said *Selyf Sarff Gadan* was also Lord of Guilsfield and Broniarth, etc., md. and had issue Mynan, als. Mynogan, whom some call Maelmynogan, others make them two differt. descts, as father and sonne, but genly. they are suppd. to bee but one person, and Mael to be only an adjunct, given him for the Armour wch. he wore. Hee md., and had issue Beli.

Beli ap Mael Mynogan was Lord of Guildsfield and Broniarth, etc., md., and had issue Gwylawc (called by George Owen, Harry Kynllan), and by others called Gwynawc and Gwallawc, but whatever his right name was, wee find hee had a sonne called Elissen or Eliseg, who married and had issue, Brochwel and Kyngen.

Kyngen, second son of Elissen, was Lord of Guildsfield and Broniarth, and bore for his coat armour—*sable*, three horse heads, erazed *sable*, which coat I find attributed to all his Ancestors afsd., but some of his posterity altered it as follows: Hee married, and had issue Aeddan.

Aeddan ap Kyngen was Lord of Guildsfield and Broniarth (and I suppose Bwlch Aeddan retains his name to this day, as Llanerch Brockwel doth that of his ancestor). This Aeddan is said to have altered his paternal coat armour as aforesaid, and to have taken, partie per pale *or* and *gules*, two lyons rampant, endorsed, and counterchd. of the field, which some suppose to be given him for a reward of his good service in the warrs with the Princes of Powis and of South Wales, whose arms they are united in one escutcheon; but others rather think this bearing an assumption of his own, as being a pretender to both those principalities, in the male line, the elder Houses of both being terminated in daughters; but, however, hee md., and had issue Brochwel, als. Brychwel ap Aeddan.

Brochwel ap Aeddan, Lord of Guildsfield and Broniarth (and some say of Deuddwr), md. and had issue, Gwaeddan, Rodri, and Selyf.

Selyf ap Brochwel ap Aeddan, Lord of Guildsfield, als. Kegidfa and Broniarth, md. and had issue, Beli and Meilir.

Beli ap Selyf, Lord of Kegidfa, als. Guildsfield, md. and had issue, Gryffith.

Gryffith ap Beli, Lord of Guildsfield, etc., md. Janet, daughter to Sir Wm. Camber of Pool, Bart., and by her had issue, Gwyn, als. Gwenwys, Cadellig, and ors.

Gwyn als. Gwenwys ap Griffith ap Beli, Lord of Guildsfield, married Alswm, dau. to ..... Corbet of Lee, Esq., and by

her had issue Kadwgan, Madock, Jenet, and Arddyn. Others say that the mother of the said Kadwgan was Annest uch Eignn. Vychan ap Eignn. of Cefn y llys in Maelienydd, lineally descended from Elystan Glodrydd Lord of that country that lye betw. Wye and Seavern. Some authors make Gwyn and Gwenwys to be different descents and persons, but I suppose them to be the same person yt had two wives as above.

Kadwgan Wenwys, als. ap Wenwys ap Gr. ap Beli, lord of Guildsfield, md. Annest uch Kynvilyn ap Dol.....n ap Rhiwallon of Llanwnog, descd. from Kadwgan Lord of Nanney, who bore a lion ramp. *azure*, ..., and that shee was the mother of Madoc. Others say his mother was Joan, dau. of John Bewzie of Pool, Esq., by Gislie, d. and coheir to Peirs Camber of Stretton, Esq., q ? the truth.

Madoc, surnamed by some Wenwys, also was the son of Kadwgan Wenwys afsd., md. Lledyn uch ac agres Rys ap Gryffith ap Sir Aron ap Bledri,[1] Kt. of the Sepulchre, *Arg.* 3 bulls' heads couped *sable*, attired or; and by her had issue Ririd Jevan Gryffith Llewelyn and others, who each of them had lands by the Gavel-kind law.

Jevan ap Madoc Wenwys, 2nd sonne of Madoc ap Kadwgan Wenwys, m. Gwenhwyvar, da. and heir to Gryffin ap Allon of Powis ap Rhiwallon Vychan ap Rhiwallon lloyd ap Ithel frewin Gwent, or 3 lyons' heads erased *gules*, with a border engrailed *az.*, and by her had issue Gr. Owen and Davyd and Meredith and 10 or 11 daughters.

Gryffith ap Jevan ap Madock Gwenwys, Lord of Guildsfield and Broniarth, or the greatest part of them, for some went to the other Brothers by the gavel-kind laws, hee m. Mawd, dau. and heir to Gryffri ap Rys Vongam, etc., desc. from Llowdden of Mowdd—*Gules* a Gryffon ramp. *or*—and some of their posterity wear so fond of this coat of Llowdens that they bore it for some time instead of their own. The mother of the said Mawd was Elenor uch Gryffith ap Wm. als. Wilcock Lord of Mowddwy. The said Gryffith ap Jevan by Mawd, his said wife, had issue Ievan and Sr. Gryffith Vaughan and Gwenhwyvar, wife to Davyd Gethin of Mechain Uchcoed.

Sr. Gryffith Vychan, of Burgedin, Treflydan, Garth, Maesmawr, and Gaervawr, and much other lands in Guilsfield, was Knight Bannaret under King Henry the fifth in Agincourt field in France. Hee md. first Margaret, dau. and heir of Gryffith ap Jenkin of Broughton, *sable*, a chevron inter 3 owles *argent*, and by her had issue Reignallt, Davyd Lloyd and Cadwaladr.

[1] *L. Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 218.

Then, 2ndly, hee married Margt. uch Madoc of Hope, but what issue by her I find not. The mother of the said Marg. uch Gr. of Broughton, was Gwenhwyvar of Ouldbury, dau. and heir to David ap Jevan Goch of Ouldbury, lineally descended from Ednowen ap Bradwen, one of the 15 Tribes of North Wales. *Gules* 3 snakes nowed in triangle *arg.*

Reignallt ap Sir Gryffith Va'n. Kt., of Burgedin and Garth, etc., m. Alis, dau. to Gryffith ap Jevan Vychan of Abertanat, Esq., desc. from Eignion Efell, Lord of part of Kynlleth, partie per fesse, *sa.* and *arg.*, over all a lyon ramp., counterchanged of the field, and had issue Gryffith ap Reignallt, Katherine and Elizabeth.[1]

Gryffith ap Reignallt of Garth, Esq., m. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. to Humphrey Plowden of Plowden Hall, Esq., but what he had by her I find not. Then, 2ndly, hee m. Joyce, dau. to Owen ap Jevan Blaeney of Tregynon, Esq., lineally descended from Rhodri ap Brochwel ap Aeddan of Guildsfield, afsd., and by her had issue Davyd Lloyd ap Gr. of Broniarth, and John Wynne ap Gr. of Garth, etc.

Katherine [daughter of Reignallt ap Sir Gryffith Vaughan], wife to Owen ap Jevan Têg of Meivod; and *Elizabeth*, wife to Jon. Middleton of Middleton Hall. Then, 2ndly, Reignallt ap Sir Gryffith, m. Mallt uch. of Jenkyn ap Jerwerth of Ynys y maen gwyn, and by her had issue John Wynn ap Reignallt, and who had the lands in Broughton given him, and was the father of Edward Wynn, father of William, father of Thomas Wyn ap William of Broughton.

John Wynne of Garth, Esq., ap Gryffith ap Reignallt of Garth, Esq., m. Katherine, dau. to Howel ap Jenkin of Ynys y maen Gwyn, Esq., lineally desc. from Osburn Wyddel, a younger son of the Earl of Desmond in Ireland, *ermine*, saltyre *gules*, with a cressant in the centre. Her mother was Mary Kynaston. Mary Kynaston, dau. to Sr. Roger Kynaston of Hordley, Kt., by Elizabeth, dau. to Henry Grey Lord Powis and Earl of Tankerville, by Antigone, nat. dau. to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, 4th son of King Henry the 4th. The said Elizabeth was sister to Sr. Rd. Grey, Kt., Lord Powis, f. of Sr. Jon. Grey, Kt., f. of ano. Sir John Grey, Kt., fa. of Sr. Ed. Grey, Kt., lord Powis, who sould the Lship. of Powis to Sr. Ed. Herbert. Kt., great grandf. to the psent. Earl of Powis, 1697. [By his wife Katherine, John Wynne had a son, Humphrey ap John Wynne of Garth.]

[1] See *L. Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 242, for a son Meredith.

Anne, d. of Sir Rd. Herbert of Montgomery, Kt., by his 3rd wife. Que? Whose d. was she?

HUMPHREY AP JOHN WYNNE of Garth, Esq., was living A.D. 1569, as appears by the painted parchment pedegree now at Garth, 1677.

2nd wife. Joyce, d. to Humphrey Lloyd of Llai, or Leighton, neer Pool, Esq., descd. from Sr. Gryffith Van. of Burgedin afsd., by Gwellian, dau. to Thomas ap Rys of Ntown., Esq.

3rd wife. [1]Margt., d. to Reignallt Williams of Willaston, Esq., descd., fr. Ririd ap Madoc ap Kadwgan Wenwys afd.

THOMAS WYNNE ap Humphrey of Garth, Esq., marrd. Bridget, dau. to Jeffrey Dudley, and by her had issue—Edward and Elinor. Que? what more[2]? and que? who was the mother of the said Bridget Dudley?

Ales, wife to Jasper ap Hugh, parents to Thomas Pugh, gent.

Margt. Wynne, wife to Humphr. ap Roger Wynne of Trelydan.

ROBERT WYNNE ap Humphrey of Trelydan, gent.

Mary, the wife to Edwd. ap Tho. ap Jon. ap Moris of Hendrehen, gent.

KATHERINE WYNNE, wife to Griffith Lloyd of Maesmawr, Esq., High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, A.D. 1581, lineally descended from Cadwalader ap Sir G. Van. afsd., much lands came by her from Garth

ELIZABETH, d. and h. to Gr. Lloyd of Maesmawr, Esq., md. Edwd. Piers of Cutsedge, co. Salop, Esq., a lawyer, who had issue—Lloyd Piers of Maesmawr, Esq., father of Edward Lloyd of Maesmawr afsd., and of Thomas Lloyd of Trowscoed, Esq., both living A.D. 1676.

EDWD. WYNNE[3] of Garth, Esq., son of Thomas Wyn ap Humphrey, m. Margaret, d. to William Lloyd ap Elissen of Rhiwadog, Esq., lineally descd. from Roderick, a younger son of Owen Gwynedd Prince of North Wales. *Vert*, three eagles displayed in fesse *or*, her mother was Elizabeth, dau. to Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth, Esqr. The said Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth, Esq., was the son of John ap Howell Van. ap Howell of Llwydiarth, and md. Margt., d. and h. to Owen ap Gruffith Van. ap Meredydd, Van. of Melienydd, and of Gorddwr in Ilinwent, Radnorshire. The said Elizabeth was sister to the first John Owen Van. of Llwydiarth, that married Dorothy Gâh, dau. to Howell Van. ap dd Lloyd of Glanllyntegid, Esq., and to Howel Vychan of Coedhales and Rhandir.

Elenor Wynne, wife to Humphr. Lloyd of Main, gent.

THOMAS WYNNE of Garth, Esq., son and heir of Ed. Wynne of Garth, md. Martha, d. to Arthur Harries of Cunder, Cŏm Salop, gent., brother to the first Sr. Paul Harries of Boxe Acton, Bart., *arg.*, 3 hedgehoggs pass., *az.*, 2 and 1, her mother was ..... *a*

JOHN WYNNE, 2nd sonne of Edwd. Wynne of Garth, Esq., was some time a Captain and after a Physician, married Catherine, dau. to ... Phillips of Guildsfield. *b*

Elinor Wynne, wife to Mathew Porter of Guildsfield.

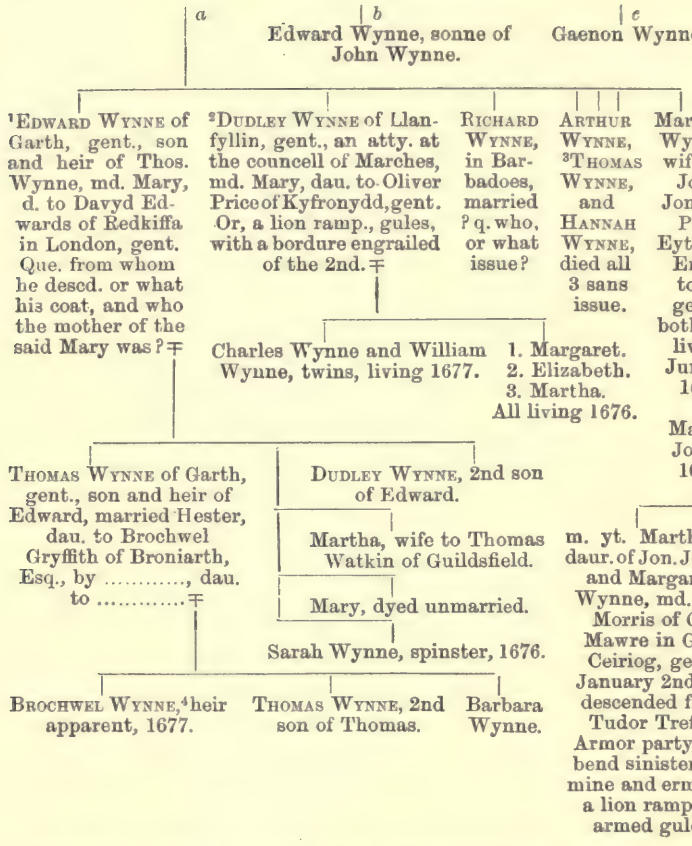
[4]Gaenor Wynne, wife to John Trevor of Pentre Kynrick and Mostyn, Esq., and had two daughters. *c*

[1] 1591.—Margaret uxor Humfridi ap John Wynne, Ar., sepult fuit, X°. die aii, An. p.'d.

[2] 1585.—Johes, filius Thomæ Wynne, gen'osi, bapt. fuit xx° Maii, An. p'd. Guilsfield Reg.

[3] 1627.—Edwardus Wynne Ar., Sep. 28 Jan. Guilsfield Regr.

[4] 1600.—Gaynor, filia Edwardi Wynne de Garthe, bap. 18 Dec. Guilsfield Reg.


a
b
Edward Wynne, sonne of John Wynne.
c
Gaenon Wynne.
[1]Edward Wynne of Garth, gent., son and heir of Thos. Wynne, md. Mary, d. to Davyd Edwards of Redkiffa in London, gent. Que. from whom he descd. or what his coat, and who the mother of the said Mary was? ∓
[2]Dudley Wynne of Llanfyllin, gent., an atty. at the councell of Marches, md. Mary, dau. to Oliver Price of Kyfronydd, gent. Or, a lion ramp., gules, with a bordure engrailed of the 2nd. ∓
Richard Wynne, in Barbadoes, married ? q. who, or what issue?
Arthur Wynne, [3]Thomas Wynne, and Hannah Wynne, died all 3 sans issue.
Margaret Wynne, wife to John Jones of Park Eyton in Erbistock, gent., both now living, June 16, 1677.
Charles Wynne and William Wynne, twins, living 1677.
1. Margaret.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Martha.
All living 1676.
Martha Jones, 1677.
Thomas Wynne of Garth, gent., son and heir of Edward, married Hester, dau. to Brochwel Gryffith of Broniarth, Esq., by ....., dau. to ..... ∓
Dudley Wynne, 2nd son of Edward.
Martha, wife to Thomas Watkin of Guildsfield.
Mary, dyed unmarried.
Sarah Wynne, spinster, 1676.
m. yt. Martha ye daur. of Jon. Johnes and Margarett Wynne, md. Edd Morris of Cae Mawre in Glyn Ceiriog, gent., January 2nd, 82, descended from Tudor Trefor. Armor party par bend sinister, ermine and ermines, a lion ramp. or armed gules.
Brochwel Wynne, [4]heir apparent, 1677.
Thomas Wynne, 2nd son of Thomas.
Barbara Wynne.

The said Thomas Wynne of Garth, gent., beareth for his coat armour—*sable*, three horse heads erased *argent*, being the original coat of his ancestors, Brochwel Yscythrog and Kadell Deirnllug aforesaid; and his crest—an arme armed, houlding a lance pp. with the point imbrued in bloud; and quarters the coats following:—

1.—Sir Aaron ap Bledn's coat, as in the pedigree.
2.—Gryffin ap Allon's coat, as above.
3.—Llowdden's coat.
4.—Gryffith ap Jenkin of Broughton's coat.
5.—Gwenhwyvar of Ouldbury's coat.

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[1] 1620.—Edwardus, filius Thomæ Wynne de Garth, gen., bap. fuit 7 Feb. An. p'd. Guilsfield Reg.
[2] 1624.—Dudley, filius Thomæ Wynne, gener., bap. 9 Feb. Guilsfield Reg.
[3] 1630.—Thomas, son of Thomas Wynne, gen., bap. 16 Sep.
[4] Now represented by Devereux Herbert Mytton, Esq., of Garth.

PEDIGREE OF LLOYD JONES OF MAESMAWR.

The following letter was written by the late Capt. John Jones of Maesmawr, to a relative; it gives much interesting detail, which it is hoped will be deemed a sufficient reason for printing so characteristic an epistle.

DAT CITO BIS DAT.

1857, April 10.

Rue de L'Equerre, St. Servan, France.

DR. HUGH,—Excuse abbrevns.: yours of ye 6th inst. we recd. 9th and 10th, I made out a short pedig.; it made my hand tremble, because I co'd n't stop, once I had begun.

I don't know the proper quarterings of our coat of arms, they were all taken down by my father and burnt, when he slated the house in 1770, before which they formed[1] a parapet, four feet high, and cut out of solid heart of oak, with all the different coats of arms, in number 44, being one for every yard of the roof parapet of Maesmawr house. These related to the families of Edwards of Rorington, Peers of Shrewsbury, and Lloyd of Maesmawr; but those of Aeddan of Bwlch Aeddan were not amongst them, because my grd'far., H. M. Jones of Bwlch Aeddan did not intermarry with the Maesmawr and Rorington families 'til 1741 (as per pedigree), and that house, Maesmawr, was built before 1700 (and with a Dutch roof, out of compliment to William III our Dutch King).

Aeddan was ancestor of Lord Blayney of Castle Blayney, in Ireland, and Blayney of Gregynog, etc. (see Burke); for in those early times the youngest son retained the family seat in what was called gavelkind right (as we read in Scripture, too), and Brochwel, the eldest son, went to Llanerchbrochwel. But it so happens that the Crest of Aeddan is the same as his

[1] This display of heraldry would be even more conspicuous than the heraldic pew in Llanfihangel Church belonging to the Vaughans of Llwydiarth (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 30); or the oak panel over the fireplace of the old hall at Dolobran, with the emblazoned shield of 15 quarterings of the Lloyd family, impaling the six-quartered shield of the Stanley family.—*Ibid.*, vol. ix, p. 338.

father's, *vidt.*, Brochwel Ysgithwg (coat of arms, three nags' heads), a nag's head. The Lloyds of Maesmawr claim under Aeddan, the younger brother, and so all the Blayneys, Lord B., etc.

I have every reason to believe that Edwards of Rorington was the elder branch of Sir H. Edwards' family, for the first baronet was a draper in Shrewsbury (see Burke's *Gentry*, under the head of Morral of Plas Yollen and Edwards of Kilhendre), and being very rich, lent King Charles money, and so got the title (which were sold for money by Charles's women), but had the sense and foresight to use his influence at Court in favour of the Free School at Shrewsbury, which was founded by Edward VI, and built of wood, but being burnt down, was rebuilt of free stone, and the tithes of Chirbury parish (except Rorington, given, for its endowment and support, by Elizabeth), and lately rendered so famous by Dr. Butler. In those days the eldest sons did not go into trade, as is often the case at present. Our coat of arms for the Edwards's is three boars' heads, imbattl'd for the Peers, three helmets clos'd; for Lloyds of Maesmawr, three nags' heads; for Aldersey, three cinquefoils; for Lloyds of Old Hall, three greyhounds, courant; but I am at present not quite sure to what connection we owe the lion rampant, yet think it must be Pugh of Mathafarn (their crest), for Bwlch Aeddan (Hugh Mawr's), three nags' heads (as above.) But it would be impossible to introduce all the quarterings of the different families with which an old family has been connected by marriage for many centuries,[1] unless 'twere regularly entered and emblazoned at or about the time of their occurrence.

For the Lloyds of Old Hall, three greyhounds courant, crest, a semi greyhound erect. These Lloyds are of the same family as the Lloyds of Abertrinant, who intermarried with the Earl of Lisburn, and with Gwynn of Garth, in Brecknockshire, and Jones of Pencerrig, co. of Radnor.

Mr. Thomas Jones of Pencerrig, who I can just remember was trustee in my mother's marriage settlement, was an artist, went and resided in Italy to improve in painting, brot. a woman with two daughters home with him, though it was known they were illegitimate, and gave them that fine estate; the two young women, when I was about 14, finding themselves cut by my

[1] Here, it seems to be assumed, that a connection by marriage was sufficient to give the right to quarter the family arms. This is an error frequently met with in ancient Welsh genealogies, it being overlooked that the right to quarter arms only accrues by blood representation.

mother and the old families of the county, advertized for husbands, when Capt. Dale married one, and my good friend Thomas (and who is still living), married the other, but neither of them had children, and both sisters agreed to give their estates to their husbands, and the longest liver, Thomas, has outlived them all, and has all the estate; he married, secondly, Miss Gwynne of Garth, another relation of my mother, and a daughter married to a Mr. Thomas.

Edw. Peers, 1600 (see pedig.) had many children; one son went out a consul to ....., in Spain, came to London *temp.* Geo. ....., was Lord Mayor, and offered a baronetcy (see Burke's *Landed Gentry*) for his zealous loyalty in putting down riots, etc.; from him descended ..... Peers of Chislehampton, High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 18 . Another of Edw. Peers' sons was father of the lady that married Mr. Piggot of Edgmond, and one of her daughters married Mr. Mytton of Halston, from which families many of the best Shropshire families are descended (as Corbets of Sundorne, etc., see Burke's *Gentry*). Mr. Topp, of Whitton, married another sister of Mr. Piggott.

The Morris's of Abercynlleth and Penybont (see pedigree), have assumed the name of Corbet on succeeding to the portion of Ynys y Maengwyn estate in Merioneth. The Duke of Leinster's family and the Knight of Glyn (co. Kerry, Ireland) came from the stock of Ynys y Maengwyn (see Burke's *Landed Gentry*). So shaky and quaky as I am, almost all over, I have, between 9 and 12 a.m., made out this loose sketch of our pedigree; but as no notice of it is taken of the females and their progeny, it's impossible to surmise to whom one is, or is not related, and the reason is, that all the print and paper in England would be too little to hold their names, if multiplied by only 500 years (*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*); but the burning of the old oak parapet, after the plunder, too, and burning of the old writings by Cromwell's thieves, who were quartered in the old house of Maesmawr, forty years before the present house was built, is shocking to me. Before 1500, no surnames were used; 'twas all ap Brochwel, ap Einion, ap Aeddan, ap Idlwal, etc.

11th.—I learn this, after all my hurry, will not be sent to you till the 16th, *viâ* Jersey, to save postage. (Over.) God bless you all. JOHN JONES.

18th April 1857.

(My eyesight failed me before, so forgive me.)

Of the family of the late Mr. Thomas Jones, who married

Mary Morris Jones of Maesmawr, I know nothing more than he came of a widely connected family in Montgomery and its neighbourhood, a great many of whom I remember, and understand that my wife's mother was one of the same Jones's as the Rubbathan's of Stallow, Parry of Chirbury Hall's wives, and then the Jones of Martin, Jones's of Froddesley, and Jones's of Llwyn 'rhedydd, that old Pryce of Gunley used so badly as to make my father quarrel with him "for good and a'"; but you would find it impossible to hunt out accurately all the ramifications of almost any family that do not keep a pretty minute account, in writing, of passing events.

Some persons can by memory repeat the connections of families, but when they die, it's all lost. I can, for instance, go through the generations of race-horses, back to James I, and his son, Charles I; but there's no dependence upon memory, because it dies with one: there's nothing can be depended upon but written memoranda, at or about the time of occurrence.

Of the family of the late Mr. Hugh Roberts, I cannot say any thing, because I can't recollect his having introduced the subject; but if inquiry was made soon, there may be many of his immediate relatives and friends who would give a minute account of the family, because all the Merioneth people have a particular twist about pedigree, and make quite light of *the natives of Powis-land*, Princes and all, and call them "hwntwn".

All that I know is, that he married Mary, second daughter of Thomas and Mary Morris Jones (see pedigree), above mentioned. I know but few families in Merioneth,—Vaughan of Penmaen, Anwyl of Lugwy, Evans of Bodwny and Maes Mochnant (where I have spent happy days with my school fellow, Bob Evans, in 1804).

The first Pryce of Gunley came from Merioneth, and married the heiress (see Burke's *Gentry*). He was called Ap Rice: so Jones is only Sion (pronounced Shone), Englished Jones; Clopton Prhys of Llandrinio, kept closer to the old Ap Rhys than any of the Prices.

It's more importance than appears at first sight to be able to make out one's pedigree. Peers of Chislehampton having no near relations it seems, was on the look out for his Montgomeryshire relations, but I had not then read Burke's *Gentry:* as soon as I had, I made out my pedigree and sent it, but his widow (for he had died five months previously) said it was most unfortunate for me, because it was the very thing he had wished for, and it so happens that I have the marriage settlement of Griffith Lloyd of Maesmawr and Catherine Peers of

Salop, in 1580, and had accordingly wanted my eldest son Peers Lloyd, and youngest Gruffydd Lloyd, and to have been reinstated in better property than ever belonged to me before, would have been no bad thing, I think, though others can and do laugh at pedigree. Now, I do think it's worth while to keep safe the dirty pieces of parchment that could gain such an estate, and two others that my family have a chance of yet, some day, if issue fail.

My dear Richard,—As it is probable that Hugh will have left you before this arrives, I have addressed it to you, and I am sorry now that it is not made out in a more methodical and business-like manner, for I had intended to have begun, continued, and ended, and sent by that day's post (on the 10th) the whole between 9 and 2 a.m.; but being assured that a friend would take it to Jersey on the 15th inst., which would free the postage to one penny, I deferred sending it. Well, it now turns out that the friend does not go on the 16th, so by post it shall go this day. My eye-sight is very bad; my pen is very bad; and my ink very bad; my luck with Mr. Peers was very bad, and the sum total bad; but thank God my children are all I could wish them to be, as far as they have gone. The two sailors are doing as well as the best of them.

My eye-sight is just gone, so conclude with the best and most affectionate love of my wife and Mr. Nicholls, with my own to you and Mary, and my good old cousin Richard.

Yours ever most truly,

Rev. R. Roberts. Jno. Jones.

P.S.—Of the Captain Tudor's family (*vidt.*, his paternal grandfather), I know nothing, as I told him some thirty years ago; but his connection with the Lechmere's and Sir John Dashwood is very high; and his paternal grandmother's goes up to the Kyffins of Glasgoed, now Sir Watkin's Estate, from Williams of Llanforda having married the heiress of Glasgoed; but I can't make bread of paving-stones—they should get over that difficulty first; and I'd go on with it for a thousand years, after half the families that have flaming pedigrees are all on one side,—Duke of Grafton, St. Albans, Richmond, etc., beginning with William the Conqueror: so I see no difficulty by beginning with the Captain himself (deriving thro' Davies, Kyffin, etc., as others do); for instance, there is no doubt Sir John Kynaston Powell had a good claim to the Barony of Grey de Powis, but he could not prove it. Mr. Pitt was sorry for him, and so gave him a Baronetcy.

Before 1470 it's all ap's up to about 700. See the pedigrees of the oldest of Welsh families in Burke's *Landed Gentry;* but in "bas Brittany" (where I have resided seventeen years) they give very minute accounts of Welsh princes leaving Wales as early as 400, and settling here in 400 to avoid the cruelties of the Romans, and, after them, Saxons, Danes, and other pirates, hence that beautiful old Welsh song, "Gadael y tir" (English'd), "Leaving the land". They call me "Vieux Gallois", an "old Briton". The Duke of Brittany was an ancient Briton, born here. The Welsh spoken is almost, but not quite, the same as that spoken in Wales now.

Ll. P., or Peers Lloyd had 3 sons—Edward, Thomas, and David—to Edward he gave Maesmawr, to Thomas he gave Trowscoed, to David he gave Gungrog Fawr, near Welshpool.

J. Edwards had 2 daughters—1, Margaret, m. Nathaniel Maurice of Hen Fachie and Trefedrid, 20 June 1793; 2, Mary, m. Edmund Pryce of Gunley (ye great-grandfather of Mostyn, present owner), 1696.

Hugh Lloyd, 1470. ∓
Thomas Lloyd. ∓
Gruffyd Lloyd, 1540. ∓ Catherine, d. of Humphrey ap John Wynn of Garth, 1540.
Edmund Lloyd, 1560. ∓ ....., d. of John Pugh of Mathafarn.
Gruffydd Lloyd, mar. settlement 13 June 1580. ∓ Catherine, d. of William Peers of Salop.
Edward Peers of Salop. ∓ Elizabeth Lloyd, heiress of Maesmawr.
Lloyd Peers, assumed the name of Peers Lloyd, died 1668. ∓ Thomasine, d. of David Morris of Glancynlleth, co. Denbigh, died 1628.
Edward Lloyd, died 1673. ∓ Catherine, d. of Edward Morris of Penybont, co. Denbigh.
John Edwards (son of John Edwards of Rorington and Mary Pryce of Gunley), died 1701. ∓ Thomasine, d. of Edward Lloyd and heiress of Maesmawr.
Lloyd Edwards, married 1703, died 1739. ∓ Mary, d. of Thomas Aldersey of Aldersey.
Hugh Morris Jones, born 30 May 1717, married 12 March 1741, died December 17, 1759. ∓ Mary Edwards, heiress of Rorington, born 1705, died August 14, 1751.

Mary Morris Jones, born 4 June 1743, died 8 April 1803. She married Thomas Jones of Montgomery (and had children, Richard, Thomas, Catherine, John, Mary,[1] Elizabeth, Henry, Margaret, Yorick).

John Lloyd Jones, born 28 January 1748, died 5 October 1823. ∓ Bridget, 2nd d. of Rd. Lloyd of Old Hall, died 9 February 1819, aged 69.

John Jones, born 1 March 1776, died .... ∓ Mary, d. of Rd. Francis of Llwynt.....

Thomasine, born 24 June 1829.
Mary, born 7 March 1831, died 10 March 1849.
Peers Lloyd, born 11 October, 1832.
Hugh, born 14 July 1834.
Gruffydd, born 13 March 1836.
Elizabeth, born 8 October 1837.

[1] Our mother.—Richard Roberts.

ENCLOSURE OF COMMON LANDS IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE contains upwards of half a million acres of land, being the third largest county in Wales. Of that vast area, a large proportion consists of common and uncultivated land, much being barren hill, rock, and morass, not capable of cultivation.

Early in the last century, operations for enclosing the waste lands in the different manors were commenced, and we propose shortly to enumerate the Acts of Parliament which have been obtained for enclosing and allotting in severalty, the commons in the different manors in the county.

The Acts generally give information, in the preambles, of the extent of the commons proposed to be enclosed and allotted in severalty, and also the names of the chief land-owners whose interests were affected by the Acts. They seem all formed on the same model, and are pretty much in the same terms. The commons are treated as the sole property of the Lord of the Manor, and the landowners in the manor. No rights of the general public are acknowledged therein, except in some the Commissioners are directed to set out a public turbary and a public stone quarry, to which it assumed all the inhabitants of the manor, whether owning land or not, would have a right to resort. The rights of "poor cottagers" are in one or two acts acknowledged, so far as that they are directed to have leases granted to them by the lord of their enclosures, without reference to the value of the erections the cottagers may have put up at their own expense. The

ignoring of all public rights is remarkable, and does not appear to accord with justice.

Pool Common.—George III. "An Act for dividing, inclosing, and allotting the Moors, Commons, and waste grounds commonly called *Pool Common*, within the Manors of Lanverchidol and Stret Marcel, otherwise Street Marshall, in the parishes of Pool and Guilsfield, in the county of Montgomery."

The preamble states :—

"Whereas there are several parcels of moor, common, or waste ground, called or known, and comprised within the denomination of Pool Common, lying and being within the Manor of Lanverchidol and Street Marcel, otherwise Street Marshall, in the parishes of Pool and Guilsfield, in the county of Montgomery, containing in the whole by estimation 156 acres, or thereabouts.

"And whereas the Rt. Hon. Henry Arthur Earl of Powis is Lord of the said Manors of Llanverchidol and Stret Marcel, otherwise Street Marshall, and owner of the Royalties, and seised of the inheritance of the said Moors, Commons, and waste grounds, as belonging to and being part and parcel of the said Manors.

"And whereas the said Earl and the Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Pool, in the said county of Montgomery, are the sole proprietors of and intitled, exclusive of all others, to common of pasture for their cattle of all kinds, in and upon the said moors or waste grounds called *Pool Common*.

"And whereas the said moors, commons, and waste grounds are at present of little use or service to the persons intitled to such right of common thereon, as aforesaid; but if the same were inclosed, divided, and converted into tillage and manurable land, a great profit and advantage would thereby arise and be produced to the parties interested therein respectively, and the same would be of public utility; and in consideration and prospect thereof, the said Henry Arthur Earl of Powis, and the said Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Pool, aforesaid, are willing and desirous that a partition, severance, and division shall be made of the said moors, commons, and waste grounds called Pool Common by Commissioners in that behalf to be appointed; and that one full tenth part of the said moors, commons, and waste grounds should be assigned and allotted to and vested in the said Henry Arthur

Earl of Powis, and the other remaining nine parts thereof should be assigned and allotted to and vested in the said Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses and their successors for the time being for ever."

The Act then enacts,

That the said moors called Pool Common shall, on or before the 29 Sept. 1761, be allotted by Thomas Lloyd of Trefnant, Henry Wynn of Doleardden, Thomas Brown of Mellington, John Lloyd of Trowscoed, and Devereux Mytton of Guilsfield, Esqs., Commissioners to the said Earl, and the said Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses.

That the said Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses shall have power to make leases for 21 years.

That the clear rents of the lands "allotted to the Corporation of Pool, in pursuance of this Act, shall in the first place be applied towards building, repairing, beautifying, enlarging, and maintaining in good condition and repair the public edifices belonging to the said borough and corporation of Pool (which are now greatly gone to decay), and the surplus of such rents and profits, after answering the purposes aforesaid, shall be paid and applied from time to time for the benefit and relief of the poor and distressed Burgesses of the said borough of Pool, in such manner as the said Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses, and their successors for the time being shall order and appoint".

The Rights of the Lord of the Manor are reserved.

Street Marshal [Ystrad Marchell], Tirymynech and Deytheur Manors.—28 George III, 1788. "An Act for dividing and enclosing the common fields, and waste lands within the Manors of Street Marshal, Tirymynech, and Deytheur, in the county of Montgomery."

The preamble states :—

"Whereas there are within the manors of Street Marshal, Tirymynech, and Deytheur, in the parishes of Guilsfield, Pool, Myfod, Llandrinio, Llandisilio, and Llansantffraid, and Chapelry of New Chapel, in the county of Montgomery, several open common fields of arable meadow and pasture, and several tracts of waste lands, reputed to contain together 2,600 acres, or thereabouts.

"And whereas the Rt. Hon. George Edward Henry Arthur Earl of Powis is Lord of the said manors of Streetmarshal and Tirymynech, and William Pulteney, Esq., is Lord of the said

manor of Deytheur, and as such are severally entitled to the soil of the waste lands within the said manors respectively; and the said Earl of Powis and William Pulteney, and also Richard Rocke, Clopton Phrys, John Owen, Francis Lloyd, Devereux Mytton, Thomas Greenwood Fothergill, Esqs., and others, are proprietors of the said open common fields, and, together with Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Sir Henry Bridgeman, and Sir Gervase Clifton, Barts., Roger Kynaston, John Owen, Richard Tudor, John Lloyd Jones, and Richard Lloyd, Esqs., and others, are owners of the Messuages, lands, and tenements within the said manors, and in respect thereof have right of common upon the said waste lands in proportion to the extent and value of their respective messuages, lands, and tenements within the said manors respectively.

"And whereas the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, in Oxford, are impropriators of the rectories or parsonages of Guilsfield, Pool, and Myfod aforesaid, and the Right Rev. Father in God Jonathan Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, in right of his see, is impropriator of the rectories or parsonages of Llandrinio and Llandisilio aforesaid, and the Honourable and Rev. Henry Beauclerk, Clerk, is rector of Llansantffraid aforesaid, and as such they, the said Dean and Chapter, the said Bishop of St. Asaph, and Henry Beauclerk, are severally entitled to certain glebe lands within the said respective rectories or parsonages, and have right of common in or upon the said waste lands in respect of their said respective glebes.

"And whereas the said common fields and waste lands (which in their present state are incapable of any considerable improvement) would be of great advantage to the parties concerned, if the same were divided and enclosed and specific allotments thereof made to the several persons interested, in lieu and in proportion to their respective shares and interests therein, and proper drains and banks were made within the said manors, but such divisions and inclosures cannot be rendered effectual without the authority of Parliament."

It then enacts that Thomas Matthews of Shelderton, John Bishton of Kilsall, and Henry Bowman of Knockin, in the county of Salop, gentlemen, shall be Commissioners for carrying the Act into execution.

Besides the ordinary duty of dividing and allotting in severalty the waste lands, the Commissioners were specially empowered to regulate the drainage of the

district, and to make roads. The public roads were to be 40 feet wide.

The Commissioners were to allot one full fourteenth of the waste lands to the respective Lords of the said manors in lieu of and as a compensation for their rights in the soil, and to allot the remainder amongst the freeholders in satisfaction of their rights of common.

The Mesne Manor of Broniarth, in the said Manor of Street Marshal, was specially excluded from the operation of the Act.

The mines, with right of working same, were specially reserved to the respective Lords of the Manors, they making satisfaction for surface damage. Also the manorial rights were reserved, and the ecclesiastical rights of the ecclesiastics.

But whilst the rights of the lords, the ecclesiastics, and the freeholders are all carefully reserved, we fail to find within the four corners of the Act any recognition of or allusion to the rights of the general public, the inhabitants of the district, or the tillers of the soil, or the poor.

KEDEWEN, HOPTON, AND OVERGORTHER MANORS.—36 Geo. III, 1796. "An Act for dividing and enclosing the commonable lands and waste grounds within the Manors of Kedewen, Hopton, and Overgorther, in the county of Montgomery."

The preamble runs :—

"Whereas there are within the manors of Kedewen, Hopton, and Overgorther, in the county of Montgomery, several commonable lands and waste grounds.

"And whereas the Earl of Powis is Lord of the said manors of Kedewen and Hopton, and John Pryce, Clerk, is Lord of the said manor of Overgorther, and the said Earl of Powis and John Pryce, the Lord Viscount Hereford, the Lord Viscount Tracy, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Sir Edw. Pryce Lloyd, Bart., Robert Clifton, Henry Proctor, John Winder, Joseph Lyon, Arthur Davies Owen, Humphrey Jones, David Pugh, and Richard Shawe, Esqs., and others, are entitled to right of common and other rights and interests in or upon the commonable lands and waste grounds.

"And whereas the said lands and grounds in their present state are incapable of any considerable improvement, and it would be of great advantage to the several persons interested therein, and of public utility, if the same were divided and enclosed, and specific allotments thereof made to the several persons entitled thereto."

It enacts,—

That the boundaries of the manors be perambulated and described.

That one-thirteenth be allotted to the lords, and the residue to the freeholders.

"That a certain small tract of waste land called NEWTOWN GREEN, situated in the said manor of Kedewen, shall be held, used, occupied, or enjoyed, or be otherwise disposed of in such manner and form, and to and for such uses, intents, and purposes as the said Commissioners shall think proper, and in and by their award direct."

That compensation be made to poor cottagers. The manorial rights are reserved (other than and except the "right to the soil of the said commonable lands and waste grounds, and all mines and minerals therein, and all other rights, royalties, and franchises to which the ancient messuages, lands, and tenements within the said manors, in respect whereof the said allotments shall be respectively made, are not subject or liable respectively").

The setting apart of *Newtown Green* for public purposes is an exceptional recognition of the rights of the public. In the preamble also "public utility" is mentioned.

KERRY MANOR.—37 George III, 1797. "An Act for dividing and enclosing the waste lands within the Manor of Kerry, in the County of Montgomery."

The preamble runs :—

"Whereas there are several tracts of waste land within the Manor of Kerry, in the County of Montgomery, whereof the Right Hon. George Edward Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, is Lord; and the said Earl of Powis, and the Right Hon. Henry Leigh, Lord Viscount Tracy, in the Kingdom of Ireland; Sir Edw. Pryce Lloyd, Baronet; John Herbert, Robert Knight, and William Pugh, Esqs., the Rev. Millington Buckley Clerk, and others, are entitled to the right of common, and other rights and interests in or upon the same.

"And wherein the said lands, in their present state, are incapable of any considerable improvement, it would be of great advantage to the several persons interested therein, and of public utility, if the same were divided and enclosed, and specific allotments thereof made to the several persons entitled thereto, according to their respective rights and interests therein."

It then enacts—That Valentine Vickers shall be Commissioner; and that Valentine Vickers, Henry Bowman, and Thomas Colley of Cefngwifed, shall be arbitrators under the Act.

That 1-13th be allotted to Lord, and the residue to the freeholders; compensation being made for poor cottagers.

The Manorial rights are reserved to the Lord ("other than and except the right to the soil of the said waste lands, and all mines and minerals therein, and all other rights, royalties, and franchises, to which the ancient messuages, lands, or tenements within the said manor, in respect whereof the said allotments shall respectively be made, are not subject or liable respectively").

Teirtref Manor.—Subsequent to 1801. "An Act for inclosing lands in the Manor of Teirtref, in the County of Montgomery."

The preamble runs :—

"Whereas, there are within the Hamlets or Townships of Coffronydd, Gungrog fawr, Trewern, and Cletterwood, in the Manor of Teirtref, in the Barony of Powis, in the parish of Pool and Chapelry of Buttington, in the County of Montgomery, certain open and common fields, commonable lands and waste grounds, containing by estimation 1200 acres or thereabouts.

"And whereas the Right Hon. Edward Earl of Powis, and John Probert, Esq., as acting Devisees in Trust of the real estates of the late Right Hon. George Edward Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, deceased, are Lords of the said Manor of Teirtref, and are seized of or entitled to several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the said manor; and in respect thereof are entitled to right of common and other interests upon the said common and waste lands.

"And whereas John Kynaston Powell, Esq., the Rev. Joseph Corbett, Archdeacon of Salop, Richard Mytton, Frances Amler, Pryce Jones, Esqs., the Rev. Henry Campbell, Edward Gatacre, Esq., Devereux Jones Nichols, Esq., and others, are owners of the residue of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within the said Hamlets or Townships, and in respect thereof have severally a right of common or other right in, over, and upon the said common and waste lands.

[Mentions the General Inclosure Act, 41 Geo. III, c. 102.]

"And whereas the said common and waste lands are of little value in their present state, and it would be of great benefit to the said persons interested therein, if the same were divided and allotted in severalty unto and among them respectively."

It enacts—That Valentine Vickers shall be the Commissioner to make allotments. That poor cottagers shall be compensated. That 1-14th shall be allotted to the Lord, and the residue rateably among freeholders. Reservations of mines and manorial rights are made.

Llanfyllin and Mechan Uchcoed Manors.—Subsequent to 1800. "An Act for inclosing lands in the Manors of Llanfyllin and Mechan Uchcoed, in the County of Montgomery."

The preamble states—

"Whereas there are within the manors of Llanfyllin and Mechan Uchcoed, in the Barony of Powis, in the County of Montgomery, certain open and common fields, and also tracts of common and waste land, containing by estimation 4495 acres, or thereabouts.

"And whereas the Right Hon. Edward, Earl of Powis, and John Probert, Esq., are acting Devisees in Trust of the real estates of the late Right Hon. George Edward Henry Arthur Earl of Powis, deceased, are seized in fee of and in the said Barony and Manors, and are seized of and entitled to several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within each of the said manors, and in respect thereof are entitled to the rights of common and other interests in, to, or upon the said common and waste lands.

"And whereas Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, and Sir Robert William Vaughan, Barts., Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, Richard Mythers, and John Hum-

phreys, Esqs., William Brown, and Rowland Wingfield, Clerks, and others, are proprietors of the residue of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the said manor, and in respect thereof have severally a right of common or other right in, over, and upon the said common and waste lands.

"And whereas the said commons are of little value in their present state, and it would be of great benefit to the said persons mentioned therein, if the same were divided, inclosed, and allotted in severalty unto and among them respectively."

It enacts that Henry Browne shall be sole Commissioner. Directs that 1-14th shall be allotted to the Lord, and the rest amongst the freeholders. Mines and mineral rights are reserved to the Lord. Clergymen's allotments are directed to be fenced out of the funds for defraying the expenses of executing the Act.

Caereinion Iscoed Manor.—50 George III, 1810. "An Act for enclosing lands in the Manor of Caereinion Iscoed, in the County of Montgomery."

The preamble states :—

"Whereas there are within a certain part of the Lordship of Caereinion, in the Barony of Powis, in the County of Montgomery, which is known and distinguished as a distinct manor or district by the name of *Caereinion Iscoed*, and lies in the several parishes of Llanfair, Llangyniew, and Castle Caereinion, a certain tract of common or waste land, called the Berwydd, and several other tracts of common and waste land, containing together by estimation 7000 acres or thereabouts.

"And whereas the Right Hon. Edward Earl of Powis, and John Probert, Esq., as acting Devisees in Trust of the real estates of the late Right Hon. Geo. Edward Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, deceased, are seized in fee of and in the said Barony, Lordship, and Manor, or District, and are owners of the soil of the Berwydd, and all other the said commons and waste lands, and are seized of or entitled to several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within the said manor or district, and in respect thereof are entitled to rights of common and other interests in, to, and upon the said commons and waste lands.

"And whereas Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Baronet, Hum-

phreys Rowlands Jones, Pryce Devereux, Thomas Jones, Pryce Jones, Maurice Lloyd, and Edmund Lyon, Esqrs., Evan Lewis, John Pryce, and Rowland Wingfield, Clerks, and others are proprietors of the residue of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the said manor or district, and in respect thereof have severally a right of common or other right in, over, and upon the said common and waste lands.

[And mentions the General Inclosure Act of 41 Geo. III.]

"And whereas the said commons and waste lands are of little value in their present state; and it would be of great benefit to the said persons interested therein if the same were divided and allotted in severalty unto and among them respectively."

It enacts that Valentine Vickers of Cranmere, in the County of Salop, gentleman, be the Commissioner for carrying out the Act.

That 1-14th shall be allotted to the Lord, and the the remainder to the freeholders.

That the Commissioner shall allot unto the Vicar of the parish church of Llanfair, over and above the allotment in respect of the Glebe, such part of the commons within the parish of Llanfair as shall be equivalent in annual value to any decrease to be occasioned by the inclosure in the vicarial tithes.

The following exceptional provisions occur for poor cottagers :—That, as compensation for the erection of cottages, within twenty years, by any person not being a freeholder, nor owner of any land more than a yearly value of £5, nor the occupier of any tenement of greater yearly value than £30, and which cottages the said Commissioner shall take and allot to any such person, the Lord shall pay to the persons so deprived such sum as the Commissioner may determine. And the Lord shall grant leases of such cottages as the Commissioner shall direct.

Mines and minerals, and manorial rights are reserved to the Lord.

CAEREINION UCHCOED MANOR.—55 George III—(Royal Assent, 7 June 1815). "An Act for enclosing lands in the manor or district of Caereinion Uchcoed, in the County of Montgomery."

The preamble states :

"Whereas there are within the Townships of Coedtalog, Cenewill, Crane, Cefnllys, Llangadfan, Blowty, Cyffin, Moelfeliarth, and Bryngwaeddan, in the parishes of Llanerfyl and Llangadfan, in that part of the Lordship of Caereinion, in the Barony of Powis, in the County of Montgomery, which is known and distinguished as a distinct manor or district, by the name of Caereinion Uchcoed, several commons or waste lands, containing by estimation 11,575 acres or thereabouts.

"And whereas the Right Hon. Edward Herbert, commonly called Viscount Clive, is seized of and in the said Barony, and is owner of the soil of the said commons and waste lands, and is seized of or entitled to several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the said Townships, and in respect thereof is entitled to Rights of Commons, and other interests in, to, and upon the said commons and waste lands.

"And whereas Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Francis Coke, and Henry Jones Williams, Clerks, Humphrey Rowland Jones, Esq., and others, are proprietors of the residue of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the said Townships.

[And mentions the General Inclosure Act of Geo. III.]

"And whereas the said commons and waste lands are of little value in their present state, and it would be of great benefit to the persons interested therein if the same were divided and allotted in severalty unto and among them respectively."

It enacts—That Valentine Vickers should be Commissioner.

That Henry Jones Williams, Clerk, Vicar of Welshpool; Griffith Howell, Clerk, Rector of Llangadfan; Thomas Morgan, of Welshpool; Robert Wilding, of Powis Castle; William Parry Richards, of Ruabon; and John Williames, of Welshpool; and Thomas Hartley, of Llwydiart Park; and Evan Jones, of Sychtyn, gentlemen, be appointed a Committee for the purposes of the Act.

That the Commissioner shall set out a public carriage road,[1] from the village of Llanerfyl, by the Free School in the said parish, along the bottom of a certain valley called Cwmpantyrhendre, towards a farm called Sychtyn, and from thence to the extremity of the Manor; such road to be 30 feet wide, with power to take old enclosed land, for the purpose of making it, if necessary.

That 1-14th shall be allotted to the Lord, and the residue to the freeholders.

Allotments to be made for public stone quarries, and for public turbaries.

Compensation to be given to poor cottagers, as in the Caereinion Iscoed Act.

The allotments to any Rector, or in respect to the schools, or allotments for sale, to be fenced by the Commissioner.

Mines, minerals, and manorial rights are reserved to the Lord.

Arustley Manors.—56 Geo. III, 20th June, 1816. "An Act for enclosing lands in the Manor of Arustley, in the County of Montgomery."

The preamble states :—

"Whereas there are in the Manor of Arustley, in the several parishes of Llanidloes, Trefeglwys, Llanwnog, Llandinam, Penstrowed, and in the Township of Llyssin, in the parish of Carno, certain tracts of common and waste lands.

"And whereas Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., is Lord of the Manor of Arustley aforesaid, and as such is or claims to be entitled to the soil of all the commons and waste lands, and is also seized of or entitled to several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the said manor, and in respect thereof is entitled to the rights of common and other interests in, to, or upon the said common or waste lands.

"And whereas the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford, Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart., Sir A. Davies Owen, Knight, Charles Hanbury Tracy, John Edwards, Joseph Hayes Lyon, John Hunter, George Arthur Herbert, Thomas Marsh,

[1] See Appendix, p. 290, in which a suggestion is made for completing this road, and continuing it to Talerddig, as a great improvement to the district.

William Howell Marsh, Bowen Woosnam, Charles Cole, and Edward Davies, Esqs., Evan Jones, and John Davies, Clerks, and others, are proprietors of the residue of such of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the said manor as are not situated in the parish of Llangurig, and in respect thereof have severally a right of commons and other rights in, over, and upon the said commons and waste lands.

[Mentions the General Inclosure Act.]

"And whereas the said commons and waste lands are of little value in their present state, and it would be of very great benefit to the several persons interested in the said commons and waste lands, except such parts thereof as are situated in the said parish of Llangurig, if their respective rights were ascertained, and the same were divided and allotted unto and among them respectively, in manner hereinafter mentioned."

It enacts—

That William Pugh of Caerhowell, Francis Souper Bailey, and Frederick Adair Roe, be the Commissioners.

Compensation provided for poor cottagers.

That Commissioners shall allot to the Lord so much of the commons within parishes of Penstrowed and Llanwnog, and the Townships of Maesmawr, Carnedd, Trewythen, Gwerneryn, Rhydvase, and Hengynwith, in the parish of Llandinam, and Township of Llyssin, in the parish of Carno, which the freeholders have occupied in common in the above parishes and townships, as the said Commissioners shall consider equal in value to 1-14th part thereof, but shall allot to the Lord such part of the common within the parishes and townships as the freeholders shall have occupied, by each freeholder having turned his sheep and cattle upon any particular portion, but the boundary of which has never been accurately ascertained, equal to 1-20th; and in Llanidloes, Llandinam, and Trefeglwys (except as aforesaid), 1-14th. Certain wastes, which freeholders have occupied by turning their sheep thereon, shall remain uninclosed until freeholders shall elect to take 1-20th.

Mines and minerals are reserved to the Lord.

The enclosure and allotment under this Act is a

conspicuous instance where public rights were ignored. Mr. Hamer, in his "Parochial Account of Llanidloes" (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 415-6), gives many details respecting the operation of this Enclosure Act, and in the following forcible terms points out the glaring injustice which, it is considered, the Burgesses of Llanidloes suffered by it :—

"Large portions of the common land in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Llanidloes, more especially the Upper and Lower Greens, were always considered, until the provisions of this Enclosure Act were put in force, to be the property of the Burgesses, who, from 'time immemorial', were in the habit of turning out and depasturing their animals upon it, using it as a recreation ground, etc., precisely as if it were their own freehold, without let or hindrance. The rights of the Burgesses in these lands were said to be vested in them by the terms of the Charter of Incorporation, which, by some means or other, mysteriously disappeared about the time when it would probably have materially assisted the Burgesses inproving their just claim to these lands. No allusion whatever is made to the Corporation of Llanidloes, as possessing land, in the Arwystli Enclosure Act. The parish of Llanidloes is often named, but any allusion to the borough is carefully and successfully avoided."

Reference is then made to the Act itself, and to the Municipal Commissioners' Report.

It is high time that some good burgess of Llanidloes should institute an exhaustive search amongst the public records for the long-lost Charter of Incorporation of Llanidloes Borough, so as to place the evidence of the rights of the burgesses on some more certain foundation than mere tradition. If the land in question was by the Charter vested in the Burgesses of the Borough of Llanidloes for public or charitable purposes, in a similar manner to that in which a portion of Pool Common was and is vested in Welshpool Burgesses by their Charter, the lapse of even 60 years would not prove a bar to the restoration of their rights, if the Charter was discovered ; more especially as they would have to deal with those who doubtless would do them justice, without regard to legal technicalities.

TEMPSTER, OTHERWISE TIERTREF.—2nd George IV. (Royal Assent, 28 May 1821.) "An Act for enclosing lands in the Manor of Tempster, otherwise Tiertref, in the County of Montgomery."

The preamble states:—

"Whereas there are, within the Hamlet or Township of Kilkewydd, in the Manor of Tempster, otherwise Tiertref, in the parish of Forden, and Chapelry of Trelystan, in the County of Montgomery, or one of them, certain commonable lands and waste grounds, commonly called by the several names of Long Mountain, Forden Heath, Fron, and the Lower Gro', containing by estimation 240 acres or thereabouts.

"And whereas the Rev. Joseph Corbett, Archdeacon of Salop, in the Diocese of Hereford, and Panton Corbett, Esq., are Lords, or one of them is Lord of the said Manor of Tempster, otherwise Tiertref, and as such are or is entitled to the soil of the commons and waste grounds: and the said Joseph Corbett, and Panton Corbett are, or one of them is, seized of or entitled to several messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments within the said manor.

"And whereas Richard Pryce, Esq., Richard Edmunds, Esq., Richard Atcherley, Esq., Shadrach Edwards, gentleman, Thomas Vaughan, gentleman, William Rowson, Yeoman, Nathaniel Price, Yeoman, and others, are owners of the residue of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the said Hamlet or Township, and in respect thereof have or claim to have severally a right of common in, over, and upon the said common and waste lands.

[And mentions the General Inclosure Act.]

"And whereas the said commons and waste lands are of little value in their present state, and it would be of great benefit to the said persons interested therein if the same were divided and allotted in severalty unto and among them severally."

It enacts—That Thomas Jones the Younger, of Penebryn, be the Commissioner, and that his remuneration shall be two guineas per day, and no more, for his trouble and expenses.

That the lands, messuages, and hereditaments specified in the Schedule to the Act, be allotted to the Lord in lieu of his right in the soil and the minerals, and the residue to the freeholders.

The Schedule enumerates no less than 74 plots of land, although, in the whole, containing only 57A. 1R. 10P.

	A.	R.	P.
One is described as "Land gained from the Commons by the river suddenly shifting its course; late Price Jones, Esq., now Shadrach Edwards"	1	0	37
Another—"Croft, below Offa's Ditch; Richard Pryce, Esq." - - - - - - -	1	0	9

The Manorial rights are reserved to the Lord.

LLANYMYNECH, LLANRHAIADR YN MOCHNANT, ETC.—7 William IV. (Royal Assent, March 18, 1837.) "An Act for enclosing lands in the several parishes of Llanymynech, Llanrhaiadr[1] yn Mochnant, Llanarmon mynydd mawr, Llanarmon dyffryn Ceiriog, Llansilin, and Llancadwalader, in the County of Denbigh."

The preamble states:

"Whereas there are within the several parishes of Llanymynech, Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, Llanarmon mynydd mawr, Llanarmon dyffryn Ceiriog, Llansilin, and Llancadwalader, in the County of Denbigh, certain commons, commonable lands, wastes, waste lands, and intermixed land.

"And whereas the Hon. Frederick West is or claims to be Lord of the several Manors of Carreghova, Mochnant, and Cynlleth yr Jarl, in the said County of Denbigh, and as such is entitled to the soil of the said commons, commonable lands, wastes, and waste lands.

"And whereas the said Frederick West, the Right Hon. Francis Godolphin, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Robert Myddelton Biddulph, Esq., John Bonner, Esq., the Rev. Nathaniel Roberts, Clerk, Wilson Jones, Esq., Samuel Evans, Esq., and several other persons, are owners and proprietors of all the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the respective manors, and are entitled to rights of common in, upon, and over the said commons, commonable lands, wastes, and waste lands in respect thereof.

[And mentions General Inclosure Act, 41 Geo. III, c. 109, and 1 and 2 Geo. IV, c. 23.]

"And whereas the said commons, commonable lands, wastes, and waste lands, are in their present state incapable of any

[1] Parts of Llanymynech and Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant are situate in Montgomeryshire.

considerable improvement, and it would be of great advantage to the several persons interested therein respectively, if the same were divided, and specific parts or shares thereof allotted to the several and respective persons entitled thereto, and enclosed and held in severalty, in manner and subject to the regulations and directions thereinafter contained."

It enacts—That Richard Yates of Whittington, and William Bright of Admaston, be the Commissioners.

That 1-20th shall be allotted to the Lord, in lieu of his right to the soil of the exclusive sheep-walk, the owner of the sheep-walk having the right to buy the same at a price to be fixed by Commissioners.

That the Commissioners shall allot to the Lord the whole of the Commons in the Manor of Carreghova, called "The Hill"; and in case such allotment shall be of greater value than 1-14th of the value of the residue, compensation shall be made to the other freeholders.

That the Commissioners shall allot unto the Churchwardens and Overseers of the said parishes of Llanymynech, Llanrhaiadr, etc., such parcel of the commons as they shall consider necessary and most convenient for supplying the inhabitants with water,[1] and other allotments for public turbaries, and for providing materials for repair of roads.

That 1-14th part of the Commons in Mochnant and Cynlleth yr Jarl shall be allotted to the Lord, and the residue to the freeholders.

That certain hills called "The Daldren, Cwmhugar, Rhyd Wilan, Bryn du, and Llychredau", shall not be fenced without the consent of the Lord, who retains the right of sporting, to the exclusion of the persons to whom they are allotted.

The rights of the Lords are not to be prejudiced, and manorial rights are reserved.

The commons in the following manors have been enclosed, wholly or partially, by private agreement: Llanerchydol Manor, Hope Township, Teirtreff Manor, and the Manor of Cyfeiliog, where extensive in-

[1] This seems an exceptionable but most proper provision.

closures have been made. It has not been found practicable to obtain information as to these private inclosures.

From the Acts above referred to, it will be seen that the following acreage has been allotted in severalty, and enclosed previous to the General Inclosure Act of 1845 :—

	ACRES.
Street Marshal - - -	2,600
Kerry - - -	not stated
Teirtreff - - -	1,200
Llanfyllin - - -	4,495
Caereinion Iscoed - -	7,000
„ Uchcoed - -	11,575
Arustley - - -	not stated
Tempster - - -	240
Llanymynech - - -	not stated
	27,110

Under the provisions of the General Inclosure Act of 1845, the Inclosure Commissioners have allotted in severalty 2,576 acres, which brings the total acreage allotted by public inclosures, to 29,686 acres.

In the year 1874, a return was made by the Inclosure Commissioners, in pursuance of an address of the House of Commons, dated 4 August 1873, of the commons and common field-lands in each parish in England and Wales.

The areas of the parishes and of the common lands were extracted from the tithe apportionment and other documents.

The proportion of common entered as suitable for ordinary cultivation, as distinguished from that which appears to be mountain or otherwise unsuitable, was estimated from the character of the adjacent lands, as shown upon the Tithe Maps, having regard also to their elevation, as indicated by the one-inch Ordnance Map. It should, however, be observed that, though from situation and moderate altitude this land may appear capable of cultivation, much of it is probably either of

inferior quality to the surrounding lands, or more remote from the population, or would be more costly to bring into a productive state, inasmuch as land which in former times was left out of cultivation had generally one or more of these drawbacks to account for it.

Although the return was compiled from the best sources of information available, it can only be considered as approximate, the extent of common land being probably under- rather than over-estimated. The figures differ largely from a return made by the Tithe Commissioners in 1843.

In the *Montgomeryshire Collections* (vol. i, p. 481), under "Miscellanea", "a Return Relating to Parishes in England and Wales, No. 114, 1868", is quoted. This purports to give the acreage of each parish in each county in England and Wales. In comparing this return with the Inclosure Commissioners' Return of 1874, a great difference is found in the total acreage attributed to Montgomeryshire.

The 1868 return gives the total acreage as 568,121 acres, whilst the 1874 return gives the total acreage as 504,704 acres, leaving a discrepancy of no less than 63,417 acres.

The acreage given of many of the parishes disagree. In the following five parishes, Darowen, Llanbrynmair, Llanerfyl, Llanidloes, and Penegoes, the discrepancy can be accounted for to the extent of about 27,000 acres. The Tithe Maps from which the 1874 return is compiled would not include (as the 1868 return probably would) the sites of the roads, or of the rivers and streams, of which there are a great number in Montgomeryshire. This may account for a large acreage, but not, it is conceived, for anything like 36,000 acres, the balance of the discrepancy still not accounted for.

We shall now print the portion of the Return of 1874 which relates to Montgomeryshire, adding in the first column the acreage of each parish as given in the Return of 1868.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, DISTRICT, ETC.		Area as given in Parliamenty. Return No. 114, 1868.	Area ascertained from the Tithe Documents.	Area of Commons.	
				Apparently capable of Cultivation.	Apparently Mountain, or otherwise unsuitable for Cultivation.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alberbury, Parish—					
Bausley	Township	1,390	1,684	—	—
Criggion	,,		2,401	—	—
Middleton	,,	736	737	188	—
Uppington	,,	1,002	1,002	—	303
Aberhafesp	Parish	4,568	4,569	—	—
Berriew	,,	12,010	12,010	—	—
Bettws, otherwise Bettws Caedewen	,,	5,305	5,305	—	—
Buttington, Parish—					
Hope and Cletterwood	Townships	3,239	3,240	—	—
Trewern	,,	1,860	1,861	—	—
Carno	Parish	10,982	10,982	608	1,552
Castle Caereinion	,,	6,540	6,540	300	—
Cemmes	,,	9,247	6,721	600	2,753
Churchstoke, Parish—					
Bacheldre and Hopton Issa	Townships	8,787	2,012	—	—
Brompton, Rhiston, and Weston Madoc	,,		2,704	—	—
Churchstoke and Hurdley	,,		3,585	—	—
Hopton Ucha	Township		726	—	—
Mellington	,,		1,519	—	—
Darowen	Parish, part of	10,000	7,913	—	—
Forden	Parish	5,270	5,271	—	—
Garthbeibio (including Garthbwlch township)	,,	7,200	9,005	77	4,500
Guilsfield, Parish—					
Broniarth, Upper, and Broniarth, Lower	Townships	14,835	3,355	600	—
Gungrogfechan, Trelydan, and Garth	,,		2,832	—	—
Hendrehen, Llan, and Trowscoed	,,		761	—	—
Llanerchrochwell	Township		2,649	—	—
Tirymynech	,,		1,871	—	—
Varchoel, Burgedin, and Rhetescyn	Townships		3,594	—	—
Hirnant	Parish	4,000	4,352	350	1,800
Hussington, otherwise Hyssington	,,	2,382	2,409	—	—
Kerry	,,	21,430	21,430	—	—

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY—(*Continued*).

			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Llanbrynmair	Parish		19,006	12,470	678	5,400
Llandinam	,,		18,064	18,064	—	—
Llandrinio	,,		3,832	3,832	—	—
Llandysilio	,,		3,141	3,141	—	—
Llandyssil	,,		4,071	4,071	—	—
Llanerfyl	,,		16,255	14,905	400	820
Llanfair (Caereinion)	,,		16,157	16,157	—	—
Llanfechan	,,		4,462	4,464	—	—
Llanfihangel (including Dolwar Township)	,,		10,005	9,794	980	—
Llangadfan	,,		16,929	16,929	2,000	3,455
Llangirrig	,,		50,000	50,000	6,900	30,000
Llangynog	,,		3,223	3,223	350	2,150
Llangyniew	,,		4,513	4,611	—	—
Llanidloes, Parish—						
Morvodion, Croeslwrybr, Manledd, Glynhavren, and Ystradynod	Townships		15,790	11,186	—	—
Hengynwithfach, Brithdir, Treflin, and Kilmachallt	,,			4,605	—	—
Llanllugan	Parish		3,945	4,252	—	—
Llanvyllin	,,		7,923	7,923	—	—
Llanwddyn, except the Township of Garthbwlch	,, part of		20,190	19,029	1,600	12,000
Llanllwchaiarn	,,		4,426	4,426	—	—
Llanmerewig	,,		978	978	—	—
Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant	,,	Denbighshre	6,065	23,294	4,500	7,000
Llansaintffraid	,,		6,065	6,065	—	—
Llanwnog	,,		10,701	10,701	—	—
Llanwrin	,,		10,351	10,352	1,500	1,289
Llanwyddelan	,,		3,784	3,785	—	—
Lydham, Parish—						
Aston	Township		1,125	1,126	8	—
Machynlleth	Parish		14,861	14,861	305	5,165
Mainstone, Parish—						
Castlewright	Township		1,332	1,333	—	—
Manavon	Parish		6,635	6,635	—	—
Montgomery	,,		3,288	3,289	—	—
Mochtre	,,		5,025	5,026	—	—
Myfod, otherwise Meifod, Parish—						
Nantymeichied, Penniath, Teirtref, Dyffryn, Main, Cefn-llyfnog, Ystymcolwyn, Trefnanney Cwm, and Keel	Townships		12,614	11,605	—	—
Trefedrid	Township			1,005	—	—
Newtown	Parish		2,736	2,736	—	—
Penegoes	,,		8,085	6,903	400	3,600

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY—(*Continued*).

		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Pennant	Parish	5,000	6,763	270	2,600
Penstrowed	„	1,220	1,220	—	—
Pool, Parish—Coffronydd	Township	607	608	—	—
Pool (Lower Division)	Parish	2,637	2,638	—	—
Pool (Upper and Middle Divisions)	„	3,557	3,557	—	—
Snead	„	644	582	—	—
Tregynon	„	6,760	6,760	—	242
Trefeglwys	„	18,166	18,166	240	—
Worthen, Parish—Trelystan, Rhos Gôch, and Leighton	Townships	1,870	4,229	—	245
Total		568,121	498,339	22,862	84,874

Area of Common Field Lands :—Castle Caereinion, 20 acres; Garthbeibio (including Garthbwlch Township), 190 acres; Llanerfyl, 1,675 acres.—Total, 1,885 acres.

Remaining Parishes respecting which no Information can be given, the Tithes not having been Commuted under the Tithe Commutation Act.

	Acres.
Darowen, part of	2,087
Llanwyddyn, part of	1,161
Llanymynech	1,223
Mallwyd	1,894
Total	6,365

Summary of the County, with Estimated Additions proportioned to the Tota Area of the Parishes the Tithes of which were not Commuted under the Tithe Commutation Acts.

	Total Area given by 1868 Return.	Total Area.	Area of Commons.		Area of common Field Lands.
			Apparently capable of Cultivation.	Apparently Mountain or otherwise unsuitable for Cultivation.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Areas ascertained from the Tithe Documents	—	498,339	22,862	84,874	1,885
Estimated additional areas	—	6,365	292	1,084	24
Total	568,121	504,704	23,154	85,958	1,909

It will thus be seen that, according to the 1874 Return, the total acreage of Montgomeryshire is 504,704, of which, at least, 27,110 acres have been allotted in severalty under Inclosure Acts prior to 1837, and 2,576 acres have been allotted by the Inclosure Commissioners, under the General Inclosure Act of 1845. The aggregate of the two latter amounts—29,686 acres—is exclusive of the land which has been enclosed under private agreements.

The 1874 Return also shows that no less an area than 107,112 acres is still common land, of which only 23,154 acres are apparently capable of cultivation, and the residue, 85,958 acres, consists of barren mountain, rock, or morass, not suitable for cultivation, and occupies about one-sixth of the whole area of the county.

But we think that the excess of acreage of the whole county, according to the 1868 Return, over that shown by the Inclosure Commissioners' Return of 1874, arises, probably, from the circumstance that the Tithe Maps and Documents, from which the latter Return was compiled, would not show any details of measurement of the waste lands that were unproductive, and not capable of cultivation, such being only roughly estimated, and not measured.

The conclusion, therefore, seems natural, that the excess of 63,417 acres is waste land, and should be placed in the same category as the 85,958 acres. If this view be correct, the extent of the land not capable of cultivation would be swelled to the vast area of 149,375 acres, which would exceed one-fourth of the area of the county (viz., 568,121 acres), as shown by the 1868 Return.

M. C. J.

APPENDIX.—I.

SUGGESTION FOR A NEW ROAD FROM LLANERFYL AND SYCHTYN TO TALERDDIG ON THE CAMBRIAN RAILWAY.

By a former Landowner.

It seems most desirable that a road should be made from some place in the neighbourhood of Sychtyn to Talerddig, where a station may be opened on the Cambrian line. This is the revival of an old plan which was proposed some years ago.

For the improvement of the neighbourhood, a good road, especially to a railway station, is the first *desideratum*, and the valley of *Nant-y-eira*, which lies at present quite undeveloped, would especially benefit by a good road, and the proprietors of the district would be the chief gainers. Now as to the road itself, and the proper direction for it: there is already a road from Llanerfyl to Sychtyn, made under the Act for the Enclosure of the Commons of Caereinion Uchcoed. The Enclosure Act also specifies, that from Sychtyn it should be carried thence to the extremity of the said Lordship or Manor of Caereinion, in such direction as the said Commissioner should think fit. From Sychtyn the road goes in the direction of Dyfrwynog and Cringoed, but degenerates into a mere track; so that the latter part of the Act relating to this road does not seem to have been carried into effect, though, doubtless, the power to enforce it must still remain. From Sychtyn to Talerddig is exactly six miles on the Ordnance map; but when it is taken into account that the road above referred to could be prolonged for some considerable distance in the direction of Talerddig, and also that there must be a considerable extent of road on the side of Talerddig already available, it would be safe, it is conceived, to calculate that the extent of new road requiring to be made would not exceed five miles. As to the best direction, whether by Dolfrwynog and the top of Nant-y-Eira valley, or whether by Hafod-y-bende and through the valley, is a matter upon which a professional surveyor only could give a reliable opinion. But it can be confidently asserted that there would be no difficulty in making a road which would be a remunerative improvement to a large extent of what is, at present, unproductive property, and would be a great benefit to the whole district of country. At present, conveyances can only go from Llanerfyl to Talerddig by two opposite routes, viz., either *viâ* Llanfair-caereinion, Newtown, and Carno, a distance of 35 miles; or *viâ* Cann-Office, Mallwyd, Cemmes, and Darowen, a distance of 26 miles: whereas, by the direct route, *viâ* Sychtyn, and the new road here suggested, the distance would be only 11 miles. J. T.

APPENDIX.—II.

COMMONS BILL (1876).

THE Commons Bill (1876) effected some important alterations in the law on the subject of the Enclosure of Commons, of which, in connection with the above paper, it seems appropriate to give a summary.[1]

It will be recollected that the defects of the General Inclosure Act of 1845 formed the subject of a Parliamentary Committee, moved for in 1869. The Committee recommended various amendments in the law, in the sense of securing precautions against the inclosure of commons where public interest required that they should be left open, and a greater regard for the interests of the public and of the agricultural labourers where inclosure should be considered advisable.

Two Bills were subsequently introduced with the object of carrying out these amendments. The second was rejected by the House of Lords on the third reading, on the ground that it interfered with the rights of property. Pending these attempts at legislation the House of Commons suspended all action upon the schemes presented by the Inclosure Commissioners, till Parliament should have revised the principles and details of the General Inclosure Act. During this stay of inclosures more exact information than was previously in the possession of Parliament was obtained, and the result is that the acreage of waste now uninclosed has been discovered, it is said, to be much smaller than was supposed.

It was generally believed that the uninclosed land in England and Wales alone amounted to many millions of acres. The Inclosure Commissioners in their Report of 1872 stated as follows:—

"The estimate of 1844 of 'common' and 'commonable' land together, at somewhat over 9,000,000 acres, may, we think, be accepted as fairly accurate. In the twenty-five years since the passing of the General Inclosure Act, 670,000 acres of these lands have been, and are in course of being, inclosed, an extent equal to an average English county. This leaves fully 8,000,000 acres still to be dealt with, which is more than one-fifth of the entire acreage of England and Wales. Of this vast extent of country there is reason to believe that upwards of 3,000,000 acres will be found in the lowland counties of England, and the remainder in the mountainous and moorland counties, and in Wales. A large proportion of the 'common-

[1] Condensed from the proceedings of "The Commons' Preservation Society", 1, College Street, Westminster, S.W.

able lands', which are situated chiefly in the lowland counties, is undoubtedly susceptible of more profitable use and cultivation after inclosure. In addition to the 'commonable land' (which at present is more or less under cultivation), we think it may be assumed as a very moderate estimate that, out of the 'Commons', one million acres might still be added to the productive area of agricultural land in England. To accomplish this at the rate of progress hitherto made with inclosures, many years must necessarily elapse. Even when that is completed, there would remain about one-sixth of the area of the entire country still open and subject to rights of 'common', an extent so great as must show how erroneous have been the apprehensions expressed of the speedy inclosure of every common in England."

How erroneous was this estimate now appears from the return of the same Commissioners in 1874, in which they estimate the area of Commons and Common field lands, after a careful examination of the Tithe Commutation Awards, at 2,632,000 acres for England and Wales, of which they say that about 1,500,000 acres is apparently unsuitable for cultivation. From a still more recent return (1875) of landowners, prepared by the Local Government Board from the parish rate-books, it appears that the area of Common lands thus ascertained consists of no more than 1,524,648 acres, of which 326,972 are said to be situate in Wales, and by far the greater proportion of the remainder in the mountain districts of England, leaving but a comparatively small extent for the low-land agricultural districts. The question therefore assumes a new importance. While on the lowest computation 5,000,000 acres have been inclosed since the reign of Queen Anne, only a little over 1,000,000 now remains in England, of which a great part is mountain land or land from other causes unfit for cultivation. With regard to the whole of it, indeed, it is suggested by the Compiler of the Return of 1874, that it is, from various causes, comparatively unsuitable for tillage; and this conclusion may safely be adopted, though of course in many cases cultivation is by no means an impossibility.

It is obvious, therefore, that the reasons for facilitating inclosures by legal means had considerably diminished, even since the Committee of 1869 reported. Much had during the same period occurred to elucidate the law of commons, and the relative position of lords of manors, commoners, and the public, and thus to prepare the way for a measure which should determine not only how far and under what conditions inclosures should be sanctioned by special legislation, but whether they should be allowed at all without such sanction.

In introducing the Commons Act of 1876, Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, drew attention to the altered circumstances under which he proposed to legislate. He pointed out that the reasons which had induced Parliament in the early part of the century to facilitate inclosures had been the scarcity of food, the dislike to obtaining supplies from abroad,

and the necessity of employing the numerous bands of soldiers who were likely to be left idle by a proclamation of peace. He is reported to have said :—

"Circumstances had, no doubt, greatly altered since the passing of the Enclosure Act, 1801, and even that of 1845. The feeling of the country had changed on the subject, and the reason for it was not difficult to find. In the first place, the necessity for increasing the food supply of the people by the cultivation of commons was not by any means so pressing as formerly. Indeed, the amount of food that could be supplied by the commons if put under cultivation would be *but as a drop in the ocean compared with the supplies that now came from abroad.* Then the general increase of the population was so large, that, in discussing the expediency of enclosing lands, they had to consider, not merely how to increase the food supply, but what was really best calculated to promote the health and material prosperity of the people of this country. Whatever could be done in this way without interfering with private rights it was their duty to do, and the question of commons, viewed in this light, was, perhaps, of even greater importance now than it was in 1801 and 1845."

Again, on the second reading of the Bill, his speech is reported as follows :—

"The object of the Bill was, as far as possible, to prevent the inclosure of commons, and to give facilities for keeping them open for the benefit of the people ; so that not only those who had rights of common should enjoy them, but that the public themselves might enjoy the use of those free spaces of land, improved, drained, and levelled. The House would remember the old rhyme—

> 'The law condemns the man and woman,
> Who steals the goose from off the Common ;
> But does not punish, what 's far worse,
> To steal the Common from the goose.'

He had no intention of stealing the Common from any goose, but only to afford every possible facility for the continued user by the poor artizan and the dwellers in great towns of all that beautiful scenery they had hitherto enjoyed, but only in a more improved state."

In answer to a deputation on the subject of the Bill, he is again reported to have said :—

"That he believed the practical effect of the Bill would be to put a stop to the inclosures ; in fact, it was drawn with that object."

The Act commences by reciting that it is desirable to make further provisions for informing the Inclosure Commissioners and Parliament of any circumstances bearing on the expediency of allowing the inclosure of a common ; and that inclosures in severalty, as opposed to

regulation of commons, should not be hereafter made unless it can be proved that an inclosure will be of benefit to the neighbourhood as well as to private interests, and to those who are legally interested.

The Act further recites that it is expedient to give further effect to the provisions relating to allotments for recreation and for field-gardens for the labouring poor, and to give further facilities for enabling the Commissioners to regulate, improve, stint, and otherwise deal with commons without inclosing them and allotting them in severalty.

It is then enacted that the Inclosure Commissioners may in future entertain an application either—

(1) For the regulation of a Common, or
(2) For its inclosure.

The proposed regulation of commons forms the leading new feature of the Act. Previously, except in the case of metropolitan commons, there was no method of regulating an open space except by the cumbrous process of converting it into a regulated pasture—a process which necessitated all the steps incident to an inclosure, and something more.

The Act proceeds to specify that regulation may mean either the adjustment of rights or the improvement of a common, or both those processes, and to define in detail what is included under each expression.

In the case of suburban commons (which are defined to be commons situate either wholly or partly in or within six miles of a town), it is provided:—

(1) That notice shall be served upon the urban sanitary authority of the town, and that such authority may appear before the Inclosure Commissioners and make such representation in the interest of the town as may be necessary:
(2) That such authority may contribute out of their funds to make any arrangement in connection with the common for the benefit of the town, or to pay compensation to commoners:
(3) That such authority may acquire by gift and hold any common or right in a common, and may purchase and hold any saleable rights of common or tenement having annexed thereto rights of common:
(4) That such authority may, with the consent of persons representing at least one-third in value of the interest in a common, apply to the Commissioners for a Scheme of Regulation:
(5) That powers of management may be conferred on such an authority.

A considerable section of the Act is then occupied with regulations as to the procedure of the Inclosure Commissioners upon receiving an

application. The object of the clauses is to oblige the Commissioners to inquire more particularly into the bearing of the proposal on the welfare of the neighbourhood, to report more fully to Parliament, and, when the application is for an inclosure, to give more definite reasons in favour of the proposed step as compared with the regulation of the common.

It is proposed, it is said (though this does not appear on the face of the Act), that in future Provisional Orders for the regulation or inclosure of a common shall be referred to a Parliamentary Committee, and that the necessary confirming Act shall be introduced or not as they may recommend. Provision has also been made for the reference back to the Inclosure Commissioners of any order for amendment.

The Act enables the owners of rights in a regulated pasture to make bye-laws for its enjoyment, and contains the usual provisions as to the publicity and confirmation of bye-laws.

The Act contains a clause preventing in future the diversion of fuel allotments, recreation grounds, and field gardens from the uses declared concerning them by Parliament. This restriction is qualified in two ways. The Charity Commissioners may, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction under the Charitable Trusts Acts, authorise the use of a fuel allotment as a recreation ground or field-garden, and they may authorise the exchange of a fuel allotment for land of equal value in the same parish or district, better suited for the purpose of the allotment.

Hitherto the power of surveyors of highways to take gravel from waste land has overriden any Act of Parliament or scheme for management. Section 20 of the Commons Act provides that such digging shall in future take place on any regulated common only in one of these cases :—

(1) In a place set apart for the purpose with the sanction of Parliament ;
(2) With the consent of the managing body ; or
(3) Under an order of Justices in Petty Sessions, who may prescribe conditions as to the mode of working and restitution of surface.

The second part of the Act contains many provisions, having for their object the more effectual working of the provisions of the Inclosure Acts as to recreation grounds and field gardens. It is provided (sect. 21) that field-gardens shall be made fit for immediate occupation by the valuer carrying out an inclosure ; (sects. 22 and 23) that allotments for the purposes mentioned may be more fully exchanged for land better suited ; (sect. 24) that field-gardens shall henceforth be set out free of any rent-charge ; (sect. 25) that recreation grounds shall not in future be allotted to private persons ; (sect. 26) that field-gardens may be let in larger portions at a fair agricultural rent, and, in case they cannot be let to poor inhabitants, temporarily to other

persons at a rack-rent; (sect. 27) that the surplus rents arising from recreation grounds and field-gardens shall henceforth be applied in improving and extending them, and that they may in certain cases be sold with the view of purchasing land better suited; and (sect. 28) that periodical reports shall be made by the persons having the charge of such allotments.

Perhaps the most important of these additions are those freeing field-gardens from rent-charge and preventing the allotment of recreation grounds to private persons. As the law previously stood, the poor, it is said, in many cases were really made to pay full value for the allotment made to them, and a recreation ground might be denuded of its trees at the pleasure of any owner of the soil for the time being.

These provisions are followed by three clauses of considerable importance.

The first provides that any encroachment on a village green shall be deemed a public nuisance. This is a direct recognition of the interest of the public in such open spaces. Secondly, the 30th clause enables county courts to grant an injunction against illegal inclosures, subject to an appeal to the High Court of Justice, and, thirdly, the 31st clause provides that persons intending to inclose or improve a common, otherwise than under the provisions of the Act, shall publish a statement of their intention in two or more local newspapers at least three months previously.

These provisions are of value both in themselves and as indications of public opinion.

WELSH PROVERBS, TRIADS, AND TRUISMS.

Collected by T. G. JONES, Cyffin.

(*Continued from Vol.* xi, *p.* 316.)

472. Taranau gauaf, rhyfel haf.
(Thunder in winter, war in summer.)
A settled belief amongst old people, that thunder in winter foretokened wars in the summer.

473. Talu'r pwyth.
(To pay the blow.)
To return like for like; "Tit for tat."

474. Taflu ei drwyn or joint.
(Putting his nose out of joint.)
Offended; "Cut up rough."

475. Taro mwy na dwy waith yn yr un man.
(Hitting more than twice in the same place.)
Raining heavily.

476. Tês Mihangel.
(Michaelmas sunshine.)
A hot autumnal season. Dairymaids speak of "*Tês Mihangel*" as most prejudicial to the dairy.

477. Tori iâs y gwellaif arno.
(Breaking the shock of the shears on him.)
Becoming familiar with difficulties and annoyances, and consequently careless of them.

478. Tynu draen o droed un arall a'i roddi yn ei droed ei hun.
(Taking a thorn out of another person's foot, and putting it in his own.)
A person taking upon himself the troubles of another.

479. Tori pen a rhoi pats (patch).
(Cutting one's head, and then putting a plaster.)
To hurt a person's feelings, and then making an apology.

480. Tori'r penfelen deg a rhoi'r goegen yn y cwd.
(Cracking the yellow brown nut, and putting the empty unripe one in the bag.)
Disorderly in method, using up the best things first, and preserving the worthless.

481. Tori iau mochyn pan welir o.
(Cutting a pig's yoke when seen or met with,—or, "Cutting a yoke for a pig," etc.)
Seizing the opportunity.

482. Trwy bwyll mae dirwyn y bellen,
A thrwy bwyll y daw ir pen.
(By patience the ball is wound up, and by patience it is completed.)
"Os pwyll canwyll rhag cynen
Goreu canwyll yw pwyll pen."—*Huw Cae Llwyd, c.* 1480.
(If patience be the candle to avoid troubles, then the best light for the head is patience.)

483. Trech natur na dysgeidiaeth.
(Nature is stronger than education.)

484. Trwy Llanymynech.
(Through Llanymynech.)
When persons are seen with their clothing too short for them, or their hair cut short, they are jocularly twitted as having been through "Llanymynech": which originated, most probably, in connection with the word "Mynach" (a monk),—the Mendicants wearing a short poverty-cut dress. The inhabitants of Llanymynech are derisively called "Llanymynech cut-tails".

485. Troi yn ei dresi.
(Twisting about in his harness.)
Changeable: a change of mind—a "*Turncoat*".

486. Trech metl na maint.
(Mettle (spirit) is stronger than stature.)
That a small active man will do more than a "big man" who lacks effort.

487. Troi bys yn y lludw.
(Turning the finger in the ashes).
Said of a work that requires secrecy for its accomplishment. When persons are frequently interrupted, they may be heard saying, "Why one hadn't as much time as one could turn a finger in the ashes." It had its origin, we believe, in a superstitious

custom of divining by nuts and apple pippins, on the eve of St. Mark's day; one essential feature of which was to conceal the nuts, etc., in the ashes under the fire-grate or the hearth, without being observed.

488. Tîn y nyth.
(The last of the hatch.)
Said of the weakest of the brood or family.

489. Tri pheth a ffyna ar dês,
Gwenith, gwenyn, a mês.
(Three things will thrive in hot weather—wheat, bees, and acorns.)

490. Tri pheth anhawdd eu 'nabod,
Dyn, derwen, a diwrnod.
(Three things difficult to know—man, an oak, and a day.)

"Tri pheth sydd anhaw 'nabod,
Dyn a derwen a diwrnod;
Y Dyn sy ffals, y dderwen fregus,
Boreu teg, prydnawn ystormus."—*Old Penill.*

(Three things that it is difficult to know — a man, an oak, and a day—(for), man is false, the oak-tree faulty or decayed, the morning may be fair, but the evening stormy.)

491. Tri pheth ei ffordd a fyn;
Merch, mochyn a mul.
(Three things that will have their own way—a lass, a pig, and an ass.)

492. Tri pheth anhawdd ei ddioddef;
Newyn ci, syched ceffyl, ac anwyd dyn bâch.
(Three things painful to bear—a dog's hunger, a horse's thirst, and an infant's cold.)

493. Tri oes dyn, oes derwen,
Tri oes derwen, oes y fwyalchen.
(Thrice the age of a man, the age of the oak, thrice the age of the oak, the age of the water ousel, or blackbird.)

"Tri' oed y fwyalch falchdeg
Ar dderwen mewn daiaren deg."—*Iolo Gôch, c.* 1400.

(Three times the life of the proud ousel or blackbird is the life of the oak in good soil.)

In the *Mabinogion* — "Kilhwch and Olwen" — Guest's

Edition, vol. ii, page 297, reference is made to the great age of the ousel. When four of Arthur's Knights went in search of Mabon, the son of Modron, the knights went forward until they came to the Ousel of Cilgwri. And Gwrhyr adjured her for the sake of Heaven, saying, "Tell me if thou knowest aught of Mabon, the son of Modron, who was taken, when three nights old, from between his mother and the wall." And the Ousel answered, "When I first came here, there was a smith's anvil in this place, and I was then a young bird; and from that time no work has been done upon it, save the pecking of my beak every evening, and now there is not so much as the size of a nut remaining thereof; yet the vengeance of Heaven be upon me, if during all that time I have ever heard of the man for whom you enquire."

494. Tri pheth sydd ddigwyn i ddyn;
Yr anwyd bob yn ronyn,
Poen mewn dant a phendduyn.
(Three things that beget but little sympathy with the sufferer—a lingering cold, the tooth-ache, and a boil.)

495. Tri pheth sydd wedi ei golli.
Gwydr glás, morter poeth, a pherarogli.
(Three things that are lost (or their mode of manufacture) —blue (stained) glass, hot (hard) mortar, and embalming.)

496. Tridiau Ebrïll, llon llygad y brithyll,
A dau lon llygad yr aderyn du.
(The three (first) days of April brighten the eye of the trout, and make the eye of the blackbird doubly bright, or cheerful.)

This was the time (old style) for the farmers to sow their oats, and the days when they expected the severity of the weather to be at an end; for the appearance of the trout, and the joyous song of the blackbird, proclaimed the advent of Spring.

497. T' ucha 'r llidiardau.
(Beyond the gates.)

498. T' uchá llidiart y mynydd.
(Beyond the mountain gate.)

Said of an ill-bred, ill-mannered person, who is supposed to have been brought up in a mountainous, out-of-the-way district, out of the reach of the restraints and customs of educated and refined society.

499. Twll y gwlaw.
(The rain point,—south-west.)

500. Twymno dwr á'i daflu allan.
(Heating the water, and then throwing it away.)
Of a person who has been at great trouble with a piece of work that answers no end at last.

501. Tynu carai hir o groen gwr arall.
(Cutting a long thong out of another man's skin.)
Not sparing expenses, if the same is to be paid for by other parties.

502. Tynu 'r bluen ar draws ei lygad.
(Drawing the feather across his eye.)
Deceiving by fair words.

503. Tynu ar draws y rhisglen.
(Drawing across the bark, or against the grain.)
Censuring, or correcting a person sharply.

504. Wedi myn'd yn siot sych.
(Out of money, having spent the whole in drink.)

505. Wedi myn'd dros ei golyn.
(Thrown off his pivot or hinge.)
In bad humour, in a passion.

506. Wedi myn'd allan o'r "joint".
(Gone out of joint.)
Offended.

507. Wedi mynd yn rhemp.
(Is bewitched; and notoriously bad.)

508. Wedi 'bupro.
(Peppered.)
Of goods, when sold above market price.

509. Wedi 'ei dynu allan efo 'r gaccen.
(Drawn out with the cakes.)
A person of weakish intellect.

510. Wacsi.
(Sappy.)
Applied to giddy-brained persons.

511. Wedi myn'd yn draed moch ac yn benau gwyddau.
(Gone like pig's-feet marks, and the heads of geese.)
In confusion. "Sixes and sevens."

512. Wedi ei losgi yn ei law.
(Burnt in the hand.)
Said of the betrayal of a friend,—Deceived.

513. Wedi llosgi eu fysedd.
(Burnt his fingers.)
A failure in an undertaking.

514. Wedi colli'r ol.
(Missed the end—Lost the track.)
Of a person who can't complete what he has commenced.

515. Wedi ei eni a llwy arian yn ei geg.
(Born with a silver spoon in his mouth.)
Of a lucky person.

516. Wedi myn'd i gorn y fuwch.
(Gone into the cow's horn.)
Milk and butter scarce, and high in price.

517. Wedi llyncu ffwlbart a'i dîn ì fynu.
(Swallowed a fitchet (a foumart) with his tail up.)
Stinky or unpleasant breath.

518. Wedi llyncu polyn.
(Swallowed a pike-staff.)
Haughty; of proud bearing.

519. Y gwr a'r 'sanau gwyniòn.
(The man in the white hose.)
A lawyer.

520. Y cwd a'r criafol.—(521). Y Cwd a'r creg heddwch.
(The bag with the hawberries.—The bag with the she of peace.)
Having a purse with plenty of money in it; a wealthy perso

522. Y chware wedi myn'd yn chwerw.
(The play has turned into bitterness.)
A contest, friendly at the commencement, but ending in quarrel.

523. Y calla—dawa.
(The wisest will hold his peace.)
"Eiry mynydd—rhydd rhydau;
Tawed doeth, annoeth ni thau."—*Ll. Hen.*
[Snow of the mountains—the passes are open;
Let the wise hold his tongue, the fool will not be silent.]

524. Y gwan ei afael a gyll.
A dal ei oreu hefyd.
(The weak will let go his grip, though he hold his best.)

525. Y car yn curo'r sodlau.
(The car hits the heels.)
Pecuniary difficulties; trouble.

526. Y trecha, treisied,—a gwaedded y gwan.
(The strongest, he will tyrannize—though the weak complain.)

527. Y sawl fwytaodd y cig bwytaed y potes.
(Who eat the meat, let him have the broth.)

528. Y crochan yn dannod i'r ketl ei fod yn ddu.
(The pot upbraiding the kettle, that it was black.)
A person pointing out another's faults and forgetting his own.

529. Y gwr a bià 'r nenbren.
(The owner of the king-post.)
That is, the owner of the house; a toast to the owner of the house.

530. Y byd yn gwenu.
(The world is smiling.)
Prosperity.

531. Y byd yn gwgu.
(The world is frowning.)
Adversity.

532. Y peth a ddywed pawb y mae yn siwr o fod yn wir.
(What every one says is surely true.)
We are apt to believe a story or tale, if many persons say it, notwithstanding that we know the rule is false.

533. Y ceiliog.
(The cockerel.)
A labourer's wallet which carries his meat.

534. Y sawl sydd ddigywilydd sydd ddigolled.
(Whoever is shameless will not be a loser.)
A pushing, forward, bold person, though he meets with rebuffs, will often succeed.

535. Y lleuad wedi myn'd yn llawn.
(The moon has passed its full.)
A change for worse in trade.

536. Y pry'genwar a'r gwn, a wna'r ty llawn yn dy llwm.
(Worm-fishing, and a gun, will make a full house an empty one.)
That poaching ends in disgrace.

537. Y tu goreu i'r cae.
(The best side of the field.)
Similar to the saying, "On the right side of the hedge."

538. Y mae Lawrens ar ei gefn o.
(St. Lawrence troubles him.)
St. Lawrence was said to be the patron saint of the idle and lazy. There existed a notion, that every one born on the 10th of August, St. Lawrence's day, would be lazy.

539. Yn ysgwyd y gwellt oddiar ei glustiáu.
(He is moving the straw from about his ears.)
On the point of getting out of bed.

540. Yn swagro fel mochyn a'r iau.
(In a bluster, like a pig with a yoke.)
Said of a noisy, blackguardly fellow.

541. Yn codi ei wrychyn.
(His bristles up.) On his defence.

542. Yn dân ac yn garth.
(Fire and flax.)

543. Yn cocio ei fwnci.
(His monkey up.)
In a passion. In a rage.

544. Y brasder wedi myn'd i'r tan.
(The fat gone into the fire.)
Old friendship broken up by a quarrel.

545. Yr hen a wyr ond yr ifangc a dybia.
(It is the aged (experienced) who know,—youth presumes.)

546. Ymgroeswch.
(Cross yourself.)
A caution to beware—to be careful.
"Mwya gras yw ymgroesi."—*Sion Tudur, c.* 1550.
["The highest grace is to cross oneself."]

547. Yn cyfri 'r ser.
(Counting the stars.)
Of a person who carries his head well up.

548. Yn rhedeg fel gafr ar daranau.
(Running like a goat before a thunderstorm.)
Wildlike.

549. Yn clustfeinio.
(Pricking up the ears.)
An eaves-dropper: to be all ear.

550. Yr un Sion, Sion.
(John is the same John.)
No change; the same kind of person.

551. Yr un ydyw ffowls a chywiòn.
(Fowls and chickens are the same.)
No choice; similar.

552. Y pren cynhesa yn y coed a'r oera ar y tan.
(The warmest tree in the forest, and the coldest on the fire.)
The maple tree,—said to be poor wood for fuel.

553. Yn llyfrau 'r clochydd.
(In the parish clerk's books.)
Said of a person who to all appearances cannot live very long.

554. Yn mhob gwlad y megir glew.
(Every country gives birth to a hero.)

555. Ymheliwch a baw, baw a gewch.
(If you meddle with dirt, you will soil yourself.)
They who interfere in others' disputes, often get themselves into trouble.

556. Ymlid y gwellaif—llawchwith.
(Seeking the left-handed shears.)
Making April fool of a fellow. Seeking that which cannot be found.

557. Yngenau 'r cwd mae safio 'r blawd.
(At the first opening of the sack, you should save the flour.)

558. Yr araf yw'r buan.
(The steady goes fast.)

559. Yn gwisgo cynffon llwynog.
(Having a fox's tail.)
Said of a man of learning, or of a scholar.

560. Yn gwerthu nôd coch ac eli ymgrafu.
(Selling red ochre and itch ointment.)
Said of a person who is very well known, or is conspicuous in society.

561. Yn 'mhob pen mae 'piniwn.
(In every head there is an opinion.)
That every one has his own way of thinking.

562. Yn cael ei gadw dan y gwpan.
(Kept under the cup.)
Of a person who is not allowed to have opportunities of improvement.

563. Yn cadw'r ael.
(Keeping the front.)
Being in possession of a property.

564. Yn siarad wrth y llath.
(Talking by the yard.)
Much talking.

565. Yn cysgu fel Pathew.
(Sleeping like the dormouse.)
Heavy sleep. The Dormouse is called one of the "Seven Sleepers". The English have the same saying, in "He sleeps like a top", from "topo", Italian for mouse, and applied indiscriminately to the common mouse, field mouse, and dormouse.

566. Yn methu gwel'd coed gan breniau.
("Can't see wood for timber.")
Failing to find an article, and the thing sought before the person's eyes.

567. Yn siarad fel gwragedd mewn melin.
(Talking like women in a mill.)
Said when several persons are talking loudly and disorderly at the same time.

568. Yn fêl i gyd.
(Honey all over.)
Pleasant, with apparent welcomeness. "Mealymouthed."

569. Yn ffit i fyn'd dros Ferwyn.
(Fit to go over Berwyn.)
Warmly clad.

570. Yn canu ei glul.
(Ringing his minute bell.)
Complaining.

571. Yn rhedeg ar ol ei gysgod.
(Running after his shadow.)
Seeking or going after imaginary profit. "Mere shadows."

572. Yn gwybod na bw na ba.
(Knows neither "boh" nor "bah".)
Ignorant.

573. Yn sefyll yn ei oleu ei hun.
(Standing in one's own light.)

574. Yr' ydwy 'i can stowtied ar fy nghwd ag yntau ar ei sach.
(I am as stout above my bag as he is about his sack.)
Said of a poor person who exhibits as much independence as a richer person.

575. Yr ych du yn sangu ar ei droed.
(The black ox treading on his toes.)
Great poverty.

576. Yr oen yn dysgu'r ddafad i bori.
(The lamb teaching its mother how to feed.)
Said of a precocious child instructing his parents.

577. Ysglodyn o'r hen bren.
(A chip of the old tree—block.)

578. Ysglodyn mewn llaeth.
(A chip in milk.)
A quiet person; "neither one thing nor the other".

579. Yr un ydyw'r drafferth codi sofren a chodi dimai.
(It is the same trouble to pick up a sovereign as a halfpenny.)
A piece of counsel, to pick out a partner for life; and especially to have an eye to fortune.

580. Ymofyn caws yn nghenel y corgi.
(Searching for cheese in a cur's kennel.)
To expect to get a favour at the hands of a person who can't give it. There is a Scotch proverb of a similar drift—"To look for butter in the black dog's house."

581. Ymron a bwyta blaenau ei fysedd.
(Ready to eat one's finger nails.)
To have a mind intent upon one's object. Eager.

582. Yr hyn ni wel y llygad—flina fo mo'rgalon.
(What the eye sees not, the heart will not grieve about.)

"Nid rhaid i ddyn, tywyn tes,
Wylaw ond am a weles."—*Lewys Glyn Cothi.*

[Man need not weep in prosperity, but about what he sees.]

583. Yr awr dywyllaf ydyw'r awr cyn toriad y dydd.
(The darkest hour is that preceding the break of day.)
"Man's extremity is God's opportunity."

584. Y dyn a aned i rôt 'daiff o byth i bum ceiniog.
(The man who is born to fourpence will never reach fivepence.)
Said of striving industrious persons, who are yet unsuccessful in life.

585. Y mae yn dda dâl crothell.
(Even to hook a stickleback is something.)
Making the best of the worst.

586. Y gwirionedd a saif;
Myn y gwirionedd ei le.
(The truth will remain; and, the truth will have its place.)

587. Yn ei ddillad cig rhôst.
(In his roast-meat clothes.)
In his best suit. "In his best bib and tuckers."

588. Y pen ar yr uwd.
(The head of the porridge.)

589. Y gwr a bia'r bara chaws.
(The man who owns the bread and cheese.)
The head of the family.

590. Y car o flaen y ceffyl.
(The cart before the horse.)
Out of order.

591. Y neb a ddwg wy a ddwg fwy.
(He who steals an egg will steal a greater thing.)
That those given to petty thefts are not to be trusted; for "He who steals a pin will surely steal a greater thing."

(*To be continued.*)

WELSH POOL.

MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE PARISH AND BOROUGH.

(*Continued from Vol.* vii, *p.* 352.)

BAILIFFS, MAYORS, ALDERMEN, AND BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF WELSHPOOL, WITH BRIEF GENEALOGICAL NOTICES.

By Rev. W. V. LLOYD, M.A., F.R.G.S.

Although the *Inquisitio post mortem* of Griffith, son and heir of Owen de la Pole, dated 10 August 1309, gives the number of the burgesses of Pool on the roll of that date, as "octies viginti et tres decem", no mention is made of individuals until the early part of the next century. The great herald, Lewis Dwnn, on his visitation tour, transcribed the following names of the twenty-one burgesses on the roll in 1406. The ancient charter containing them, and referred to as seen by the herald on that occasion, was doubtless the *Inspeximus* charter, 29 June, 7 Henry IV, from Edward de Charleton "Dominus Powys" to the burgesses "de la Pole", a copy of which, with translation, appears in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. i, p. 302 *et seq.*

Welsh Pool in Powys.

The Names[1] of the Burgesses that were found in the Ancient Charter there, in the seventh year of the reign of Henry IV, June 7th, 1406.

1. Hugh Say.[2]

[1] See Lewis Dwnn's *Visitation of Wales*, vol. i, p. 312.

[2] Hugh Say, our earliest recorded burgess, was doubtless a cadet of the ancient Norman family of the de Says, Barons of Clun, of

2. Griffith Vaughan of Deuddwr.[1]
3. Evan Gwyn, rwth.
4. Thomas ap David ap Morgan.
5. Griffith ap Evan ap Madock ap Griffri ap Rees Vongam.[2]

Richard's Castle, and who gave their name to their several patrimonies at Moreton Say, Hope Say, Stokesay, etc. "Hugone Say nunc capitaneo castri nostri de Pola" occurs as a witness to a charter of privileges, granted 6th July, 7th Henry V, A.D. 1419, by Edward de Charlton, Lord Powys, to Sir Griffith Vaughan (11th burgess on the list above), and to his elder brother, Ieuan ap Griffith ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Wenwys, for the capture of Lord Cobham, the Lollard. The original is now at Garth, Guilsfield, in the possession of the Mytton family. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 321.) Hugh Say, as *steward* of Powys, also witnesses Edward de Charlton's Charter (1st August, 8 Henry V, A.D. 1420), to the Abbot of Strata Marcella, as also his pardon to his tenants, who had participated in Owen Glendower's rebellion. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, pp. 337, 9, 40, 2, 4.)

We find by the *Inq. post mortem* of Griffin de la Pole, 10 August 1309, that a William de Say and his brother held conjointly the vill of Hudan, at a rent of 3s. 4d. The Salop Visitation, *Harl. MS.*, 1241, fo. 87, says that Hugh Say married "Jane, daughter to Leighton of Wattlesborough". His great grandson, Hugh Say, by Mary, sister to Sir Adam Mytton, Knt., had "Richard Saye, ar.," on our county grand jury, 2-3 Eliz., 1560-1, and Lord of the Manor of Nantymechiad. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, pp. 129, 141.) John Saye of Tralongh (Welsh Pool), living in 1609, and sixth in descent from Hugh Say, married Rose, daughter of Robert Lloyd, of Welsh Pool and Nantcribba. (Lewis Dwnn's *Visitation of Wales*, vol. i, p. 276.)

[1] On the 1st February, 26 Henry VI, 1448, he witnessed the confirmation charter of Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville and Lord of Powys, to the burgesses of Llanvyllin, as "*Griffith Vaughan de Deyddor, then the tenant*" of the Manor of Mechen-Uchcoed. He was the ancestor of the Penrhyns of Rhysnant, the Wynns of Dolarddun, the Lloyds of Llansaintffraid, the Jones of Dolwen, and others. His father, Griffith Deuddwr ap Owen ap Meyrick ap Pasgen was a first cousin of *Evan ap Ririd ap Meyrick ap Pasgen*, 8th on the above roll of Burgesses.

[2] "Griffith ap Evan ap Madock ap Griffith ap Rees Vongam" witnesses Sir Edward de Charleton's charter to the Abbot of Strata Marcella. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 326.) He also witnesses, as one of Sir Edward de Charleton's "Esquires", the latter's pardon to the ancestor of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth, for his participation in the rebellion of Owen Glyndower. (*Ib.*, vol. iv, p. 344.) Mawd, sole daughter and heiress of Griffith ap Rees Vongam, was the mother of Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Banneret. Maud's mother was Eleanor, daughter of Griffith ap William, Lord of Mowddwy, ap Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys.

6. Matthew ap Evan ap Iorwerth.[1]
7. Griffith ap Einion Vaughan.
8. Evan ap Ririd ap Meyrick ap Pasgen.[2]
9. Madock ap Evan ap Griffith.
10. Owen[3] ap Meredith, of Neuaddwen.
11. Sr. Griffith[4] Vaughan, of (? ap) Gwenwys, Kt.

[1] "Matthew ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth" witnesses, as receiver of the Lordship of Powys, Sir Edward de Charleton's charter (A.D. 1419), to Sir Griffith Vaughan, before referred to; and also several of the pardons to Lord Powys' tenants, who had been engaged in Owen Glendower's rebellion. John, Lord of Mowddwy, by charter dated 20th February, 17 Richard II, A.D. 1391, "gives and confirms to his beloved and faithful David Holbach, *Matthew ap Ieuan ap Iorworth*" and others, and to their heirs, the freedom of his free borough of Dinas Mowthey. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 182.)

[2] Evan had an uncle, Owen ap Meyrick ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Griffith ap Beli, Lord of Guilsfield, who was the ancestor of the Penrhyns of Rhysnant, Wynns of Dolarddyn, and others.

[3] Owen was the son of Meredith of Neuaddwen by Margaret, fourth daughter of Ieuan ap Madoc ap Gwenwys, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, etc. (Cedwyn MS., under "Neuaddwen, the elder family"); and consequently a first cousin of Sir Griffith Vaughan, next in succession on the above burgess roll. Neuaddwen is said to have been the seat of Meredith ap Kynan, brother of Griffith ap Kynan, Prince of Wales. Arms similar to those of North Wales were borne by the family, viz., *Ar.* and *gu.*, four lions passant, counterchanged of the field. The estate was divided and subdivided, according to the custom of gavelkind, until the time of Evan, the son of Owen ap Meredith. This Evan, or Ieuan, left a daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married successively Howell ap Griffith of Llwydiarth, ancestor of the Vaughans of that place; Rees ap David Lloyd, ancestor of the Prices of Newtown Hall; and lastly, Griffith Bowdler ap Howell ap David, ancestor of the Bowdlers, *alias* Gethyns of Brompton. The latter was living, 5 Henry VII, when he is styled of the Rustock, *i.e.*, Yr Ystog, or Churchstoke. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 67, note 5.)

[4] "Sir Griffith Vaughan (ap Griffith ap Ieuan ap Madoc) ap Gwenwys, Knt.", was seated at Garth, in the parish of Guilsfield, and borough of Welsh Pool. His youngest son, Reginald, in accordance with Welsh custom, succeeded to the family seat at Garth. Cadwallader Lloyd, his second son, succeeded to Maesmawr, Trawscoed, etc., and his eldest son, David Lloyd, succeeded to Leighton, and to Nantcribba, in right of his wife Lucy, daughter and heiress of Meredith ap Cadwallader ap Owen ap Meyrick ap Pasgen.

Under "A Powysian at Agincourt" (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 139), arguments have been adduced to show that (although Sir Griffith and his elder brother Ieuan style themselves simply *gentilmen*, in

12. Gryfith ap Griffith ap Evan ap Madock of Castle Caer Einion.—(See note [1] on next page).

their letter to King Henry V—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 295—dated 4th March, 1421), he was not only a knight *before*, but also a knight banneret *after*, the battle of Agincourt, and that in odes and elegies, by contemporary poets, he is described as a "Knight with the golden torque", or collar, at the time of his decapitation in 1447.

That he was a knight in 1406, some years before the battle of Agincourt, is recorded on the above burgess roll. That he shared in the temporary degradation of his father, Griffith ap Ieuan "the squire" (schaier), and of his uncles, Meredith and David Lloyd ap Ieuan, their cousins and immediate connections, for participation in the rising of Owen Glendower, may be gathered from charters and grants of pardon now existing (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 331 *et seq.*) Owen, it is known, was in active rebellion from 1400 to 1415, the date of the battle of Agincourt. The earliest of the above pardons was granted in 1407, to David Lloyd ap Ieuan, an uncle of Sir Griffith Vaughan; and the latest in 1419, to the ancestor of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth. In 1405, the lands of "Meredith ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Gwenwys", another uncle of Sir Griffith, had been forfeited for his participation in the rebellion of "Owen de Glendoudoy" (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 86). It is scarcely matter of surprise that we find red-handed rebels of the family group, the knight of the burgess roll of 1406, and his brother Ieuan, styling themselves simply "gentilmen", in their letter addressed, in 1421, to King Henry V, touching their assent to the award, granted them through Sir Edward de Charleton, for the capture of Lord Cobham the Lollard, in 1417.

This letter of agreement (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 295) was witnessed "at Shrosbury", in the high and noble presence of oure said soveraigne lord, and also of the hie and myghty prince, the Duc of Gloucester, brothir unto our soveraign lord by forsaid, and also of Umfray, Erle of Stafford, John (Talbot, First Earl of Shrewsbury), Lord Fornyval. These witnesses to so important an event to Church and State, as the capture of the arch-heretic of the day, had also been witnesses on the field of Agincourt of the captor's gallantry, who, in company with the other Welsh Knights, had rescued his king when fighting over the prostrate Duke of Gloucester. Arguments have been adduced (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, pp. 139 *et seq.*) to show that on or about this occasion Sir Griffith Vaughan was restored to favour, and confirmed in his well-earned dignities.

Heraldic remains afford still further confirmation that Sir Griffith was a Knight *banneret*. The arms of the family, with two Griffins as *supporters*, are still to be seen over a door at Marrington Hall (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 140), the seat of his grandson, David Lloyd Vaughan ap David Lloyd of Leighton. The arms of David Lloyd's wife, the heiress of Marrington, occupying the first and fourth

13. David Say, sen'r, ap Hugh.[2]
14. Howel Goch ap Meredith of Manavon.[3]
15. Howel ap David Aber.[4]
16. David Lloyd ap David Aber.
17. Madock ap David Aber.
18. Evan Blayney of Tregynon.[5]

quarters, show that this Shield was set up before her husband's death in 1497. In the library window at Garth, the seat of the Wynnes (now Myttons) descended from Sir Griffith Vaughan's youngest son Reginald, are the arms of the family, also with the two Griffins as supporters, with the date 1584. (*Ib.*, p. 140.) The significance of supporters, in those days of strict heraldic blazon and observance, may be gathered from the following extract (*ex. inf.* Morris C. Jones, Esq., F.S A.), from *Sir Thomas Smith's Repub. Angl.*, *cap.* 18.

"Baneret (banerettus, miles vexillarius) is a Knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it as it were a *banner*, and accounted so honourable, that they were allowed to display their arms in the King's army as barons do, and may bear arms *with supporters*."

[1] He was probably the ancestor of the Wynns of Dolarddyn.

[2] Doubtless the son of Hugh Say, the senior burgess above. It appears from a pedigree of the family (*Harl. MS.*, 1241, f. 87, Brit. Museum), that David's son, Hugh Say, married Mary, sister of Sir Adam Mytton, Knight.

[3] David ap Meredith ap Griffith ddu o Manavon married Angharad, the eldest daughter of Ieuan ap Madock ap Gwenwys (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 403), and aunt to Sir Griffith Vaughan above. Howell Goch was possibly a brother of David ap Meredith. Griffith Ddw, their grandfather, according to the "Mynavon Dwyryw" pedigree in Lewis Dwnn's *Visitations* (vol. i, p. 285), was fourth in descent from Cynvelyn ap Dolphyn, who, in A.D. 1170, witnessed Prince Owen Cyfeiliog's foundation charter of Strata Marcella Abbey. Adda Ddu, a brother of Griffith Ddu, was the ancestor of the Gwynns of Llanidloes.

[4] David Aber, whose sons appear above, was the son of *Matthew* (*Lewis Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 286), or *Ieuan* (*Cedwyn MS.*, under "Griffiths of Broniarth"), Caereinion, the common ancestor of the Owens of Lllunllo, of Woodhouse, of Condover, and of the Wynns of Eunant, etc. David Aber, by Medefys, sister of *Griffith Vaughan of Deuddwr* above, had Howell ap David Aber, David Lloyd ap David Aber, ancestor of the Griffiths of Broniarth, and Madock ap David Aber, ancestor of John ap Evan ap Madock of Bryn Glas (*Lewis Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 286), and of David ap Owen of Llether Neuadde. (*Ib.*, p. 287.)

[5] Evan Blayney of Gregynog, in the parish of Tregynon, had three sons, of whom Howell was the ancestor of the Prices of Manavon,

19. Griffith ap Adda ap Einion Lloyd.
20. Griffith ap Einion ap David ap Gwrgenau.
21. Evan ap Griffith ap Einion Vaughan.

Dated,[1] in the original, July 20, 1586, in the 28th of Eliz.'s Reign.

	Balli de Pola.		*Balli de Montgomery.*	
1537.—	... ...		William Herbert. John Broughton.	
1538.—	... ...		William Herbert. Edmund Middleton.	
1539.—	... ...		Will. Herbert.	
1540.—	... ...		Oliver Lloyd.	
1545-6.—	... ...		W. Herbert, gen'os. Howell ap Hôb.	
1547-8.—	... ...		William Herbert.	
1549-50.—	... ...		Robert Lloid. Robert Middleton.	
1550-51.—	William Austin		The same.	
1552.—	... ...		Edward Morgan. Morgan Broughton.	
1553.	[2]Robert Lloyd Vychan Ricus Price.	gen'osi.	Walter Dudston. Morgan ap William.	gen'osi.
1554.—	„ „		Peter Middleton. Richergh ap John ap Rece.	
1555.—	„ „		Walter Glover. Morgan ap Will'm.	
1556.—	„ „		Edward Morgan. Maurice Kedwaleder.	
1557.—	„ „		William Herbert. Gr. Greth.	
1558.—	„ „		Walter Glover. Richard Lloyd.	
1559.—	„ „		Edward ap Morgan. Ieuan ap Maurrys.	

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and the Blaneys of Ystymgwen; Griffith, the ancestor of the Blayneys of Gregynog, and Baron Blayney of Castle Blayney, Co. Monaghan, Ireland; and Owen, who was the grandfather of Rees ap Morris ap Owen of Aberbechan, our sheriff in 1565.

[1] The date of enrolment of Henry IV charter is given as the 17th September, 4 Elizabeth, 1562 (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 312); therefore the above remark must apply to the date when the above entry was made in *Lewis Dwnn's Visitation* book. His letters patent as "deputy herald at Arms, over the three crowns of Wales and in the Marches", are dated 3 February, 28 Elizabeth, 1585.

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, pp. 120 n. 2, 129 n. 5.

	Balli de Pola.		*Balli de Montgomery.*	
1560-61.	Robert Lloid. Owen ap Ieuan ap Holl.	gen'osi.	Will. ap Meredith. Walter Dudston.	gen'osi.
1566.	[1]Rowland Lloyd. Johes ap Harry.	... ...	Morgan Broughton. Matthew George.	gen'osi.
1567.	Robertus Lloid Vauchan. Owinus ap Ieu'n ap Howell.	gen'osi.		
1567-8.	[2]David Lloid ap Robert. Howell Porter.	gen'osi.		
1571.	[3]Oliverus Lloyd, ar. Hugo Lloid, gen.	... ...		
1572.	Humfridus Lloid. Reginald Lloid.	gen'osi. ...	Edward Herbert.	
1573.—	... ...		Edwardus Herbert, ar.	
1574.	Oliverus Lloyd, ar. [4]John ap DD. Sadler, gen.	... ...	Edwardus Herbert, ar.	
1575.	[5]Humffrus Lloid. Rob'tus George.	gen'osi. ...		
1577.	Howell Porter. * * * *	gen'osi. ...		
1578.	[6]Rogerus Lloid. Humffrus Jones.	gen'osi. ...	Edwardus Herbert, ar.	
1580.	Lodowicus ap Oliver. Edwardus George.	gen'osi.	Willims Whittingham. Matheus George.	gen'osi.
1581.	Howellus Porter. Reginaldus Lloid.	gen'osi.	Edwardus Herbert, ar.	
1582.	Robertus George. Rogerus Humffrey.	gen'osi.	" "	
1584.	Robertus ap John, DD. Galfridus Lloyd.	gen'osi.	" "	
1588.	[7]Griffinus Lloyd, ar. [8]Johes Say, gen'r'si.	... ...	" "	
1589.	[9]Oliverus Lloyd Vaughan. Reginald ap Hugh.	gen'osi.	" "	

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 138, n. 2.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. iii, p. 145, n. 2.

[3] Oliver Lloyd was of Leighton, and the fifth son of Humphrey Lloyd of Leighton, sheriff in 1541.

[4] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 157, n. 2.

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 158, n. 2.

[6] *Ibid.*, vol. iii, p. 303, n. 1.

[7] Griffith Lloyd, ar., was of Maesmawr, in the parish of Guilsfield, and sheriff in 1581.—See *Ibid.*, vol. iv, p. 399.

[8] John Saye ap Owen Saye of "Tralongh" (Welshpool), married Rose, daughter of Robert Lloyd of Welshpool and Nantcribba—(Lewis Dwnn's *Vis. of Wales*, vol. i, p. 276). John Saye was living in 1609, and was sixth in descent from Hugh Say, "Capitaneo castri nostri de Pola" to Sir Edward de Charleton, Lord of Powys, in 1419, and a burgess of Welshpool in 1406.

[9] He was probably a son of Oliver Lloyd of Leighton, and an elder brother of Charles Lloyd of Leighton, sheriff in 1601; or he may be identical with "Oliv'us Lloyd Vaughan, gen'osi", coroner for the county 38th Eliz.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 270, n. 2.

	Balli de Pola.		*Balli de Montgomery.*	
1590.	Johes ap harrye (Parry). Thomas ap Oliver.	gen'osi.		
1591.	Rogerus Humffrey. Johes Saye.	gen'osi.		
1592.—The same.				
1593.	Oliverus Lloyd Vaughan. Johnes Davies.	gen'osi.		
1595.	[1]Reginaldus Lloyd. Humphrus Lloyd.	gen'osi.		
1596.	Gruffinus Lloyd, ar. [2]David Lloyd, Draper,	gen.		
1597.—The same.				
1598.	Edwardus Lloyd. [3]OliverusLloydapDD.	gen'osi.		
1600.	Rowlandus Williams. Matheus Jones.	gen'osi.		
1601.	Petrus Williams. Matheus Jones.	gen'osi.	Rob'tus Brownsworde. Morgan Mores.	gen'osi.
1605.	Thomas ap (Harry ?) Moricius Jones.	gen'osi.		
1611.	Hugo Price (?). Rogerus Estop.	gen'osi.	Thomas Aldwell. Johannes James.	gen'osi.
1616.—The same.			Edwardus Mores. Joh'es Bythell.	gen'osi.
	Ballivi et Justic. pacis.			
1619.	[4]Charles Lloyd Vaughan. Carolus Jones.	ar.		
1622.	Johes Robertes. Ed'rus Moris.	armigeri.	Ricus Morgan. Ricus Whittingham.	gen'osi.
1626.	Johes Parry. Humfridus Jones.	armigeri.		
1627.	Thomas Langford. David Lloyd.	armigeri.	Johes Shrawley. Ric'us Davies.	gen'osi.
1628.	Oliverus Lloyd. Humfridus Griffiths.	armigeri.	Thomas Price. Ric'us Whittingham.	gen'osi.
1632.	Carolus Jones. Ric'us Griffiths.	armigeri.	The same.	
1633.	Humffrid. Jones. Howell ap Anthony.	armigeri.	Howell Jones. Ric'us Davis.	gen'osi.

[1] "Reginaldus ap Robert Lloid de Pola, gen.", occurs 13 Eliz.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 152, n. 2. He was the third son of Robert Lloyd, who heads the list of bailiffs, by his second wife Jane, daughter of John Conway of Bodtrydden.—Lewis Dwnn's *Vis. of Wales*, vol. i, p. 276.

[2] He was forester for the county, 34 and 36 Eliz. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 254, n. 3), and the father of Sir Charles Lloyd, Baronet, of Moel-y-Garth.

[3] He was a grandson of Robert Lloyd, bailiff in 1553.—See *Ibid.*, vol. iv, p. 279, n. 5.

[4] He was probably the sixth son of Charles Lloyd of Leighton, sheriff in 1601, by Anne, daughter of Edward Herbert of Montgomery, sheriff in 1568.

	Balli de Pola.	*Balli de Montgomery.*
1637.	Johes Parry. Ricus Griffiths. armigeri.	Thomas Price. Ric'us Thompson. gen'osi.
1638.	Carolus Jones. [1]Humffrid Griffiths. armigeri.	[2]Ric'us Davies. Johes Thomas. gen'osi.
1640.	Kyffinus Lloyd. [4]Gilbertus Jones. armigeri.	[3]Ric'us Griffiths. Ric'us Whittingham. armigeri.
1648.	Gilbertus Jones. Joh'is Engleston. armigeri.	Robertus Griffiths. Phillemon Mason. gen'osi.
1649.	[5]Carolus Jones, Cap'l. Ball. Burgi de Pola	
1650.	Carolus Jones. Petrus, or Perseus, Rogers. armigeri.	Ric'us Davies. Ed'rus Whittingham. gen'osi.
1653-4.	Michael Jenkins. David Williams. Esq'rs, Bailiffes, and J. P.'s within the liberties of Poole.	[6]Robert Griffiths, Esq'r. Philemon Mason, gent. Bailiffes of Montgomery.
1654-5.	Charles Jones. [7]Brochwell Griffiths. Esq'res	Howell Jones. John Griffiths. gentlemen.
1661-2.	Humffrus Jones. [10]Gabriel Lloyd. armigeri.	[8]Ffrancis Fitzherbert, ar. [9]Edd. Whittingham, gen.
1662-3.	Griffinus Griffiths. Rob'tus Powell. armigeri.	The same.
1663-4.	[11]Thomas Parry. [11]Thomas Jervice. armigeri.	Riceus Morgan. Thomas Ffrancis. gen'osi.
1678.	Humfrey Jones. Humfrey Parry. Esquires.	
1680.	Charles Lloyd. Richard Edmunds. Esquires.	
1690.	Thomas Jones. Thomas Parry. Esquires.	
1700.	Samuell Woollaston. * * Esquires.	
1704.	Mr. Ball. Woollaston. Mr. Ball. Seale. Esquires.	
1705.	William Nickolls. * * Esquires.	

[1] Probably the father of Brochwel Griffiths of Broniarth, bailiff in 1654. See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 199, n. 2.

[2] "Ric'us Davies de Montgomery, gen.", appears on the county grand jury 21 James I.

[3] Probably of "Sutton", near Montgomery. The pedigree of the family is given in Lewis Dwnn's *Vis. of Wales*, vol. i, p. 308, n. 1.

[4] His grandfather, Roger Jones, in 1st Edward VI, had a grant in "Pool vill of Lylleshall House".—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 297. For family pedigree see *Lewis Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 324.

[5] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 177, n. 2.

[6] Probably the eldest son of Richard Griffiths of Sutton, above.

[7] Of Broniarth. [8] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 212, n. 1. [9] *Ibid*, note 2.

[10] Gabriel Lloyd, Alderman of Welshpool, with his sons, Gabriel and Edmund, appear as hereditary burgesses in the "Old Eyle" of 1768.

[11] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 230, n. 4 and 5.

Balli de Pola.

1707. Henry Parry. * * Esquires.
1708. John Griffiths. * * Esquires.
1709 (?). John Topp. * * Esquires.
1711. Samuel Wollaston. * * Esquires.
1712. John Gwynne. David Thomas. Esquires.
1713. Michael Parry. Thomas Parry. Esquires.
1716. Richard Edmunds. * * Esquires.
1718. Richard Tudor. Michael Parry. Esquires.
1720. Thomas Lloyd. * * Esquires.
1721. George Juckes. Thomas Lloyd. Esquires.
1727. David Thomas. * * Esquires.
1728. William Nickolls. Henry Parry. Esquires.
1729. Thomas Parry. Richard Powell. Esquires.
1730. Richard Tudor. Henry Parry. Esquires.
1731. William Powell. Henry Parry. Esquires.
1733-4. Richard Price.[1] * * Esquires.
1735. Henry Parry, sen'r. Henry Parry, jun'r. Esquires.
1737. John Calthorpe (?). * * Esquires.
1744. John Peers. Richard Lloyd. Esquires.
1747-8. Pryce Jones.[2] * * Esquires.
John Peers, Town Clerk.
1749. Richard Tudor. William Coupland. Esquires.
J. Peers, Town Clerk.
1757. Henry Parry. Edward Vaughan. Esquires.
J. Peers, Town Clerk.
1762. Henry Parry. John Edmunds. Esquires.

Balli de Pola.

1763. Richard Edmunds. Edward Vaughan. Esquires.
1764. William Coupland. Richard Evans. Esquires.
J. Edwards, Town Clerk.
1767. Edward Vaughan. Charles Rocke. Esquires.
J. Edwards, Town Clerk.
1768. Richard Evans. John Humphreys. Esquires.
J. Edwards, Town Clerk.
1769. Thomas Briscoe. Thomas Parry. Esquires.
J. Edwards, Town Clerk.
1773. John Pugh. Richard Lloyd. Esquires.
1774. John Edmunds. David Lloyd. Esquires.
1775. John Tudor. Charles Rocke. Esquires.
1776. Charles Jones. Robert Griffiths. Esquires.
1778-9. William Nicholls. [3]George Lloyd. Esquires.
J. Edwards, Town Clerk.
1780. Richard Lloyd. Robert Griffiths. Esquires.
1781. John Pugh. Evan Vaughan. Esquires.
J. Edwards, Town Clerk.
1794. John Pugh. William Parry. Esquires.
Robert Griffiths, Town Clerk.
1795. Robert Griffiths. Evan Vaughan. Esquires.
1796. Richard Tudor. Lawton Parry. Esquires.
1801. Robert Griffiths. Evan Vaughan. Esquires.
1803. John Pugh. William Owen. Esquires.
Thomas Lloyd Dicken, Town Clerk.
1804. Robert Griffiths. George Ross. Esquires.
Thomas Morgan, Town Clerk.
1806.—William Owen, Esquire.
Rev. Edward Jones, Clerk.

[1] Richard Price of Poole, apothecary, was sworn a burgess and bailiff on the 29th September 1733.

[2] Pryce Jones of Glanhavern, was sworn a burgess and bailiff 29 September 1747.

[3] George Lloyd of Luggy, in the parish of Berriew, was a grandson of the Rev. Peter Lloyd, Vicar of Forden from 1688 to 1721. The latter, sworn an hereditary burgess 10th May 1708, was in the eighth descent from Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knt. Banneret, on the Pool Burgess Roll in 1406.

Balli de Pola.

1809-10.	Robert Wilding. Edward Pugh.	Esquires.
1810-11.	William Owen. Thomas Morgan.	Esquires.
1811-12.	George Gould. Edward Pugh.	Esquires.
1812-13.	Edward Jones, Clerk. Richard Griffithes, Esq.	
1813-14.	Thomas Morgan. Edward Pugh.	Esquires.
1814-15.	George Gould. William Jones.	Esquires.
1815-16.	William Owen. Edward Pugh.	Esquires.
1816-17.	Edward Jones, Clerk. Richard Griffithes, Esq.	
1817-18.	George Gould. William Jones.	Esquires.
1818-19.	William Parry. Edward Pugh.	Esquires.
1819-20.	Thomas Morgan. Thomas Davies.	Esquires.
1820-21.	Edward Jones, Clerk. Richard Griffithes, Esq.	
1821-22.	William Clive, Clerk. Thomas Johnes, Esq.	

Balli de Pola.

1822-23.	Thomas Morgan. William Jones.	Esquires.
1823-24.	RichardGriffithes Edward Pugh.	Esquires.
1824-25.	George Goold. Francis Allen.	Esquires.
1825-26.	Thomas Morgan. John Davies Corrie.	Esqs.
1826-27.	Edward Pugh. Thomas Davies.	Esquires.
1827-28.	William Clive, Clerk. Thomas Beck, Esq.	
1828-29.	George Gould. Francis Allen.	Esquires.
1829-30.	JohnDaviesCorrie. Edward Pugh.	Esqs.
1830-31.	Thomas Morgan. Thomas Beck.	Esquires.
1831-32.	William Clive, Clerk. Francis Allen, Esq.	
1832-33.	RichardGriffithes Edward Pugh.	Esquires.
1833-34.	Thomas Beck. Thomas Davies.	Esquires.
1834-35.	John Davies Corrie John Robinson Jones	Esqs.

Francis Allen, Town Clerk.

RECORDERS OF THE BOROUGH.

— .—Viscount Hereford.
1750.—Edward Kynaston, Esq. (of Hardwick).
1762.—John Herbert, Esq. (of Park).
1777.—The Right Hon. George Edward Henry Arthur Earl of Powis.
Subsequent to 1804.—Edward Earl of Powis.
1830.—David Pugh, Esq. (of Llanerchydol).

STEWARDS OF "POWIS".

1678.—Edward Lloyd, Esq. (*infra*, p. 320).
1690.—Richard Hughes, Gent. (*infra*, p. 329).
1711.—Pryce Hughes, Gent. (*infra*, p. 323).
1716.—John Griffiths, Esq. (*infra*, p. 333).

HIGH STEWARD OF BOROUGH.

1830.—Panton Corbett, Esq. (of Leighton Hall).

"OLD EYLE."

The names of the burgesses who were duly elected and sworne by and before Humfrey Jones and Humfrey Parry, Esqrs., then Bayliffes of ye towne of Poole at Michleamas leete, being the 29th day of 8ber 1678. By the consent and app'bation of Edward Lloyd, Esq., Steward of Powis, and the s'd Bayliffes, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the s'd Towne of Poole.

Edward Vaughan of Lloydiearth, Esq., and his heires for ever.

Price Devereux of Vaynor, Esq., and his heires for ever.

John Mathewes of Trefnamy, Esq., formerly elected, but now sworne, and his heires for ever.

Phillip Eyton of Criggion, Esq., and his heires, as well begotten as to bee begotten, for e'r.

Edward Lloyd of Mathravall, Esq., and his heires for ever.

Edwardus Kerry de Weston in Com. Sallop, et hered. sui ta'p'crent qua p'creand inp'pet'm.

Robert Nicholls of Garth, gent., and his heires for ever.

Evan Gwynn of Poole, mercer, and his heires for ever.

Samuell Wollaston of Poole, mercer, and his heires for ever.

Richard Edmunds of Poole, and his heires for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten.

George Blackborne of Poole, and

Richard Williams of the p'ish of Poole, miller, and his heires.

(Arthur Williams, brother to ye sd. Richard Williams, and his heires for ever.

William Howell of the Towne of Salop, tobacconess, . . . begotten, for ever.

John Rogers, sonn of John Rogers of Leighton, and his heires for ever.)

Richard Roberts, sone of Robert Davies of Leighton, and his heires for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten.

Charles Herbert of Aston, in the county of Salop, Esq.

(Edward Heyward of Trawscoed, and his heires for ever.)

John Vaughan of Myvod, and his heires, as well begotten as to be begotten, for ever.

William Poole (?) of Bausley, gent., and his heires, as well begotten as to be begotten, for ever.

Thomas Elleys Lynially decended from Griffith ap Ellys, who is mentioned fol. the eighth leaf in the old Eyle, and his heires for ever.

Edward Huges of Llanverhidoll, corvicer, and his heaires ffor ever.

(Robert Hughes, sonn to the said Edward Hughes, and his heires for ever.)

Leonard Jesper of Bausley, in the county of Montgomery, and his sons Leonard and Richard, all sworn burgeses of ye Corporation of Welchpoole, before me ye tenth of february 1721, and their heires for ever.

GEO. JUCKES, one of ye Bailiffs of Poole.

Richard Llewellin, the son of Arthur Llewellin of Poole, and his heires for ever.

Arthur Llewellin, son to Ricard Llewellin of Poole, and his heires for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten.

Richard Evans of Poole, carrier (?), duly elected and sworne, and his heires for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten.

John Evans, brother of the said Richard Evans, likewise duly elected and sworne, and his heires for ever as well.

George Devereux, Esq., of Kevengwernvarn, and his heires for ever. Sworne this ij day of June 170ij.

Thomas Wynne of Garth, was then sworne Burges for s'd towne of Poole, being the sonne of Thomas Wynne of Garth. June the 7th, 1707, coram me,

HENRY PARRY, Bayliff.

Richard Price, shoemaker, and son of David Price, and his heires for ever:

. . . . . , gent., sworne in ye presence of my brother Bayliff, . . . , 1705, by me Wm. Nickolls.

Phylip Eyton of Crigion, Esq., and his heires for ever, as well William Eyton, Robert Eyton, Thomas Eyton, sons of the said Phylip Eyton.

Humphrey Griffiths of Crigion, and his heires ffor ever.

Edward Browne, cryer, and his heires for ever. Sworne by Samuell Wollaston, Capital Bayliff of Poole.

William Peers of Bausley, he and his heirs for ever.

Edward Howard of Troescoed, gent., and his heirs for ever, as well

William Nicholls of Garth.

Morris Jones, corviser, and his heires for ever. Sworne by Samuell Wollaston, Capitall Bayliff of Poole.

Ceazar Griste of Poole, and his heires for ever, as well, etc. Sworne the 14th day of May 1700, a lawfull Burges of the towne and Burrough of Poole, by me, Sam. Wollaston, Bayliff.

Abraham Price of Shrewsbury, tobacconist, descended from one Rowland Price, mentioned in the old lle, fol. ye 9.

Jur. cora, Mr. Ball. Wollaston. } 18 Maii
Mr. Ball. Seale. } 1704.

Robert Evans of Llandrinio, gent., and his heires for ever.
Carolus Vaughan of Lloydiarth, Esq., and his heires for ever (*erased*).
Sr. Job Charlton, Kt.
Thomas Walkott, Esq.

The names of the Aldermen are as follows :—

Charles Jones of Poole, gent., et hered. sui in p'pet'm.
Carolus Humphreys de Pola, gen. et hered. sui in p'pet'm.
David Williams de eade, gen. ,,
Thomas Parry de eade, gen. et ,,
Humphrydus Jones de eade, gen. et ,,
Gabriel Lloyd de eade, gen. et ,,
Georgius Mercer de eade, gen. et ,,
Richardus Mercer de eade, gen. et ,,
Robertus Jones de eade, gen. et ,,
Thomas Jervis de eade, gen. et ,,
Will'us Clerke de eade, gen. et ,,
Carolus Roberts de eade, gen. et ,,
Johes Griffiths de Llanhaveraine.
Rogerus Jones de Pola.
Ric'us Hughes de Powis Castle, gen. et ,,
Thomas Lloyd de Pola, gen. et ,,
Humphreydus Parry de Llanurchidole, gen. et ,,

Sep. xxixth, 1680. } Charles Lloyd, Esq. / Richard Edmunds, Esq. } Present Bayliffes.

Hugh Davies of Dyserth, in the parish of Poole, and his heires for ever.
John Thomas of Trefnant Vechan, and his heires for ever.
Humphrey Jones, gent., of Poole ,,
Gilbert Jones, sonn to the aforesaid Humfrey, and ,,
Thomas Jones, bro. to the aforesaid Gilbert, and ,,
John Lewgar (?), sonn to Thomas Lewgar, ,,
William Andrewes ,,
Edward Richard of Downe, in the p'rsh of Librynorth, in the County of Salop, and ,,
Andrew Evans of Poole.
Robert ap Richard of Downe, in the p'ish of Libery, in the County of Salop, corviser, and ,,
Thomas Boudler of Longnor, in the County of Salop, tanner, and his heires for ever.
William Lewis of Garth ,,
Thomas Lewis, his sonn ,,
Daniel Lewis, bro. to the said Thomas, and . . . ,,
John Lewis, bro. to the s'd Tho. and Daniell, and . . ,,
Humfrey Watkin ,,

John Gwynne, son to David Gwnne of Kylyerch, in the parish of Llanvaire. Sworn burgess the 12th of 7ber 1727.

Richard Edmunds, son to Richard Edmunds of Poole. Sworn burgess the twelfth day of September 1727.

Per DAVID THOMAS, Bayliff.

John Edmunds, son to Richard Edmunds of Pool. Sworn Burgess at a Common Hall the 2nd of Sep. 1735.

Per HEN. PARRY, Sen'r. } Bayliffs.
HEN. PARRY, Jun'r. }

David Cowen, gent., mercer in Welch poole, in the county of Montgomery, sworne A true and lawfull burges of this towne and Burrough, the 28th day of aprill 1711, by consent and appointment of Pryce Hughes, gent., steward of Powis, and in consideration of the sume of five pounds by the said Cowen in open Court paid, is heareby recorded A true and lawfull brother and burges of the same, him and his heiers for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten. In wittness whereof I have heareunto subscribed my hand,

Witness, JON. GRIFFITHES. SAM. WOLLASTON, Bailiff.

William Cowen, son and heire of the s'd David Cowen, mercer, sworne as hereditary Burgis, and his heires for ever.

Rondle Evans of Pool Buttington p'ish, Clarke of the p'ish of Buttington afores'd, whoe was sone of Arthur Evans of Buttington afores'd, and his heires for ever, who was sworne as hereditary Burgis before mee Janu'ry the Eleventh 1720.

THO. LLOYD, Bayliffe.

Arthur Evans, sone of the s'd Rondle Evans.
Robert Evans, alsoe sone of the s'd Rondle Evans.
Rondle Evans, alsoe son of s'd Rondle Evans.
William Evans, youngest son of the s'd Rondle.
Entered the Eleventh of January 1720.

John Bowdler, son to Richard Bowdler, shoemaker, and grandson to Thomas Bowdler, gent., of Marton, in the County of Salop, and his heires for ever, who was sworne hereditary Burgess before me the fourth day of January 1721.

GEO. JUCKES, Bayliff of Poole.

Thomas Tannat of Halton, gent., and „
Richard Griffiths of Mathravall.
Rondle Evans.
Edward Williams.
Humfrey Jesper.
Edmund Thomas.
Thomas Hackeman, gent.
Robert Lyner, gent.

Thomas Cooke.
Moyses Price of Castle Lane.
Charles Rocke of Poole, tanner.
Robert Nickolls (de Garth et heredit. sui tam geniti quam ungeniti).
Evan Gwynn of Poole, mercer.
Richard Edmunds of Poole, and his heires, as well begotten as to be begotten, for ever.
George Blackborne of Poole.
Thomas Roberts of Poole, glover.
Samuell Wolaston of Poole, mercer.
Richard Williams, miller.
Thomas David ap John ap Llewellin Gunyniog issa, tanner.
Richard Higgons of Brumhill.
George Higgons.
Richard Mercer, gent.
Richard Lloyd of Leighton Varchwell.
Roger Jones, gent.
Gilbert Jones, gen., filius p'd Roger.
Edmund Rogers of Leighton, gent.
John Bayley.
Edward ap William Lloyd.
Edward Thomas, fil. Thomas ap Pugh de Cletterwood.
Humfrey Greene.
John Davies of Keninvah, tanner.
Thomas Lloyd of Varchwell.
Humfrey ap Roger.
Cadwalader Davies of Berriew.
John Griffiths of Silvain.
Edmund Jones, fil. et hered. Robert ap John Humfrey de Pola et hered. in p'pe'm.
William Rogers, gent.
Edmund Rogers.
Hugh Rogers.
David Rogers of Llannerchrochwell.
Edward Vaughan of Garth, gent.
Robert Griffiths of Guildsfield.
John Eccleston.
David Roberts.
George Peirce of Marrington.
Edward Peirce of Marrington.

David Evans, son of David Evans, late of Pant, in the Townshipp of Llannerchrochwell, and David Evans, son to Morris Evans of Middleton, and John Evans, bro'r to the s'd David Evans. Sworn burgesses the 12th day of September 1727.

Per David Thomas, Bayliff.

John Felton and Phillip Felton, sons of James Felton, late Brasier of Oswestry, sworn burgesses the 12th day of 9ber 1727.

George Kery, and Thomas Kery, sons to Thomas Kery, late of Wanton, sworn burgesses the 12 of 7ber 1727.

Per DAVID THOMAS.

Mich. Parry, gent., was sworn Burgess, and made Bailliff of this Corporation, May ye twenty-first day, 1713.

His three sons, Henry Parry, and his heares for ever.
Thomas Parry, ,,
Mich. Parry, ,,

Pierce Morgan, son of John Morgan of Poole, he and his heires for ever.

John Edwards, son of William Edwards of ye Lane, he and his heirs for ever.

John Peers, jun'r, son of Oliver Peers of Pool, he ,,
David Humphreys, he ,,
Richard Humphreys, junior ,,
John Cappock, son of Thos. Cappock of Poole.

Richd. Lloyd, glover, of Gaervor, in ye parish of Gilsfield, and his heirs for ever.

Edward Vaughan of Kinlett in Com. Sallopp, formerly of Terymyneth.

Thomas Edward Taylor of Poole, sworn burgess.

Gabriell Winn of Dolarthn, sworn burgess the 15th of 7ber 1727. Per DAVID THOMAS.

(John Jervice and his heires for ever, sworn the fforteenth day of ffebruary in ye year 1707.)

Matthew Jervis and his heires for ever.
Edward Jervis.
Robert Jervis.
William Jervis.
Thomas Jervis.

Thomas Griffith DD ap Morris of Tyrymonich.

Richard Griffith DD ap Morris, bro. to the s'd Thomas Griffith.

Thomas Lewgar, gent., and his heires for ever (and his son Charles Lewgar and his heires for ever, sworn ye 23 of March 1721, by me, Geo. Juckes, one of ye bailiffs of Poole).

John Harries.

Richard Davies of Salop Troman (?).

Samuell Jones, sonn to Phillip Jones of Colbach, in the county of Salop.

(Samuell Jones, grandchild of the s'd Samuell Jones of Colbach, and his heires for ever. Jur. xxvth die ffebruar 1705.)

Jeramy Jones of Poole, mercer.

Pieres Reynolds of Poole, gent.
David Humfrey of Llanuerchrockwell.
(Thomas Williams of Trewearn, gent., and his heirs for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten. He was sworn the 13 day of June, ye yeare 1693.)
Thomas Davies.
William Porter, sonne to John Porter of Uppington.
Morgan Evans of Poole, glover.
Hugh ap John, corviser, of Poole.
John Lloyd, mercer.
Humfrey Nicholas, gent.
William Scarlett.
William Latewood, and his heires for ever.
Arthur Price.
George Jones of Poole.
Oliver Lloyd.
William ap Edward.
(. . . . Jones of Poole, one of ye sergts.-at-mace, and his heires for ever.)
Morgan Jones of Trallongollen, 1703.
Rondle Parry, tanner, of Poole, and his heires for ever.
Henry Parry, his son, etc.
Humphrey Parry, his brother, etc.
John Parry, and Edward Parry, brothers to the s'd Henry and Humphrey, and their heires for ever.
Pierce Roberts of Gunneroyd Vaure, gent., and his heires for ever. Sworne this seaven and twentieth day of September 1706.
David Pierie of Llanvylling, dyer, formerly of Lynimpredd (?) in ye parish of Poole, himself and his heires for ever. Sworne the second day of ffebruary 1707.
David Endon, son of Jacob Endon, and his heirs for ever, ... by me, Capitall Bayliff,
SAM. WOLLASTON, Baill.
Gilbert Jones, Clerk, son of John Jones, gent., Alderman.
John ap Edward, and his heirs for ever.
Edward Giles, Clerke.
John Seale of Poole, apothecary.
George Cooke of (Wanton), in the county of Salopp.
Howell Fox.
Thomas Bray of (Marton), in the county of Salop.
Thomas Lloyd of and his
John Pitts of and
William Price of Poole.
(John Roberts, granson to John Roberts, barbor, and his heiers for ever.)

Charles Jones of Leighton, gent.
Thomas Crosse of fforden, (gent.)
Joseph Pugh of Leighton, gent.
Thomas Bowdler, of Middletowne.
Rees Jones of Castle Clerke.
Howell Thomas of Llanvairi, gent.
(David Gwynne, grandchild of the said Howell Thomas, and his heirs for ever.)
Edward Evans.
Richard Meredith.
Roger Calcott.
Euble Edwards of Hendreheane, gent.
Edward Owens, and his heires for ever.
James Owens.
David ap Griffith of Poole, and his heires for ever.
Humfrey David.
John Pugh.
Robert Gilbert.
William Bullocke of Poole.
Thomas Jervis of Poole.
Robert Powell of Gungrog, gent.
Andrew Evans of Poole.
Charles Lloyd of Poole, mercer.
Edmund Lloyd, second sonn to Gabriell Lloyd of Poole.
Gabriel Lloyd, Bro. to the s'd Edmund.
Thomas Langford, the sonne of John Langford of Llan-'chydoll.
Edward Langford, Brother to the afors'd Thomas.
Edward Langford, sonne of ye afores'd Edd. Langford.
Henry Purcell of Hurdley, and his heires for ever, etc.

Thomas Humphreys, son to David Humphreys, of Llanerchidoll, and his heires for ever. Sworne this 29th day of 9ber, coram me, Hen'o. Parry, bayliff.

Richd. Humphrey Taylor of Poole, son to ye s'd Humph'y, and his heires for ever.

Richard Crumpton, gnt. of Longnor, stuart to Sr. Uvedale Corbett, Barronett, sworn A lawfull Burgis of this towne and Burrough of Welchpoole, in the county of Mountgomery, this eighth day of Aug. 1700, and his heirs for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten, in presence and sight of us whose names are subscribed.

CHARLES JONES. SAML. WOLLASTON, BAILL.
JOHN JONES.

Howell Powell of Kylgwich, gent. and his heires for ever.
Burgis borne.
Sam. Wollaston, Baill.

Thomas Withers of Berriew, dyer, and his heires for ever. Sworne 23rd of ffeb. 170$\frac{7}{8}$.

William Rogers, junr. of Poole, smith, and his heires for ever. Sworne ye 23rd 170$\frac{7}{8}$.

Testes.—Randle Parry. John Griffiths, Bayliffe.
David Davies. (?)

Robert Powell, the sonne of Morris Powell, late of Gyngroge Vechan, gent., and his heirs for ever.

Edward Nickols of Newnham, glazier, and his heires for ever. Sworne ye 4th of March 170$\frac{7}{8}$.

Thomas Cappock, barbour, and his heires for ever. Sworne ye 6th of March 170$\frac{7}{8}$.

Thomas Parry, butcher, etc. Sworne the 8° of March 170$\frac{7}{8}$.

John Davies of Crane, and his heirs for ever.

Meradith Lloyd of Brynellin.

Thomas Edwards of Killkewith.

Thomas Bowdler of Middltowne.

William Midleton.

William Williams (of Trelydan).

John Rowland of Poole.

Oliver Reynolds.

Richard Edwards of Kilkewith.

Reynold Edwards, of the same.

George Devereux, Esqr.

Sylvanus Evans.

Isacke Evans, nailer.

Richard Evans of Poole, tanner.

Roger Pope, Esqr.

Thomas Lloyd of Maise Maure, gent.

Edmund Lloyd of Silvaini, Esq'r.

Humfrey ap Prichard, sadler.

Henry David ap Lewis.

Robert Anthony.

George Guest.

Mathew Guest.

John Guest.

Thomas Guest.

Edward Price of Gundle, Esqr., and his heires for ever.

(Edmund Pryce of Trewillan, Esqr., and his heires for ever.

Richard Pryce of Trewillan, son and heire of the said Edmund Pryce, and his heires for ever. The sd. R. Pryce sworne the xxvth Maii 1706.)

David Davies.
Richard Davies.
David Lloyd of Marton.
Richard Lloyd, Bro. to the said DD.
Edward Hugh of Llannerchidole.
William Hugh, Bro. to the said Edward.
James Wooding.
John Jervis.
Thomas Morris of Llanerchidole (gent.)
Hugh Bowen of Llangyniew, gent. (?)
David Bowen of Llanvaire.
Howell Thomas of
Morris Roberts of Gaire.
Howell Roberts of the same.
Richard David Robert of Sylvaine.
Owen Vaughan of Myvod, gent.
David Morris of Treheligg.
Evan Pugh of Llandyssill.
William Pugh of Berriew.
John Woodin of Leighton.
William Edwards of Llangyniew.
John Edwards of the same.
David Richards of Llanlothyan.
Humfrey Pugh of Berriew.
Edward Pugh of the same.
David Pugh of Bronyarth.
Oliver Pugh of the same.
David Hugh of Manavon.
Edward Peers the younger of Castle Caereinion.
Richard Murcer of Aberhavesp Clere'.
John Pierie of Welshtowne, miller.
Richard Edwards of Poole, butcher.
William Edwards of the same.
Richard Humfreys of Penyarth.
Humfrey David, sonne of the said Richard.
Humfrey Evans of Poole, butcher.
Henry Pursell of Hurdley, shoemaker.
Thomas Kerry of Wawton, gent.
Sylvanus Jervies of Poole.

The names of the Burgesses which were duly elected and sworne by and before Humfrey Jones and Thomas Parry, Esqres., then Bayliffes of the Towne of Poole, att Mich'mas Leete, being the 28th day of 8ber 1690. By ye consent and app'bacon of Richard Hughes, Esq., Steward of Powis, and ye s'd Bayliffes, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the s'd Town of Poole.

Thomas Traunter of Poole, gent., and his heires for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten.

William Mallam of Poole, gent., etc.

Thomas Cappock of Poole, barbour, etc.

Richard ffoulke of Marton „

John Crumpe of Frewerne.

Thomas Griffith David ap Owen of Garth, etc.

Johes ffelton de Shrewsbury, brasier, etc.

Jacobus ffelton de Oswestrie, brasier.

David Tipton of Cletterud, and, etc.

(Richard Tudor of Poole, and his heires for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten.)

Richard Parry of Disserth, etc., whose ancestors are mentioned in ye old Eyle.

Arthur Williams of Leighton, miller, and his heires for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten.

John Coupland of Poole.

David Thomas of Poole, corvic'r.

Edward Vaughan of Tyermynech.

Richard Jervis of Poole, currier.

Charles Roberts of Poole, glover.

Richard Pugh of Poole, smith.

John Hughes of Poole, butcher.

Humphridus Thomas de Trallwngollen, glover.

William Edwards of Poole, miller.

Nikodemus Watkine, sonne to Thomas Watkine of Garth, and his heires for ever.

August the xxist 1706.

David Jervis, sonne of Richard Jervis of Poole, currier.

August the 26th 1706.

Joseph Pugh the younger, of Layton.

Jur. September the vith 1706.

Walter Lloyd, sone of Edward Lloyd of Hendreheane, gent., and his heires for ever.

Thomas Williams of Koydywlade „ sworne the xxiij day of September 1706.

Richard Brasener of Laighton, son of Richard Brasener of Laighton, lately deceased. Sworn a Burgess on the xxviijth day of September 1706.

Thomas Jervis of Poole, corviser, and his heires for ever. Jur. xxviijj° die September 1706.

(John Evans, servant to my Lord Powis.)

Thomas Pugh, eldest sonne of Joseph Pugh of Leighton, gent., and his heires for ever.

William Ellis of Layton, lineally descended from

John Crosse, the sonne of Thomas Crosse of fforden parish, and his heirs for ever. Jur. xviij die September 1707.

Edward Powell, sonne of Robert Howell of Killyryth. Sworn 8 day of September 1707.

Evan Gwynne, sone of Evan Gwynne of Killyzyth, et 13 September 1707.

Gabriell Gwynne, sonne of the said Evan Gwynne of Killyzyth aforesaid, etc. Sworn eod. die.

William Gwynne, sone of the said Evan Gwynne, same day.

John Griffiths of Poole, tanner, sone of Humphrey Griffiths of Poole aforesaid. Sworne 26 September 1707.

Thomas Edwards, sonne of Richard Edwards, of Killkewith, decd.

Richard Howell of Poole, tailor.

Thomas Owens of Welch Towne, bricklayer.

Richard Shacknock of Poole, glazier.

William Shacknock of Poole, carrier.

Humfrey Jones, sone of Thomas Jones, late of Welch Towne.

Evan Jon. Humphrey of Welsh Towne.

John Jones of Collynnog, gent., and his heires for ever, who is lyneally descended from Lewis Cadwalader of Penniarth, menconed in fol. 9th, in the old Eyle. (Jurat. decimo octavo die August 1696.)

Thomas Adams of Poole.

(Thomas Pugh, sone of Joseph Pugh, of Leighton.

Joseph Pugh, another sone of ye afores'd Joseph Pugh.)

Morris Roberts of Poole, butcher.

William Rogers of Poole, smith, etc., whose ancestors are mentioned in ye old Eyle.

Thomas Younge of Poole, joyner.

Thomas Looe of Poole, cooper.

Richard Rowland of Poole, glover.

Thomas Cooke, of Wallon (?), gent.

George Cooke (gent.), Brother of the s'd Thomas.

Sadler Morris, and his heirs for ever, whose ancestors are mentioned in ye old Eyle.

Thomas Griffithes of Garth, lineally descended from Humphrey Griffithes, mencioned in fol. 4° in the old Eyle, being ye grandchild of ye afors'd Humphrey, and his heirs for ever.

Hugh Davies of Dyserth in the parishe of Poole, and John Davies his sone and heire, and heires for ever.

(Thomas Williams of Trewearn, gent.

Richard Edmunds, junior (?) of Poole.)

Richard Brasier of Leighton Hall, in the county of Montgomery, now tenant to Sr. Uvedell Corbett. Sworne the

ninthe day of March 1699, in presence of both Balliffs, etc., defaced.

John Brasuer, sworn the fourth day of March 1705. Witness, Peter Jenkins.

Peter Jenkins of Poole, corvisor, swórne the fourth day of March 1705.

Humfre Lloyd, sonne of Richard Lloyd of Varchoell.

John Griffithes of Garth, gent.

Jonathan Edwards of Marton, Clerke, and his heires for ever, sworne in the yeare one thousand seven hundred, before Hugh Davies, and Samuel Willaston.

Robert Nicholls, sonne and heir of William Nicholls of Garth, gent., and his heires for ever.

John Rogers, sone of Jon. Rogers of Leighton, and his heires for ever. Sworne the 5th Ap'll, in the yeare 1708 (on stamp).

William Rogers, sone of John Rogers of Leighton, and his heires for ever. Sworne the 5th of Ap'ill 1708 (on stamp).

Peter Lloyd, Minister of Forden, son of George Lloyd of Marton, and his heirs for ever. Sworne the tenth Day of May, Ano. Dom'ni 1708 (on stamp).

Thomas Griffiths, sone of Richard Griffiths of Trewerne, Drenfer (?) of Cattell, and his heires for ever. Sworne ye 10th Day of May 1708 (on stamp), coram me,

John Griffiths, Bayliffe.

Richard Humphreys of Penyarth, and his heires for ever. Sworne ye 12th Day of May 1708 (on stamp).

John Griffiths, Bayliffe.

Edward Evans, of the Township of Cletterwood, in the parish of Buttington, and County of Montgomery, shoemaker, and his heires for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten (on stamp).

William Griffiths of Pool, smith, and his Heirs for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten, with the Approbation of ye steward of Powis (on stamp). Sworn by me,

Jon. Topp, Bailiff.

Richard Lateward of Wallcot, in the parish of Cherbury, in the countye of Sallop, he and his heires for ever, those begotten as those to be begotten, with the approbation of the steward of Powis. Sworne by me, Sepr. 12, 1712 (on stamp).

John Gwynne
David Thomas } Bayliffs.

July 6th 1716. Evan Pugh, son of Howell Pugh of Vaynor yssa, in the p'ish of Beriew, and his heires for ever, as well

begotten as to be begotten (on stamp). Sworne before me, as hereditor Burjis, RICHARD EDMUNDS.

Thomas Pugh, eldest sone of the s'd Evan Pugh.
Evan Pugh, second son of the above-named Evan Pugh.
Howell Pugh, third son of the s'd Evan Pugh.
Richard Pugh, forth son of the s'd Evan Pugh.

July the 30th 1716. Thomas Lloyd, son of David Lloyd of Henlan, in the parish of Llangynew, and his heirs for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten (on stamp). Sworne as Hereditori Burges. Before me, RICHARD EDMUNDS.

Sup., p. Jo. Griffiths.

John Owen, butcher, of (stitched up) heirs for ever, begotten and to be begotten (on stamp). Sworn by the approbation of John Griffiths, Esq., Steward of Powis,
Coram me, J. TOPP.

Thomas Prichard of fforden, and his heirs for ever, as well begotten (on stamp). Sworn, as Hereditor Burgess, before us,
R. TUDOR.
MICH. PARRY.

9th Junii 1718. Thomas Humphrey, the sone of Richard Humphrey of Varchoell, and his heirs for ever, as well begotten (on stamp). Sworn hereditor burgess, before us,

Burgus de Pola } R. TUDOR.
In Committat Mountgomery } MICH. PARRY.

Humphrey Davis of Lanershidall, in the sayd county, was sworne an hereditary Bujis of the sayd towne, and burrow of Pole, in ye yeare one thousand sefen hundred and twenty-nine, for himself and his heirs for ever, as well be gotten as to be Begotten be fore me, Richard Powell, Esq., then p'esent baylif of the said Towne and Burrough.

Burgus de pola in
Comittat Mountgomery.

David Davis, son of the sayd Humphrey Davis of lanerschidall, etc., as above.

Burgus de Pola in
Comitat Mountgomery.

Johnathan Edwards of Pole, mercer, son of Johanathan Edwards, late of Marton, Clerk, in the said County, was sworn an hereditary burgis of the said towne and burrow of Pole, in ye yeare one thousand sefen hundred and twenty-nine, for him self and his hieres for ever, before me, Richard Powell, Esq., then p'sent Baylif of the said town and burrough.

The p'sons undernamed were sworn Hereditary Burges the 28th day of September 1721.

William Bowdler of Marton, gent., and his heires for ever.

William Evans of Llandrinio, gent., and his heires for ever.

George Lloyd of Marton, in the County of Sallop, gent., and his heires for ever.

Thomas Davies of Trewerne, gent., and his heires for ever.

Rowland Davies of Trewerne, and his heires for ever.

Thomas Williams of Trewerne ,,
John Bowdler of Middletowne ,,
Richard Edwards of Kilkewith ,,
William Edwards of the same ,,
David Ellis of Watlesburough ,,
Thomas Pugh of Woolaston ,,
Humfrey Pugh of the Marsh, in the County of Sallop ,,
Charles Rocke of Poole, tanner ,,
Thomas Roberts of Leighton, gent. ,,
Humfrey Griffiths of Llandrinio ,,
William Price of Trewerne ,,
Rynald Edwards of Kilkewith ,,
Humfrey Rogers of Poole, junior ,,
John Rowland of Poole ,,
Humfrey Thomas of Poole, glover ,,
Richard Jones of Poole, corvicer ,,
Gabriell Nickolls of Salop ,,
John Nickolls of the same ,,
Humfrey Parry of Moydocke ,,
Benjamin Price of Poole, brasier ,,
David Roberts of Leighton ,,
Edward Jones of Poole (watchmaker) ,,
Thomas Parry of Llanuerchidole ,,
Richard Evans of Welchtowne, bricklayer ,,
John Owens of the same ,,
Thomas Humfreys of Llanuerchidoll ,,
Edward Roberts of Gaire ,,
Edward Griffiths of Varchwell ,,

(Enquire into these Burgesses, not any appearing to me to be upon stamp. Ro. Baynes.)

Tho. Lloyd, one of Bayliffes of Poole.

9° Junii 1718. Humphrey David of Garth, son to David Humphrey, late of Garth, dec'd, and his heires for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten (on stamp). Sworn as Hereditor Burges, before us,

Sup. vis p. — schran. R. Tudor.
Sup. vis p. Ro. Baynes. Mich. Parry.

August ye 14, 1727. John Price, son to Edmund Price, late of Gunley, and bro'r to Edward Price, Esq., now of Gunley (on a stamp'd vellum). Sworn as hereditary burgess.
Coram me, DAVID THOMAS.

Edmund Price, brother to the s'd John Price, sworn burgess the 12th day of September 1727 (on a stamp'd vellum).
Cor. me, DAVID THOMAS, Bayl'f.

Vaughan Barrett, lynially descended from Thomas Barett, who is mention'd fol'o ye eight in the old Eyle, and his heires for ever. Sworn burgess ye ijth day of September 1727.
Cor. me, DAVID THOMAS, Ba'liff.

Henry Parry, Clark, Vicar of Guildsfeild, and his heirs for ever.

Humphrey Parry, of Henton, in the Parish of Pontesbury, in ye County of Salop, and his heirs for ever.

Robert Davies of Llangedwin, in the County of Denbigh, gent., lineally descended from Io'n Davies, late of Kenhinva, in ye County of Mountgomery, tanner, mention'd in the old Ile. Sworn the 12th day of September 1727, before
DAVID THO'S.

Edward Lloyd of Aberbechan, Esq., in ye County of Mountgomery, descended from Oliver Lloyd, late of Goytree, in ye parish of Myvod, mentioned in ye fourth folio or Eyle, was Sworn Burgiss of this Corporation of Pool, before David Thomas, Esq., one of ye Bayliffs of ye s'd Corporation, ye fifteenth day of September 1727.
Jur. cor. me, DAVID THOMAS, Bayliff.

John Lewgar of the Citty of London, sword cuttler (lineally descended from Thomas Lewgar, one of the Burgesses for the Corporation of Poole), was duly sworn as one of the Burgesses of the s'd Corporacon, by Wm. Nickolls and Henry Parry, Bayliffes of the said Corporacon, the xxivth of ffebruary 1727-8.

Burgus de Pola Com. Mountgom'y.—Charles Cadwalleder, als. Davies of Llanerchydol in the said County, gent., was duely admitted and sworn one of the Burgesses of the said Town and Burrough in the year 1728, for himself and his heires for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten. By and with the approbation and consent of His Grace the Duke of Powis, upon payment of the sume of ffive pounds into the hands or by the order of Thomas Parry and Richard Powell, Esqres., then p'sent Bayliffes of the said Town and Burrough.

Burgus de Pola Com. Mountgom'y.—John Briscoe of the

said Towne of Poole, in the said County, maltster, was duely (as above).

(Also) Jacob Humphreys, junior, of the said Town of Poole in the said County, innkeeper, was duely (as above).

(Also) John Colley of the said Town of Poole, in the said County, maltster, was duely, in 1729.

(Also) David Cowpland of the said Town of Poole, in the said County, gent., was duly, in 1728.

(Also) Richard Lloyd of , butcher, was duely, in 1728.

Same form as above. Sup. vis., Wm. Longman.

Aprill ye 6th 1731. Rees Jones of Trallongollen, son of Morgan Jones of Trallongollen, deceased, and his heirs for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten. Sworn as Hereditary Burgis, before us, W. Powell, Henry Parry } Bayliffes.

FFebruary ye 7th 1731. Edmund Wollaston, son of Samuell Wollaston, late of Poole, deceased, and his heires for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten, was sworn as Hereditary Burgess before us, R. Tudor, John Davies } Bayliffs.

Burrough of Poole to witt. Richard Price of Poole, appothecary, sworn first a Burgess of this Corporation, on the 29th day of September 1733, and afterwards sworn Bailiff of the said Burrough in open court.

Burrough of Poole to witt. Edward Price of the Town of Poole, in the said County of Mountgomery, mercer, was duely admitted and sworne one of the Burgesses of the said Town and Burrough, in the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, for himselfe and his heirs for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten, by and with the approbation and consent of His Grace the Duke of Powis, upon payment of the summe of five pounds into the hands or by the order of Henry Parry, Senr., and Hen. Parry, junior, Esqres., then present Bayliffs of the said Town and Burrough.

Inspected 22nd Sepr. 1736. P. Wm. Longman.

Burrough of Pool to witt. James Baker of New Key, gentleman, and his heirs for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten, sworn in open court and common hall, on Tuesday, the eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven.

Inspected by B. Broomhead. Inspected Oct. 16, 1746. p. John Calthorpe.

Burrough of Pool, in the County of Mountgomery.—

Humphrey Pugh of Sylvaen, son and heir of Oliver Pugh, late of Broniarth, in the County of Montgomery, cooper, deceased, and grandson of Richard Pugh of the same place, gentleman, was duely sworn an Hereditary Burgess of the said Burrough, for himself and his heires for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten, on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fforty-four, before us, JNO. PEERS } Bailiffs of the RICHARD LLOYD } said Burrough.

1757 (?). Inspected p. CHARLES MARSHALL.

Burrough of Poole, in the County of Mountgomery.—Pryce Jones of Glanhaveren, in the County of Mountgomery, Esquire, was duely sworn a Burgess of the said Burrough, for himself and his heirs for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten, and at the same time was sworn Capital Bailiff of the said Burrough, on the nine and twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven.

J. PEERS, Town Clerk.

Burrough, etc.—John Williams of Trewern, in the County of Mountgomery, husbandman, was duely sworn an Hereditary Burgess 16 Jan. 1749, before Richard Tudor and William Coupland, Esquires, Bailiffs of the said Borough.

J. PEERS, Town Clerk.

Richard Williams of Trewerne, in the said Burrough, shoemaker, youngest son of Martin Williams, late of Cletterwood, in the said Burrough, deceased, sworn an Hereditary Burgess 28 Feb. 1750.

Burrough, etc.—At a Court of Record of our Sovereign Lord the King, held for the said Borough 8 Nov., in the 31st year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord George the Second, King of Great Britain, etc., and in.....1757, before Henry Parry and Edward Vaughan, Esquires, Bailiffs of the said Borough, *Edward* Herbert, of the parish of Saint Clement-Danes, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, was duly sworn a Burgess of the said Borough, for himself and his heirs for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten.

J. PEERS, Town Clerk.

Borough of Pool, in the County of Montgomery, to wit.—At a Court of Record of our Sovereign Lord the King, held and kept in and for the said Borough 7 Dec. 3 year Geo. III, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1762, before Henry Parry and John Edmunds, Esquires, Bailiffs of the said Borough.

John Herbert of Cwm y dolfa, in the parish of Kerry, in the said County of Monty., Esquire, was duly sworn a Burgess of the said Borough, for himself and his heirs for ever, as well begotten as to be begotten.

Borough, etc.—At a Court of Record, 29 Sep., 3 Geo. III, 1763, before Richard Edmunds and Edward Vaughan, Esquires, Bailiffs of the said Borough.

John Edwards, of the Town of Machynlleth, in the said County of Montgomery, gentleman, was duly sworn a Burgess, etc.

Borough, etc.—At a Court, etc., 24 Jan., 4 Geo. III, A.D. 1764, William Coupland and Richard Evans, Esquires, Bailiffs, etc.

William Lewis of Moel y Garth, in the parish of Guilsfield, in the borough aforesaid, in the County of Montgomery afd., yeoman, was duly sworn a Burgess, for himself and his heirs for ever, to, etc. J. EDWARDS, Town Clerk.

3 April, 4 Geo. III, 1764, same Bailiff.

William Roberts, of the Township of Churton, in the parish of Church Pulverbach, co. Salop, yeoman, duly sworn a Burgess, etc. J. EDWARDS, Town Clerk.

8 Sep., 4 Geo. III, 1764.—John Roberts, of the Township of Leighton, in the parish of Woolstanmine, co. Monty., farmer, an Hereditary Burgess, duly sworn.

J. EDWARDS, Town Clerk. Inspected 1765.
THOS. LOUDON.

12 July, 7 Geo. III, A.D. 1767.—Before Edward Vaughan and Charles Rocke, Esquires, Bailiffs.

Humphrey Griffiths of Gungrogfaur, in the parish of Pool, in the said Borough, victualler, sworn, etc., an Hereditary Burgess. J. EDWARDS, Town Clerk.

At a Court of Record, held 5 July, 8th Geo. III, A.D. 1768.—Before Richard Evans and John Humphreys, Esquires, Bailiffs, Robert Jervis, of the Township of Garth, in the parish of Guilsfield, farmer, an Hereditary Burgess, was sworn, etc.
J. EDWARDS, Town Clerk.

Same date, John Jervis of the Township of Burgedin, par. of Guilsfield, an Hereditary Burgess.
J. EDWARDS, Town Clerk.

Same date, Thomas Evans of Pool, shoemaker, an Hereditary Burgess. J. EDWARDS, Town Clerk.

9 Geo. III, 1769.—Before Thomas Briscoe and Thomas Parry, Esquires, Bailiffs.

Edward Nicholls of Park, in the parish of Westbury, co. of Salop, glazier and farmer, an Hereditary Burgess.
J. EDWARDS, Town Clerk.

BURGESS OF WELSHPOOL.

1768.—Devereux Mytton, of Pontyscowrid, Co. Montgomery, Esquire, sworn an hereditary burgess.

1773.—Edward Parry, of Leighton Hall, in the parish of Woolstanmind, co. Montgomery, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ David Parry of Chirbury Hall, in the parish of Chirbury, co. Salop, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1774.—John Cross of the parish of Fforden, co. Montgomery, blacksmith, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Thomas Pugh of Leighton, co. Montgomery, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ John Davies of the township of Varchoel, in the parish of Guilsfield, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1775.—Richard Lloyd of the town of Pool, bellman, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ John Jones of Trewern, in the parish of Buttington, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Richard Humphreys of the parish of Berriew, co. Montgomery, parish clerk, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1778.—William Davies of Wilmington, in the parish of Chirbury, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Thomas Roberts of the parish of Berriew, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ William Vaughan of the Rhallt, in the parish of Pool, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ William Roberts of the parish of Berriew, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1779.—Humphrey Edwards, son of Roger Edwards, of the Great Hem, in the parish of Fforden, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Roger Edwards of the Great Hem, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ David Edwards, son of Tudor Edwards, of the township of Gungrogvawr, in the parish of Pool, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ John Morris the Elder, of the Crown, in the town of Pool, innholder, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1779.—John Williams of the township of Criggion, in the parish of Alberbury, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ John Jones of New-quay, in the parish of Guilsfield, maltster, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ John Morris the younger of the town of Pool, mercer and draper, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Thomas Parry of the town of Pool (gentleman), an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1780.—John Griffiths the younger, of Bwlchaedan, in the township of Llanerchbrochwell, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Samuel Jones of the township of Llanerchrochwell, yeoman, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Thomas Jones of the township of Llanerchrochwell, butcher, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1781.—Francis Jones of Worthin, in the county of Salop, son of Thomas Jones of Trelydan Hall, in the parish of Guilsfield, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ David Griffiths of Bwlchaidan, in the township of Llanerchrochwell, in the parish of Guilsfield, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Shadrach Edwards of Kilkewith, in the county of Montgomery, gentleman, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Richard Davies of the town of Pool, in the said borough, carpenter, son of Richard Davies of....., an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1794.—William Williams of Trewern, in the said borough (Pool), ffarmer, an hereditary burgess.

„ Henry Owen the younger of Pool, butcher, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Humphrey Davies of Pool, carpenter, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Edward Lloyd of Pool, saddler, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Richard Humphreys of Pool, labourer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Humphrey Parry of the Gaer, in the said borough (Pool), ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Richard Lewis of Moel y garth, in the said borough, labourer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1794.—Arthur Williams of the Rallt, labourer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Richard Williams of Cletterwood, in the said borough (Pool), farmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ William Jones of Burgedin, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Edward Bowdler of Moel y garth, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Edward Williams, son of John Williams, of Llanerchydol, thatcher, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Richard Rogers of Middletown, co. of Montgomery, blacksmith, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Clement Williams of Pool, shoemaker, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Charles Cappock of Pool, peruke maker, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Thomas Heyward of Guilsfield, gentleman, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Richard Parry of Llanerchydol, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Robert Crump of Uppington, co. Montgomery, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1795.—Thomas Davies of Pool, wheelwright, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ [1]John Lloyd of the Wood, in the parish of Fforden, co. Montgomery, ffarmer, an hereditary burgess.

1796.—Evan Pugh of the town of Pool, yeoman, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1801.—William Owen of Pool, surgeon, sworn a burgess.

„ George Gould of Pool, gentleman, elected, sworn a burgess.

„ George Ross of Llanerchidol, Esquire „

„ Henry Foulkes of Pool, gentleman „

1803.—William Edmunds of Edderton, in the parish of Forden, farmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

[1] He was the second son of John Lloyd of the Wood, by Catherine, daughter of John Gethyn of Vaynor. He, on the 11th April 1808, aged 36, and his elder brother Thomas, on 1st March 1800, aged 24, predeceased their father. "John Lloyd, gent., of the Wood, died Feb. 27th, 1831, aged 88."—(Tomb at Forden.)

1803.—John Cross of Forden, farmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1804.—Thomas Lloyd Dickin of the town of Pool, Esquire, elected and sworn a burgess.

„ James Turner of Pool, Esquire, elected and sworn a burgess.

„ The Rev. Edward Jones of Pool, clerk, elected a burgess.

„ Robert Hughes of the (Dairy, in the parish and) borough of Pool, gentleman, elected a burgess.

„ John Meredith Williams of Pool, Esquire, elected a burgess.

„ Thomas Morgan of Pool, gentleman, elected a burgess.

1805.—David Gwynne of Pool, blacksmith, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Thomas Vaughan of Dudston, in the parish of Chirbury, co. Salop, farmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1806.—Devereux Jones Nicholls of Poole, Esquire, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1807.—John Williams of Pool, gentleman, elected a burgess.

1809.—Edward Pugh of Pool, ironmonger, an hereditary burgess.

1811.—Richard Griffiths of Pool, gentleman, elected a burgess.

„ Richard Lloyd of Llanerchrochwell, in the parish of Guilsfield, gentleman, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Martin Williams of Trehellig, yeoman, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1813.—Arthur Davies Owen of Pool, banker, elected a burgess.

„ Matthew Jones of Pool, Esquire, elected a burgess.

„ William Jones of Pool, Esquire, elected a burgess.

„ Henry Jones of Pool, surgeon, elected a burgess.

1815.—George Edwards of Kilkewydd, farmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ William Pugh of Leighton, farmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Thomas Pugh of Wern Llwyd, farmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ John Jones of Pool quay, farmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1818.—Panton Corbett of Leighton Hall, Esquire, elected a burgess.

,, Francis Allen of Pool, gentleman, elected a burgess.

,, Thomas Davies of the Moors, gentleman, elected a burgess.

,, William Roberts of Guilsfield, farmer, elected a burgess.

,, David Parry of Chirbury Hall, farmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

,, John Rogers of Chirbury, road surveyor, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

,, David Williams of the Rallt, labourer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

,, John Thomas of Pool, hatter, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

,, Humphrey Thomas of Pool, one of the sergeants of mace, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

,, Evan Thomas of Pool, one of the sergeants of mace, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

,, Richard Davies of Pool, publican, an hereditary burgess.

,, Thomas Roberts of Pool, auctioneer, elected a burgess.

,, Thomas Williams of the Rallt, labourer, an hereditary burgess.

,, William Davies of Pool, wheelwright, an hereditary burgess.

1819.—Martin Williams of the Hope, in the said borough (Pool), farmer, an hereditary burgess.

,, David Williams, son of John Williams, late of Llanerchidol, an hereditary burgess.

,, Richard Lewis of Pentreberth, in the parish of Guilsfield, farmer, elected a burgess.

,, William Pugh of the Gaervawr, in the parish of Guilsfield, weaver, elected a burgess.

1820.—William Roberts of the town of Pool, sheriff's officer, an hereditary burgess.

,, John Cross of Pool, blacksmith, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1821.—The Reverend William Clive of Pool, clerk, elected a burgess.

1822.—John Owen of Pool, butcher, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1822.—Thomas Owen of Pool, farmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ William Vaughan, the younger, of the Rallt, farmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Thomas Howell of Pool, gentleman, elected a burgess.

1823.—Robert Gwynne of the parish of Castle Caereinion, butcher, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Edward Pugh of Pool, labourer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1824.—Robert Cross of Llivior, in the parish of Berriew, farmer, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Richard Williams, son of Richard Williams of Nelly Andrews's Green, in the parish of Buttington, farmer, an hereditary burgess.

1825.—Richard John Lloyd of Pool, surgeon, an hereditary burgess.

„ John Davies Corrie of Dysserth, in the borough of Pool, Esquire, elected a burgess.

1826.—John Parry of Pool quay, wheelwright, an hereditary burgess.

„ Edward Parry of the Gaer, in the borough of Pool, an hereditary burgess.

„ Jonathan Williams of the Rallt, labourer, an hereditary burgess.

„ Humphrey Thomas Lewis Lloyd of Pool, surgeon, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1827.—Clement Williams of Pool, shoemaker, an hereditary burgess.

„ Thomas Williams of Leighton, co. Montgomery, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

„ Thomas Beck of Pool, Esquire, elected a burgess.

„ Thomas Bowen, the younger, of Pool, gentleman, elected a burgess.

1828.—Richard Parry of Rhyd-y-groes, farmer, son of Thomas Parry of Trehelig, farmer, deceased, an hereditary burgess.

„ Thomas Griffiths, son of David Griffiths, late of Bulchaiddan, in the parish of Guilsfield, farmer, deceased, an hereditary burgess.

„ John Pugh of Pool, weaver, son of William Pugh, late of Guilsfield, weaver, deceased, an hereditary burgess.

1828.—David Williams of Pool, labourer, son of Edward Williams of Pool, labourer, an hereditary burgess.

1829.—Richard Williams of the "old mills", in the parish of Alberbury, farmer, an hereditary burgess.

1830.—David Pugh of Llanerchydol, Esquire, elected a burgess.

„ David Pugh of the town of Pool, Esquire, admitted a burgess.

„ Pryce Lloyd Turner of the town of Pool, tanner, admitted a burgess.

„ John Meredith Williams of Pool, gentleman, admitted a burgess.

„ Richard Williams of the town of Pool, gentleman, admitted a burgess.

„ Richard Roberts of the town of Pool, son of Thomas Roberts of the same place, auctioneer, admitted a burgess.

1832.—John Roberts of Pool, son of Thomas Roberts, auctioneer, deceased, an hereditary burgess, sworn.

1834.—John Robinson Jones of the town of Pool, elected a burgess.

INDEX OF NAMES.

Bowen—*Hugh* of Llanguniew, gent., 1678-90; *David* of Llanvair, gent., 1678-90.

Barrett[1]—*Vaughan,* lyniall desc. from Thos. in old Eyle, 2 Sept. 1727.

Brasenor—*Rich.* of Laighton, son of Rich. of Laighton, lately decd., 28th Sept. 1706; *Rich.* of Leighton Hall, tenant to Sr. U. Corbett[2] 9 Mar. 1699; *John,* 4 Mar. 1705.

Briscoe—*John* of Pool, Malster, 1728; Thos., Esq., bailf, 1769.

Colley—*John* of Pool, Malster, 1729.

Longman—*Willm.,* witness, 1735.

Baker—*James* of New Key, gent., 1737.

Calthorpe—*John,* inspector, 16 Oct. 1746.

Bromhead—*B.,* witness, 1737.

[1] Edrus Barrett, an Escheator of the County, 14 Charles I. Vaughan Barrett died 17th October 1772, see *Montgomeryshire Collections,* vol. vii, p. 23.

[2] His father, Sir Richard of Longnor and Leighton, died 1st August 1683, aged 43.—Bethune's *Baronetage*—Corbett of Leighton.

Loudon—*Thos.*, witness, 1765.

Crumpton—*Rich.* of Longnor, gt., stew. to Sr. U. Corbett, Bart., 8 Aug. 1700.

Bayley—*John*, 1678.

Greene—*Hump.*, 1678.

Gwynn—*Evan* of Poole, mercer, 1678, b.; *Evan* of Pool, mercer, 1678; (*David*, grandchild of Howell Thomas of Llanvair, gent.), 1678; John, son of David Kylyerch, in par. of Llanvair, 12 9ber. 1727; *Evan*, son of Evan of Killyryth, 13 Sep. 1707; *Gabriel*, his bro., *Wm.* his bro.; *John*, bailif, 1712.

Edmunds—*Richard* of Poole, conviser, b. 1678; (*Rich.*, Esq. bail., 1680, interlined); *Richard* of Pool, shoemaker, 1678; *Rich.*, Junior of Pool, 1690; *John*, son of *Rich.* of Pool, sworn 2 Sep. 1735; *Rich.*, bail., 1716; *John*, Esq., bailif, 1762; *Rich.*, Esq., 1763.

Cowen—*David*, gnt., mercer, 28 Apr. 1711; *Wm.*, son and heir, 1711.

Ellys[1]—*Thomas*, ly. decd. fro. Griff. ap Ellys, b. 1678; *Wm.* Ellis of Layton, (?) 1706; *David* of Wattlesborough, 28 Sep. 1721.

Blackborne—*George* of Poole, b. 1678; *Geo.* of Pool, 1678.

Calcott—*Roger*, 1678.

Cappock—*Thos.* of Pool, barber, 1690; *John*, son of Thos., 1727; *Thos.*, barber, 6 Mar. 1707-8.

Charleton—Sir *Job.*, Knt. (?) 1678.

Crosse—*Thos.* of Forden, 1678; *John*, son of Thos. of Forden, 18 Sep. 1707.

Howell—*William* of Salop, tobacconist, b. 1678; *Rich.* of Pool, taylor, 1690.

Powell—*Robt.* of Gungrog, gent., 1678; *Howell* of Killkwich, gent., 1700, "Burgis borne"; *Robert*, son of Morris, gent., late of Gungrog Vechan, gent., 1707-8; *Edw.*, son of Robert of Killyryth, 8 Sep. 1707; *Rich.*, Esq., bailif, 1729; *Wm.*, bailif, 1731.

Bullock—*Wm.* of Pool, 1678.

Herbert—*Charles* of Aston, Esq., b. 1678; *Edw.*, p'h of St. Clement Danes, co. Midd., Esq., 8 Nov. 1757; *John* of Cwn y dolfa, p'h Kerry, Esq., 7 Dec. 1762.

[1] "Thos. Ellis of Mynydd, gent.", on Grand Jury List 6 Charles II. Johis Ellis de Hirnant, gen., 15 Charles II, 23 Charles II.

GILBERT—*Robert*, 1678.

HEYWARD—*Edward* of Trawscoed, b. 1678, but interlined.

HUGHES—*Edward* of Llanuerchidoll, corvicer, b. 1678; *Robert*, his son, b. 1678, interlined; *Rich.* of Powis Castle and gen., 1678; *Edw. Hugh* of Llanchidoll, and *Wm.*, bro., 1678; *Rich.*, Esq., stew. of Powis, 1690; *John* of Poole, butcher, 1690; *Pryce*, gnt., stew. of Powis, 1711; *David* of Manavon, 1678-90.

PUGH—*Joseph* of Leighton, gent., 1678; *John*, 1678; *Rich.* of Pool, smith, 1690; (*Thomas*, son of Joseph of Leighton, and *Joseph*, son of Jos. of Leighton), 1690; *Evan* of Llandyssil, 1678-90; *William* of Berriew, 1678-90; *Humph.* of Berriew, 1678-90; *Edw. David* of Bronyarth, 1678-90; *Oliver Joseph*, junior, of Layton, Aug. 26, 1706; *Thos.*, 1st son of Joseph of Leighton, gent., (?) 1706; *Evan*, son of Howell of Vaynor issa, p'h Berriew and his sons *Thos.*,[1] *Evan*, *Howell*, *Rich.*, 16 July 1716; *Thos.* of Woolaston, 28 Sept. 1721; *Humph.* of the Marsh, co. Salop, 28 Sept. 1721; *Humph.* of Sylvaen, s. h. of Oliver, late of Broniarth, cooper, deceased, 27 November 1744.

EVANS—*Robt.*[1] of Llandrinio, gent., b. 1678; *Andrew* of Pool, 1678; *Rondle*, 1678; *Morgan* of Pool, glover, 1678; *Edward*, 1678; *Andrew* of Poole, 1678; *Sylvanus*, 1678; *Isacke*, nailer, 1678; *Richard* of Pool, tanner, 1678; *Rich.* of P., carrier, and *John* his bro. (? 1721); *Rondle* of s'd par. clk. of Buttington, son of Arthur, 11 Jan. 1720; *Arthur*, *Robt.*, *Rondle*, and *Wm.*, youngest, his sons, 11 Jan. 1720; *David*, son of David,[2] late of Paul, p'h of Llanichrochwel, 1727; *David*, son of Morris of Middleton and *John* his bro., 12 Sep. 1727; *Hump.* of Pool, butcher, 1678-90; *John*, servant to my Lord Powis, (?) 1706; *Edward* of Cletterwood, shoemaker, (?) 1708; *Wm.* of Llandrinio, gent., 28 Sep. 1721; *Rich.* of Welchtown, bricklayer, 28 Sep. 1721; Rich., Esq., bailf, 1764-68; *Thomas* of Pool, shoemaker, 5 July 1768.

CLERKE—*Willm.* of Pool, ald., gen., 1678.

CRUMPE—*John* of Trewerne, 1690. *Bygones*, Aug. 21, 1872.

ANTHONY—*Robert*, 1678.

DAVIES—*Hugh* of Dyserth, b. 1678, but interlined; John of

[1] See Add. MSS. 9864–5, Plas Newydd and Penrhyn.

[2] David Evans de Llan'chyrachwell, 9 on Grand Jury List Pool, 15 Charles II, also Lodovicus Evans de eadem, gen.

Kenhinva, tanner, 1678; *Cadwalader* of Berriew, 1678; *Rich.* of Salop, troman, 1678; *Thomas*,[1] 1678; *Humphrey David*, 1678; *John* of Crane, 1678; *Henry David* ap Lewis, 1678; *David*, 1678; *Rich.*, 1678; *Hugh* of Dysserth and *John*, his son and heir, 1690; *David*, a witness in 1707-8; *Rich.* ap Dav. ap. Robt. of Sylvaine, 1678-90; *Hugh Davies*, bailf, 1700; *Hump.* of Llanerchidoll, 1729; *David*, his son, 1729; *Thomas* of Trewerne, gent.; *Rowland* of do., 28 Sep. 1721; *Robert* of Llangedwin, co. Denbigh, gent., lin. desc. from Jo'n, late of Kenhinva, tanner, 12 Sep. 1727; *Charles Cadw.*, alias Davies of Llanerchidoll, gent., 1728; *John*, bailf, 1731-2.

Endon—David, son of Jacob (Wollaston Bail), 1700-11.

Griste—Ceazer of Pool, 14 May 1700.

Eyton—*Phylip* of Crigion, Esq., and sons *Wm.*, *Robt.*, *Thos.*, 1700.

Felton—*Johes* de Shrewy., brazier, 1690; *Jacobus* de Oswestrie, brazier, 1690; *John* and *Phillip*, sons of James, late of Oswestry, b. Sep. 1727.

Ffoulke—Rich. of Marton, 1690.

Fox—Howell, 1678.

Edwards—*Wm.* ap, 1678; *John* ap, 1678; *Euble*[2] of Hendrehene, gent., 1678; *Thos.*[3] of Killkewith, 1678; *Rich.* of do., 1678; *Reynald* of do., 1678; *Wm.* of P., miller, 1690; John, son of Wm. of ye Lane, 1727; *Thos.* Taylor of Pool, 1727; *Willm.* of Llangyniew, 1678-90, and *John Rich.* of Pool, butcher, 1678-90; and Wm. Thos., son of Rich. of Killkewith, decd., 1707; *Jonathan* of Marton, Clk., 1700; *Jonathan*[4] of Pool, mercer, his son, 1729; *Rich.* of Killkewith, 28 Sep. 1727; and *Wm. Reginald* of Killkewith, 28 Sep. 1721; *John* of Machynlleth, gent., 29 Sep. 1763; *J.*, Town Clerk, 1764, 7, 8, 9.

Eccleston—John, 1678.

Cooke—*Thomas*, 1678; *Geo.* of (Wanton), co. (Salop), 1678; *Thos.* of Walton (?), gent., 1690; *Geo.*, gent., bro., 1690.

Bray—Thomas of Marton, 1678.

[1] Thos. Davies of Kenhinva, gent., Grand Jury List, 1654.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 201.

[2] See *Mis. Hist.*, 5 Charles II.

[3] Thomas Edwards de Killkewydd, gen., foreman grand jury 13 Charles I, 5th on grand jury 23 Charles I, 1647.

[4] Jonathan, filius Jonathani Edwards, Cler., et Maria ux., bapt. 20 Octr. 1704.

BOWDLER—*Thomas* of Longnor, tanner, 1678; *Thomas* of Middletowne, 1678; *Thos.* of same, 1678; John, son of Rich., and grandson of Thos., gent., of Marton, 4 Jany., 1721; *Wm.* of Marton, gent., 28 Sep. 1721; *John* of Middletowne, 28 Sep. 1721.

BROWN—Edwd. Cryer, 1700.

COUPLAND—*John* of Poole, 1690; *David* of Pool, gent., 1728; *Wm.*, Esqr., Bailf., 1749: *Wm.*, Esq., Bailf., 1764.

ANDREWES—William, b. 1678.

ADAMS—Thos. of Pool, 1690.

GUEST—*Geo.*, *Matt.*, *John*, *Thos.*, 1678.

GILES—*Edward*, Clerk, 1678.

GRIFFITHS—*John* de Llanhaveraine, b. 1678; *Rich.* of Mathravall, 1678; *John* of Silvain, 1678;[1] *Robt.* of Guilsfield, 1678; *Tho.* Griff., DD. ap Morris of Tyrymonich, 1678; *Rich.* his bro., 1678; *David* ap of Pool, 1678; (Thos. Griff. David ap Owen of Garth), 1690; *Thos.* of Garth, liny. decd. fr. Hump. Griffiths, md. in Old Eyle, 1690, grandchild of sd. Hump.; *Hump.* of Crigion, 1700; *John* Bailiff, 170$\frac{7}{8}$; *John* of Pool, tanner, son of Hump. of Pool, 26 Sep. 1707; *John* of Garth, gent., 1705; *Thomas*, son of Rich of Trewerne, drover, 10 May 1708; *John*, Bailiff in 1708; *Wm.* of Pool, smith, 1708; (J. Topp, Bailiff), 1717; *John*, Esqr., steward of Powis, 1717; *Humph.* of Llandrinio, 28 Sep. 1721; *Edw.* of Varchoell, 28 Sep. 1721; *Hump.* of Gungrog fawr, p'h Pool, victualler, 12 July 1767.

LYNER—*Robert*, gent., 1678.

LEWGAR—*John*, son of *Thomas*, 1678; *Thos.*, gent. (and son Charles, 1721), 1678; *John* of London, sword cutler, liny. decd. from Thomas, 24 Feb. 172$\frac{7}{8}$.

LLOYD—*Edw.*, Esqr., stew. of Powis, 1678; *Edward* of Mathravall, Esqr., b. 1678; *Gabriel*[2] of Pool, Ald., 1678; *Thomas* de Pola, gen., b. 1678; *Charles*, Esq., Bail., 1680; *Rich.*[3] of Leighton Varchwell, 1678; *Edward* ap Wm., 1678; *Thos.* of Varchwell, 1678; *John*, mercer, 1678; *Oliver*, 1678; Thomas (?) of Marton, 1678; *Charles* of Pool, mercer, 1678; *Edmund*, 2 son to Gabriel of Pool, and *Gabriel* his bro., 1678; *Meredith*[4] of Brynellin, 1678;

[1] Johes G. de Sylvaine, gen., G. J., 14 Ch. I.

[2] Lloyd of Lanvair, Jury List, 9 James I.

[3] See Gab. Lloyd, p'h of Llansantffraid, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p.112. Lloyd of Gaervawr (Cedwyn MS.) and Ad. MS.

Thomas of Maise Maure, gent., 1678: *Edmund* of Silvaine, Esqr., 1768; *David* of Marton, 1678; *Rich.*, bro. to s'd DD., 1678; *Thos.*, Bail. in 1720; *Rich.* of Gaervor, p'h of Guilsfield, glover, 1727: *Walter*, son of Edw. of Hendreheane, gent., Jur., 6 Sep. 1706; *Hump.*, son of Rich. of Varchoell (?), 1705; *Peter*, Min. of Forden, son of George of Marton, 10 May 1708; *Thomas*, son of David Henlan, p'h of Llangenew, 30 July 1716; *Geo.* of Marton, gent., 28 Sep. 1721; *Thos.*, Bailiff, 1721; *Edward*[1] of Aberbechan, Esqr., decd. fr. Oliver of Goytree, p'h of Myvod, 15 Sep. 1727; *Rich.* of Pool, butcher, 1728; *Rich.*, Bailf., 1744.

VAUGHAN —*Edw.* of Llwydiarth, Esq., 1678; *John* of Myvod, b. 1678; *Charles* of Lloydiarth, Esq., b. 1678, erased; *Edw.* of Garth, gent., 1678; *Edwd.* of Tyerminich, 1690; *Edw.* of Kinlett, co. Salop. formerly of Terymyneth, 1727; *Owen* of Myvod, gent., 1678-90; *Edw.*, Bailf., 1757; *Edw.*, Bail., 1763-67.

MORGAN —*Pierce*, son of John of Pool, 1727.

OWENS —*Edward*, 1678; *James*, 1678; *Thos.* of Welchtowne, bricklayer, 1690; John, brother (1716-17, J. Topp, Bai.); *John* of Welchtowne, 28 Sep. 1721.

DEVEREUX —*Price* of Vaynor, Esqr., b. 1678; *Geo.*, Esq., 1678; *Geo.* of Kevenngwernvaw, 2 June 1702.

LANGFORD —*Thomas*, son of John of Llan'chydoll, and *Edward* his bro., 1678; *Edw.*, son of afors'd Edward, 1678.

LATEWOOD —*Wm.*, 1678; *Rich.* of Wallcot, 12 Sep. 1712.

MATTHEWS —*John* of Trefnany, Esqr., b. 1678.

MALLAM —*Willm.* of Pool, gent., 1690.

MEREDITH —*Richard*, 1678.

KERRY —*Edward* de Weston, b. 1678: *Geo.* and *Thos.*, sons of Thomas, late of Wanton, 12 July 1727; *Thomas* of Wanton, gent., 1678-90.

LEWIS —*Wm.* of Garth, 1678; *Tho.*, *Dan.*, and *John*, his sons, 1678; *Will.* of Moel y Garth, yeoman, 24 Jan. 1764.

PRITCHARD —*Thos.* of Forden, 1718.

PRICE—*Abrah.* of Shrewsbury, tobacconist, dec. from Row-

[1] Richard of Aberbechan = Dorothy, dau. of Rev. James Egerton and Frances, dau. and h. of Thomas Juckes, gent. Her brother, Rev. Tucker Egerton Juckes, died 15 March 1772, aged 64. Frances Egerton Lloyd, dau. of Rich. Lloyd, married Sir Gervase Clifton, Notts, Bart.

land P., b. 1704; *Moses* of Castle lane, 1678; *Arthur*, 1678; *William* of Pool, 1678; *Edward* of "Gundle", Esqr., 1678; (Edmund of Trewillan, Esq., Rich. of Trewillan, son and heir of s'd Edmund, Esqr., s'd Rich. sworn 25th May 1706), 1678;[1] *Rich.*, shoemaker, son of *David* (? 1707); *Wm.* of Trewerne, 28 Sep. 1721; *Benjamin* of Pool, brazier, 28 Sep. 1721; *John*, son of Edmund, late of Gunley, bro. to Edwd., Esqr., now of Gunley, 14 Aug. 1727; *Edmund*, bro. of John, 12 Sep. 1727; *Rich.* of Pool, apothecary, 29 Sep. 1733, and aft'ds sworn Bailiff; *Edw.* of Pool, mercer, 1735.

Peers—*Wm.* of Bausley, 1700; *John*, son of Oliver of Pool, 1727? *Edw.*, jun'r. of Castle Caereinion, 1678-90; *John*, Bailf., 1744; *J.*, Town Clerk, 1747-9-57.

Midleton—*William*, 1687.

Mercer—*Geo.* of Pool, Ald., gent., 1678; *Richard*, same, 1678; *Rich.*, gent., 1678; *Rich.* of Aberhavesp, Clerk, 1678-90.

Seale— , Bailiff in 1704; *John* of Poole, apothecary, 1678.

Shacknock—*Rich.* of P., glazier; *Wm.* of P., currier, 1690.

Humphreys—*Carolus* de Pola, gent., Alder., 1678; H. ap Roger, 1678; *David* of Llanuerchrochwell, 1678; *David*, 1727? *Rich.*, jun'r., 1727; *Thos.*, son to David of Llanerchidole, 29 Sep. 1707; *Rich.* of Pool, taylor, son of afs'd Thomas, 1707; *Rich.* of Penyarth, 1678-90; *Hump. David*, his son, *Rich.* of Penyarth, 12 May 1708; *Thos.*, son of Rich. of Varchoell, 9 June 1718; *Thomas* of Llanerchidoll, 27 Sep. 1721; *Humphrey David*, son of David Humphrey, late of Garth, decd., 9 June 1718; *Jacob*, junior, of Pool, innkeeper, 1728; *John*, Esqr., Bailf., 1768.

Jesper—*Hump.*, 1678; *Leonard* of Bausley, and sons *Leo.* and *Rich.*, 10 Feb. 1721.

Jervis—*Thomas* of Pool, Ald., gent., 1678; *John*, 1707; *Math., Edw.*,[2] *Robert, William, Thomas*, all in 1678; *Thomas* of Pool, 1678; *John*, 1678; *Rich.* of Pool, cur-

[1] 1696 Edmund Price et Maria Edwards, nupti 17 Junii, Cherbury Regr.; 1643 Edwardus Pryce de Gunly, Sep. 4, Apr.

[2] See Owen Jervice de Hydan, 2 Ch. I; John, 23 Ch. I; Edw. J. Mathraval, 6 Ch. II; Thomas Jervice, ar., occurs as bailiff of Pool, with Thomas Parry, in 16 Ch. II, 1664. "Owinus Jervis de Moydroke, gen.", Grand Jury, 1616, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 127; both in p'sh of Castle Caereinion, hun. of Cause.

rier, 1690; *Sylvanus* of Pool, 1678-90; *David*, son of Rich. of Pool, currier, 21st Aug. 1706; *Thos.* of Pool, corviser, 28 Sep. 1706; *Robert*, Townp. of Garth, p'h Guildsfield, farmer, 5 July 1768; *John*, Tp. of Burgedin, p'h Guildsf.

Juckes—*Geo.*[1] Bailiff, 23 Mar. 1721.

Jenkins—*Peter* of Pool, corviser, 4 Mar. 1705.

Hackeman—*Tho.*, gent., 1667.

Howard—*Edwd.* of Trawscoed (gent.), 1700.

Higgons—*Rich.* of Brumhill, 1678; *Geo.*, 1678.

Harries—*John*, 1677.

Morris—*Thomas* of Llanerchidole (gent), 1678; *Sadler*, whose anc' md. in Old Eyle, 1690; *David* of Trehelig, 1678-90.

Marshall—*Charles*, witness in 1744 or 1757.

Purcell—*Henry* of Hurdley, 1707 (Hen. Parry, Bail.); *Henry* of Hurdley, shoemaker, 1678-90.

Jones—*Hump.*, Esqr., Bailiff, 1678; *Charles* of Pool, Alderman, gent., 1678; *Hump.* of Pool, Ald. in 1678; *Robert* of Pool, gent., Ald., 1678; *Roger* de Pola, b. 1678; *Hump.* of P., gent., 1678; *Gilbert*[2] and *Thomas*, his sons, b. 1678; *Roger*, gent.; *Gilbert*, gent., his son, 1678; *Edmund*, fil. et her. Robt. ap John ap Hump. de Pola, 1678; *Samuel*, son to *Phil.*, of Colbach, co. Salop, 1678; *Saml.*, his grandchild, sworn 1705; *Jeramy* of Pool, mercer, 1678; *Hugh* ap John, corviser, 1678, of Pool; *George* of Pool, 1678; *Jones* of Pool, serj. at mace, 1678; *Charles* of Leighton, gent., 1678; *Rees* of Castle, Clerk, 1678; *Humph.*, Bail. of Pool, Esqr., 1690; *Hump.*, son of Thos., late of Welsh Towne, 1690; *Evan* John ap Hump. of W. Towne, 1690; *John* of Collynnog, gent., linely. decd. from Lewis Cadw. of Penniarth, md. in Old Eyle (jurat 18 Aug. 1696): *Morris*, corviser, 1700; *Morgan* of Trallwngollen, 1703; *Gilbert*, Clerk, son of John, gent., Alderman, 1700-7-11;

[1] He was the son of Thomas Juckes of Trewerne, ph. of Buttington, and Mary, dau. of John Bright of Acton and Pentre, co. Montg. He was an apothecary of Pool. *Pedigrees of Wales and Salop*, at Wynnstay, under "Juckes". His neice Frances married and alienated the family estate to the Rev. James Egerton of Chester, living in 1706, ob. in 1754, aged 80.

[2] Son of Hump. Jones, bailf. with K. Lloyd, 16 Ch. I.—See *Lewis Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 324.

[3] Living A.D. 1689 = Martha, dau. of Kiffin Lloyd of Pool, Esq.—*Lewis Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 332, bailf. of Pool, 16 Ch. I.

Rich. of Pool, corvicer, 28 Sep. 1721; *Edw.* of P., watchmaker, 28 Sep. 1721; *Rees* of Trallongollen, son of Morris of Trallongollen, dec'd 6 Apr. 1731; *Price* of Glanhaveren, Esqr., same time Bailf., 29 Sep. 1747.

Parry—*Hump.*, Esq., Bail., 1678; *Thos.* of Pool, Ald., gent., 1678; *Humph.*[1] de Llanurchidol, gen., b. 1678; *Thomas*, Bail. of Pool, Esq., 1690; *Richard* of Disserth, 1690, Anc. men'd in Old Eyle; *Henry*, Bailif. of P., June 1707; *Henry*, senr., Bail., and *Henry*, junr., Bail. in 1735; *Mich.*, gent., Bailf. 21 May 1713; his three sons, *Henry*, *Thos.*, *Mich.*, same date; *Rondle* of Pool, tanner, his sons, *Henry*, *Hump.*, *John*, *Edw.*, 1703; *Randle*, a witness in 170$\frac{7}{8}$; *Thos.*, butcher, 8 Mar. 170$\frac{7}{8}$; *Mich.*, Baif., 1718; *Humph.* of Moydocke, 28 Sep. 1721; *Thomas* of Llanerchidoll, 28 Sep. 1721; *Henry*, Clerk, Vicar of Guilsfield, 1727; *Hump.* of Hinton, p'h Pontesbury, co. Salop, 1727; *Henry*, Baif., 1727-8: *Thos. Parry*, Bailf., 1728-9; *Henry*, Bailf., 1731; *Henry*, senr., and *Henry*, junr., Bailiffs in 1735; *Henry*, Bailf., 1757; *Henry*, Bailf., 1762; *Thos.*, Esqr., Bailf., 1769.

Nicholls—*Robt.* of Garth, gent., b. 1678; *Robt.* de Garth, 1678, *Willm.*, Bail., 1705; *Willm.* of Garth, 1700; *Edw.* of Newnham, glazier, 4 Mar. 170$\frac{7}{8}$; *Robert*, son and h. of Wm. of Garth, gent., 1700-5; *Gabriel* of Salop, 28 Sep. 1721; *John*; *Wm.*, bailf., 1727-8, Feb.; *Edw.* of Park, p'h of Westbury, co. Salop, grazier and farmer; *Her.*, b. 1769.

Llewellin—*Rich.*, son of Arthur of P.; *Arthur*, son of Rich. (? 1721).

Nicholas—*Hump.*, gent., 1678.

Love—*Thos.* of P. Cooper, 1690.

Rogers—*John*, son of John of Leighton, b. 1678; *Edmund* of Leighton, gent., 1678; *Wm.*, gent., 1678; *Edmund*, 1678; *Hugh*, 1678; *David* of Llanuerchrochwell, 1678; *Wm.* of P. Smith, 1690, anc. md. in Old Eyle, 1690; *Wm.*, senior, of Pool Smith, 23 Feb. 170$\frac{7}{8}$; *John*, son of John of Leighton, and *Wm.* his bro., 5th Apr. 1708; *Hump.* of Pool, 28 Sep. 1721, *junior.*

Roberts—*Richard*, son of *Robert* Davies of Leighton, 1678; *Charles* of Pool, Ald., gent., 1678; *David*, 1678; *John*,

[1] Henry ap Hugh of Llanerchydoll, gentleman on a jury at Pool, 1608; *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii,p. 219. His son Humffridus Parry de Llan'chydoll, gen., on Grand Jury, 2 Ch. I.

grandson to John R., "barbor", interlined 1678 roll; (*Charles* of Pool, glover), 1690; *Morris* of Pool, butcher, 1690; *Pierce* of Gunneroyd Vaure, gent., 27 Sep. 1706; *Morris* of Gaer, 1678-90; *Howell* of Gaire, 1678-90; *Thomas* of Leighton, gent., 28 Sep., 1721; *David* of Leighton, 28 Sep. 1721; *Edw.* of Gaire, 28 Sep. 1721; *Will.* of Churton, p'h of Ch. Pulverbach, co. Salop, yoeman, 3 Apr. 1764; *John* of Leighton, pa'h Woolstanmind, co. Mont., farmer; *Her.*, b. 8 Sep. 1764.

POPE—*Roger*, Esqr., 1678.

POOLE—*William* of Bausley, gent., b. 1678.

PITTS—*John* of (Marrington), 1678.

PIERIE—*George* of Marrington, 1678; *Edw.* of Marrington, 1678; *David* of Llanvyllin, dyer, formerly of Lynimpredd (?), p'h of Pool, 2 Feb. 1707; *John* of Welch Town, miller, 1678-90.

PORTER—*Wm.*, son of John of Uppington, 1678.

SCARLETT—*Wm.*, 1678.

TOPP—*John*, Baileff (? $170\frac{1}{9}$)

WILLIAMS—*Richard* of Poole, miller, b. 1678; *Arthur*, his bro., 1678; *David* of Poole, gen., Ald., 1678; *Edward*, 1678; *Rich.*, miller, 1678; *Thomas* of Trewerne, gent., sworn 13 June, 1693; *William* (of Trelydan), 1678; *Arthur* of Leighton, miller, 1690; (*Thos.* of Trewerne, gent.), 1690; *Thomas* of Koydywlade, 23 Sep. 1706; *Thomas* of Trewerne, 28 Sep. 1721; *John* of Trewerne, husbandman, 16 Jan. 1749; *Rich.* of Trewerne, shoemaker, youngest son of Martin W., late of Clitterwood, decd., 26 Feb. 1750.

WITHERS—*Thos.* of Berriew, dyer, 23 Feb., $170\frac{7}{8}$.

REYNOLDS—*Pieres* of Poole, gent., 1678; *Oliver*, 1678.

ROCKE—*Charles* of Pool, tanner, 1678; *Charles* of Pool, tanner, 28 Sep. 1721; *Charles*, Esq., bailf., 1767.

TANNAT—*Thos.* of (Halton, gent.), 1678.

TIPTON—*David* de Cletterwood, 1690.

TRAUNTER—*Thos.* of Pool, gent., 1690.

WATKIN—*Hump.*, 1678; *Nikodemus*, son of Thos. of Garth, 13 Aug. 1706.

YOUNGE—*Thos.* of P., joyner, 1690.

ROWLAND—*John* of Pool, 1678; *Rich.* of P., glover, 1690; *John* of Poole, 28 Sep. 1721.

RICHARDS—*Edward* of Downe, Lidbury N., 1678; *Robt. ap Rich.* of Downe, corviser, 1678; *Humphrey* ap, sadler, 1678; *David* of Llanlothyan, 1678-90.

THOMAS—*John* of Trefnant Vechan, b. 1678; *Edmund*, 1678; *Thomas* Dav. ap John ap Llewellin, Gunynog issa, tanner, 1678; *Edward*, fil. Tho. ap Hugh de Cletterwood, 1678; *Howell*[1] of Llanvair, gent., 1678; *David* of Pool, corvicer, 1690; *Hump.* de Trallwmgollen, glover, 1690; *David*, bail. of P., 1727; *Howell*, 1678-90; *David*, bailiff, 1712; *Hump.* of Poole, 28 Sep. 1721.

WALKOTT—*Thomas*, Esq., b. (?) 1678.

WOODING—*James*, 1678; *John* of Leighton, 1678-90.

WOLLASTON—*Saml.* of Poole, mercer, b. 1678; bailiff in 1704; *Saml.*, baif. in 1700, 1711; *Edmund*, son of Samuel, late of Pool, decd., 7 Feb. 1731-2.

TUDOR—(*Rich.* of Pool), 1690; *Rich.*, bailf., 1718; *R.*, bailf., 1731-2; *Richard*, Esq., bailf., 1749.

WYNNE—*Thomas* of Garth, son of Thos. of Garth, 7 June 1707; *Gabriel* Winn of Dolarthn, 15 July 1727.

ROLL OF BURGESSES, 1835.

Name, etc.	Residence.	When admitted.	Qualification.
1—Richard Davies, carpenter	Pool	29 Sept. 1781	Hereditary right
2—Evan Lloyd, saddler	Pool	13 March 1794	Her'y right
3—Richard Humphreys, labourer	Pool	1 March 1794	Her'y right
4—Richard Williams, farmer	Cletterwood	1 March 1794	Her'y right
5—William Jones, farmer	Burgedin	1 March 1794	Her'y right
6—Evan Williams, thatcher	Llanerchydol	1 March 1794	Her'y right
7—Evan Pugh, yeoman	Pool	22 March 1796	Her'y right
8—William Edmunds, farmer	Edderton	15 Feb. 1803	Her'y right
9—John Curr, farmer	Forden	15 Feb. 1803	Her'y right
10—Thomas Lloyd Dicken, Esq.	Pool	29 Sept. 1804	Gift
11—Thomas Morgan, gentleman	Pool	29 Sept. 1804	Gift
12—David Gwynn, blacksmith	Pool	31 Dec. 1805	Her'y right
13—Thomas Vaughan, farmer	Dudson	31 Dec. 1805	Her'y right
14—Edward Pugh, ironmonger	Pool	29 Sept. 1809	Her'y right
15—Richard Griffithes, gentleman	Pool	29 Sept. 1811	Gift
16—Martin Williams, yeoman	Trehelig	29 Sept. 1811	Her'y right
17—William Jones, Esquire	Pool	30 March 1813	Gift
18—Henry Jones, surgeon	Pool	30 March 1813	Gift

[1] Howell Thomas of Kilyrych, gent. on Grand Jury List, hun. of Mathraval, 5 Ch. II.

19—George Edward, farmer	Kilkewydd	3 Feb. 1815	Hereditary right
20—William Pugh, farmer	Leighton	3 Feb. 1815	Her'y right
21—John Jones, farmer	Pool Quay	3 Feb. 1815	Her'y right
22—Panton Corbett, Esq.	Leighton Hall	29 Sept. 1818	Gift
23—Francis Allen, gentleman	Pool	29 Sept. 1818	Gift
24—William Roberts, farmer	Guilsfield	29 Sept. 1818	Gift
25—Thomas Roberts, farmer	Leighton	29 Sept. 1818	Gift
26—David Parry, farmer	Cherbury	27 Oct. 1818	Her'y right
27—John Rogers, road surveyor	Chirbury Hall	27 Oct. 1818	Her'y right
28—David Williams, labourer	Rallt	27 Oct. 1818	Her'y right
29—Evan Thomas, serjeant-at-mace	Pool	27 Oct. 1818	Her'y right
30—Richard Davies, publican	Pool	27 Oct. 1818	Her'y right
31—Thomas Williams, labourer	Rallt	27 Oct. 1819	Her'y right
32—William Davies, wheelwright	Pool	27 Oct. 1818	Her'y right
33—Richard Lewis, farmer	Pentreburth	23 Oct. 1819	Gift
34—William Roberts, Sheriffs' officer	Pool	29 Sept. 1820	Her'y right
35—John Cross, blacksmith	Pool	29 Sept. 1820	Her'y right
36—William Clive, clerk	Pool	29 Sept. 1821	Gift
37—John Owen, butcher	Pool	29 Sept. 1822	Her'y right
38—Thomas Owen, farmer	Pool	29 Sept. 1822	Her'y right
39—William Vaughan the Younger, farmer	Rallt	29 Sept. 1823	Her'y right
40—Robert Gwynne, butcher	Castle Caereinion	29 Sept. 1823	Her'y right
41—Robert Cross, labourer	Llivior	29 Sept. 1824	Her'y right
42—Richard Williams, farmer	Nelly Andrew's Green	29 Sept. 1824	Her'y right
43—Richard John Lloyd, surgeon	Pool	30 Aug. 1835	Her'y right
44—John Davies Corrie, Esq.	Dysserth	29 Sept. 1825	Gift
45—John Parry, wheelwright	Pool Quay	29 Sept. 1826	Her'y right
46—Edward Parry, farmer	Guer	29 Sept. 1826	Her'y right
47—Jonathan Williams, labourer	Rallt	29 Sept. 1826	Her'y right
48—Humphrey Thomas Lewis Lloyd, surgeon	Pool	29 Sept. 1826	Her'y right
49—Clement Williams, shoemaker	Pool	1 Jan. 1827	Her'y right
50—Thomas Williams	Leighton	29 Sept. 1827	Her'y right
51—Thomas Beck, Esq.	Pool	29 Sept. 1827	Gift
52—Thomas Bowen, gent.	Pool	29 Sept. 1827	Gift
53—Thomas Griffiths, farmer	Bwlchaeddan	29 Sept. 1828	Her'y right
54—John Pugh, weaver	Pool	29 Sept. 1828	Her'y right
55—David William, labourer	Pool	29 Sept. 1828	Her'y right
56—Richard Williams, farmer	The Old Mills	29 Sept. 1829	Her'y right
57—David Pugh, Esq.	Llanerchydol	29 Sept. 1830	Gift
58—David Pugh, Esq.	Pool	29 Sept. 1830	Her'y right
59—Pryce Lloyd Turner, tanner	Pool	29 Sept. 1830	Her'y right
60—John Meredith Williams, gentleman	Pool	29 Sept. 1830	Her'y right
61—Richard Williams, gent.	Pool	29 Sept. 1830	Her'y right
62—Richard Roberts, Sheriffs' officer	Pool	29 Sept. 1830	Her'y right
63—John Roberts, currier	Pool	29 Sept. 1832	Her'y right
64—John Robinson Jones, gentleman	Pool	29 Sept. 1834	Gift

WEATHER SIGNS IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

By Rev. ELIAS OWEN, M.A.

During the year 1877 I sent various short notices to the editor of *Byegones* for insertion in his highly interesting and well-conducted column of the *Oswestry Advertiser*, on the Weather Signs in Montgomeryshire. The subject was not taken up by the correspondents to *Byegones*, and many more signs are heard than those given in that column, for ever since those notices were written, I have come upon other, so-called, weather signs. In this paper I intend incorporating all that I have written to *Byegones* with those that I have since heard; and possibly a consecutive list of these weather saws will not be unworthy of the pages of *Montgomeryshire Collections.*

The change of weather is differently indicated in various counties. Thus the sea-bordering parts have peculiar signs of a change of temperature, and so also has a mountainous district, and a flat open country has its own weather forecasts. A collection of these weather saws, as heard in the country, will, at least, be curious. Some of them, possibly, are fanciful, and it is difficult to account for such getting a place among the cherished unrealities of the people; others, again, probably can be accounted for on correct principles. Whether true signs or false, I send you those I have heard.

1. When the molehills move there will be a thaw.

This I heard last winter, and it was uttered by an agricultural labourer. At the time the weather was frosty, and apparently no change was near. The molehills moved in this manner, bits of mould kept

tumbling off the hill now and again. By the morning the thaw had taken place.

2. The prevailing wind during summer will be that which blows on March 21.

This I have not taken the trouble to test. Akin to such a saying are those that make the moon's form in its phases indicative of the weather for a month. I will give one that I heard in Carnarvonshire. It is as follows :—

3. When the moon rides in the sky like a boat on the sea, it will be windy weather.

The meaning of this is that when the new moon, in its crescent form, has the appearance of a boat on the crest of a wave, the weather will be for that month boisterous.

4. That hoar-frost is followed by a storm, and the whiter the fields the nearer the storm.

5. Dogs eating grass indicate a fall of rain.

6. The screech of the peacock is a very good sign that it will rain.

7. The scream of the woodpecker (caseg y drychin, as this bird is significantly called in Montgomeryshire) foretells a storm.

8. The pecking of the woodpecker, when clearly heard, shows that rainy weather is near.

9. When swallows fly low there will be rain.

10. When swallows fly high, it is a sign of warm, fine weather.

11. When gnats are seen of an evening flying up and down in the form of a column, there will be fine weather.

12. When the water-fly skims the water, there will be rain.

13. When puss turns her back to the fire and there cosily warms herself, it will snow.

14. When the fire burns emitting a bluish flame, it will freeze or snow.

15. If rooks mass together when feeding, it is a sign of hard weather.

16. If birds that fly in flocks separate in early spring, and then come together again, it is a sure sign of prolonged severe weather.

17. If a fog or mist moves along, rising from and filling the valley, it is a sign of fair weather.

18. If a mist ascends out of the valleys to the hill-tops, it is a sign of rain.

19. If the clouds rest on the hill-tops, it is a sign that the weather is changing.

20. If the sun's water-pipes are seen resting on the river, it is a sign of rain in two or three days.

I heard the above from an old farm labourer who lived on rising ground in the valley of the Severn. He called the sun's rays that dart through openings in the clouds the sun's water-pipes, and he said that when the waterpipes rested upon the water, the sun was filling his water-pots, and that as soon as he had filled his water-pots it would rain. In this way did this old man speak of a sight that is often seen in mountainous districts, and never seen without arresting the attention and pleasing the mind, and he had heard that thus the sun sucked up water to be distributed over the parched ground. In Carnarvonshire the rays of the sun piercing through the slits in dense clouds seem like a golden stairs connecting earth and heaven, and it is ever a striking pretty sight, and probably it is often seen before rain.

21. If the *dunfly*, or *bree* bites, it is a sure sign of rain.

22. If gnats bite, it is a sign of rain.

23. If the smoke ascends vertically, it is a sign of fair weather.

24. If the smoke is driven down the chimney, it is a sign of a storm.

25. If crows grub in spring on the low grounds, it is a sign of hard weather.

26. When the sheep go to the hill-tops to graze, it is a sign of fair weather.

27. When they come down to the hollows, it is a sign of a storm.

28. When the river continues discoloured after a rainfall, it is a sign that the rain has not ceased, and that more will soon follow.

29. If the river brightens, it is a sign that the weather has changed, and that fair weather has set in.

These four last signs belong to the hill country. Sheep are supposed to be very weatherwise. The poor little things bleat a good deal before a storm, and they descend from the high ground, marching in Indian style to the more sheltered low grounds, and thus they avoid the force of the driving tempest. As long as it lasts they nestle together, and when it is over they ascend to the heights above in the same order as they descended, but here and there a straggling sheep leaves the trail to browse the watered grass as it goes along.

The discolouring of the water, mentioned in No. 28, is caused by the washing away of particles of peat from the peat-bogs, through which the water runs. Occasionally the river continues of a brownish colour for days after a shower, and as long as it is so, it is said that there is no likelihood of fine weather. It would be strange if the water that runs through bogs were to become clear at once, for the water percolates through the bog some time after the downfall of rain, and of necessity keeps the river discoloured after the storm is over. It is upon the duration of this discoloration that the weather sign derived therefrom depends. Why it should vary in length I cannot say, but that it does so seems to be a well-authenticated fact.

(To be continued.)

PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF LLANYMYNECH.

By JOHN FEWTRELL.

(*Continued from p.* 166.)

Chapter IV.—Manners, Customs, etc.

The account of the manners and customs of this parish will be more interesting if it be prefaced with a brief description of the village as it appeared at the beginning of the present century. Changes took place upon the introduction of railways in the country, by which the inhabitants were brought into contact with others, whereas in former times they were, comparatively speaking, isolated. The result of this contact was the abolition of customs which were superstitious; and at the same time, the manners were improved, and better suited to a thriving village.

"Elm Tree" farm may be regarded as the extremity of the village, on the Llansaintffraid road. It remains much as it was fifty years ago, except that the old barns, etc., which were of wood and thatched, have been taken down, and substantial buildings erected. Near the cottages known as "The Gardens" stood a toll-bar, and adjoining it a shelter for the keeper, similar to a sentry-box. For many years the bar was attended to by an old man, who was often made the object of practical jokes. It is related that some youths frightened him one night to such an extent that he thought his end was come, and at once knelt down and uttered a prayer.

[1] The old font mentioned in *supra*, p. 129, is not used as a flower vase, though by many the vase was considered to be the font.

The site now occupied by a row of cottages, between the "Gardens" and post-office, was formerly a field, in which stood an old thatched house, partly of timber, and near this a pond. The house was taken down and the land sold about the year 1829 ; a large portion of it is now occupied by gardens to the cottages. A smithy was the next building. It was a heavy, tumble-down kind of place, constructed of timber, with a thatched roof, and near it a pentice. The whole became very dilapidated, and was removed for the erection of two cottages. Attached to these is the Dolphin Inn, a modern building of brick. In byegone days it stood farther back, and was built in the usual style of houses of the 16th and 17th centuries. Several of the old walls are found at the rear, and in one is a large oaken beam, on which is carved the date 1517. What then represented the front parlour is now a cottage. In the last century it was known as the "Holly Bush Inn". This name arose from the fact that the proprietor was accustomed upon fair days to place for sale a barrel of ale and beer beneath a bush of holly. It was supposed that a license was not then required, and that the Revenue authorities would not interfere with them. It is said that the same family tenanted the house for upwards of two hundred years, and as an old established inn it was always a good place of business. At one time it was in the possession of Lord Godolphin, who, dying without issue, willed his estates to his godson, Lord Francis Osborne, second son of the Duke of Leeds. It was afterwards purchased from him by Mrs. Perry, of Gravel Hill. Since her time it has been in the possession of several persons. A few years ago a portion of it was taken down, and the present building erected. The cognomen "Dolphin" is said by some to be a corruption of the former owner's title, Godolphin. The dolphin is a crest of the family, who originally came from Coed Dolffin in Cornwall.

The "Corner-Shop" is the next building. Aged persons say that at one time it was a small "by-tack" or

farm. Though very old, it is still a substantial residence, but the shop portion is very incommodious. Opposite there is a large field, until recent years much smaller. In the corner was a wooden building known as "the Market Hall". It was so called because articles were placed there for shelter and sale on fair days, and at other times, such as a festivity, when cakes, sweetmeats, etc., would be in request. Near this was an extensive slough, into which the drainage and filth of the village found its way. It was the common cesspool, and a receptacle for all kinds of rubbish. The field was the usual place where quarrels were decided by battle, and it frequently happened that either one or both of the combatants, or some of the abettors, got into the slough. So low were the morals of some of the inhabitants, that a man has been known to roll himself into the centre of it for a small quantity of beer, a circumstance scarcely to be credited in these days. Through the exertions of the late rector, the state of affairs was altered, the slough was drained and filled up, and a good sewer constructed through the village, terminating in the river. This has contributed greatly to the cleanliness of the place, and in a great measure to its healthiness.

Along the Oswestry road the village extends as far as the "Sun Inn". Originally the inn was a butcher's shop. It was a small place, the present wings being built a few years ago, upon an open space leading to the wharf behind. On the opposite side of the road near the canal were two small thatched cottages, and at the side of one a smithy. The Gate-house has remained as it was at least eighty years ago. On the village side of the canal, where now stands a shop and two cottages, there used to be two very old cottages. The one had a cellar kitchen and two stories above, of an unusual size; the other was a small shop. Nearly opposite to these is a large building with the date 1719 affixed to the wall. The lower portion is a shop, and there are several commodious

apartments. Next were some stables, and over them a granary, approached by means of a flight of steps. Between these and the Cross Keys Hotel was a cottage and workshop. The old hotel was not built so near the road as the present one. It was thatched, and had a gable adjutting. The front part was surrounded by wooden palings. One of the original rooms still remains at the back. Some of the floors were paved with small round stones. The greater portion was rebuilt about fifty years ago, and several large rooms added. The boundary between Salop and Montgomery, and between England and Wales, passes along the foundations of the front walls of the houses to the north of the hotel ; it then passes through the centre of the smoke-room or front parlour of the latter. This circumstance in connection with the house is said to have occasioned no small amount of trouble at different times. An inquest was once held, and the jury met in the above-mentioned room, and were " sworn in". After the case had proceeded for a time, someone discovered that the inquest was not quite in conformity with the law, seeing that the death had taken place in Salop, whereas the jury and coroner were sitting in Montgomeryshire. In consequence the seats were re-arranged, and the jury again sworn. I have been present at an inquest in the same room, when the coroner for a Salop district performed his duties across the border.

A range of buildings now called Bradford Row was formerly a series of barns, and one section is still in use as a malthouse. About fifty years ago they were in a very dilapidated state, quite unfit for cottages. Since then the front has been entirely renovated, and the interior well repaired. The row terminates with the Bradford Arms Inn. When the coaches plied between Oswestry and Welshpool, the inn was called " the Old Coach", a name by which it is the better known at the present time. It has the appearance of an old but very compact building. Next to this was a smithy,

now rebuilt, and a cottage. The Lion Hotel was, until a few years ago, the Red Lion Inn. The old house now forms the kitchen, back kitchen, etc. Much of the front part was added by the proprietor and owner, the late Mr. Lloyd. The whole of the buildings upon this road stand upon the boundary of the counties, and also upon the site once occupied by Offa's Dyke.

Near the Shrewsbury road there are but few houses. At the back of the Cross Keys Hotel was the "Well-house" Yard, a name corrupted from "Wool-house". Here was a large room used for the storing and stapling of wool, a cottage and stables are now erected on its site. The plot of ground between these and the malt-house was a garden. On the other side of the road, opposite the malthouse, a shop and three cottages are now built. This spot was a refuse pool, similar to the slough described above. Next to the malthouse was a small farm, with good outbuildings and a fair acreage of land attached. The railway was constructed across some of the best meadows, and since then the remainder has been included in Plâs Cerrig Farm. The house is now rented for the minister of the Presbyterian Chapel.

On a field adjoining there formerly stood a smithy, the old foundations of which can still be traced. No house was built with it, but the room or loft above was used as a residence. Opposite to the smithy was an old thatched house of one story, very much decayed; a good cottage now supplies its place. Near this was another building in the same state, with a slaughter-house, both thatched, but in such a condition that it was not a fit place to be used as a habitation. It was condemned to be taken down, though the tenant firmly refused to leave, and in consequence it was unroofed, so that the occupant should be forced to remove.

Coaching Days.—We can scarcely imagine in the present day the numerous difficulties of travelling our forefathers experienced. Accounts of the length of time

elapsing from the start on a long journey and the completion of it seem to us romantic, when we compare our present rate of locomotion. Many of our quiet country inns were then a daily scene of bustle and liveliness, especially where there were rival coaches, or rival houses. There is no doubt they all strove to excel in the accommodation to be afforded to passengers. The village was fortunately situated upon the highway between Chester and Welshpool, so that "coaching houses" were called into existence here at an early date. They were the Cross Keys and Red Lion Inns, and for a time the Old Coach or Bradford Arms Inn. The "Nettle" ran during the early part of the present century. It set out from Eastham Ferry and Chester to Oswestry, Welshpool, and Newtown. Its destination at Oswestry was the Queen's Hotel, and at this village the Red Lion Inn, where the horses were changed. The proprietor at that time was the late Mr. Lloyd, through whose exertions the inn or hotel became a first-class house, and was well patronized. The coach generally arrived from Welshpool about 9 A.M., and then proceeded to Chester. On the road it was met by another "Nettle", which arrived at the "Lion" about 4 P.M. According to this arrangement the same coach drove through on alternate days. By this means it was possible to reach either terminus of the journey in a day. Ned Matthews was a noted driver of the stage, and was a smart, dashing fellow, a man well adapted to his post. He is said to have been fond of sport, especially coursing, whenever he had an opportunity of joining in it, and was the owner of a good dog at different times. Another driver was Shaw Evans, formerly a currier of Chester. Goodwin was the guard of the Nettle. He was celebrated as a bugle-player, and generally gave a call or two on approaching the village. A pet dwarf dog, it is said, was always carried in his pocket.[1] After leaving the "Nettle" he

[1] *Bye-Gones*, 1879.

became connected with the "Engineer". In later years there was much opposition, and a strong attempt was made by rival companies to force the conductors to give it up. For this purpose passengers were often taken by others, either at fares much reduced, or without any payment. However, in spite of all, through the aid and patronage of the late Marquis of Westminster, it managed to lengthen out its days until the railways superseded it and the contemporaries. The opposition coach which passed through the village was named the "Royal Oak". The route was similar to that of the "Nettle", its house in Oswestry being the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, and here the Cross Keys Inn. After a time it stayed at the Old Coach Inn, now known as the Bradford Arms Inn. The first driver was William Davies of Park, then followed John Hilton, and afterwards Boothe. The latter is described as "a smart young fellow", "a great deal in a small compass". Martindale was one of the latest drivers. Though much encouragement was given to those who travelled with the company, very often the driver and guard were the only persons on the journey. Both vehicles paid a last visit shortly after the Cambrian Railway was opened. Another coach plied between Shrewsbury and Llanfyllin through Llanymynech, but the promoters do not seem to have been successful. Nothing is known of it, hence the retirement must have been early, as there was no conveyance running in 1830. The Cross Keys Inn was probably the resting place. The house maintained a high character for its accommodation, and the geniality of the late proprietor, Mr. Baugh. Travellers could always depend upon having every attention paid to them by this respected personage, so that the inn soon rose to be second to none on the road. There was still another conveyance which passed through in former years, viz., a 'bus. It ran from Llanfyllin to the village, previous to the construction of the branch railway to that town. As an example of the cost of travelling in those days, it may be mentioned that the usual single fare to

Oswestry was half-a-crown, a distance of nearly six miles, which can now be done at a cost of less than one-fifth of that amount.

Post Office.—In the early part of this century there was not much facility for correspondence with distant parts of the country. In the last century a letter was usually four days on the journey from London. When the late rector came into residence, the mails arrived weekly, but shortly afterwards a daily delivery was established. The first Post Office was opened at the Cross Keys Hotel, then with the removal of the post-mistress to the Lion Hotel, it was carried on there. This was not a suitable place for it, being a short distance from the route of the mail-cart, and at the extremity of the village. The centre of the village was next occupied, in a small shop at the end of the Bradford Row of cottages. On the death of the post-master, it was removed to the present house. The mails now arrive about 6.30 A.M., and delivery commences at 7 A.M. There is a good system of the rural post connected with it; at the present time it is a rural sub-office, money order office, savings bank, and telegraph office.

Gas Company.—A few years ago the attempt was made to form a company for the supply of gas to the village. A public meeting was held, and the scheme discussed. Many promised to take shares, but a slight objection was raised, some withdrew, and at last the affair failed, though all admitted it would have been a great advantage to the inhabitants.

Friendly Societies.—Although there has been a rising population in this parish, these societies appear to have had a great struggle at different periods of their existence, even at a time when the quarries were in good working order. Many men, it is to be regretted, looked upon the club as a thing out of reason, and instead of heartily giving it their support, kept entirely aloof, in spite of the danger which necessarily attended their daily employment. Even in the present day

there are to be found those who prefer spending a portion of their earnings in useless ways, so that when an accident occurs they are obliged to depend upon the charity of their neighbours, and seek the aid of some neighbouring hospital.

The first Friendly Society opened here was known as the "Dolphin Club", so called because the meetings, etc., were held at the Dolphin Inn. It commenced under favourable auspices in the year 1833. A code of rules was drawn up under the following title:—"The Rules of a Friendly Society, established at Llanymynech, in the several Counties of Denbigh and Salop, in the year of our Lord 1833, and in the Fourth Year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King." The honorary members, whose subscription amounted to £1 annually, were, in the above year—Rev. John Luxmoore, Rector; the Earl of Bradford; John Broughton, Esq.; Richard N. Broughton, Esq., Treasurer; Robert Broughton, Esq.; Christopher Llewelyn, Esq.; John Griffiths, Esq.; Captain Thomas Evans, R.N.; William Kempster, Esq., Attorney. The object of the Society is given in Rule 1, viz.:—"That this Society is established and supported by voluntary subscriptions among the members, for the purpose of raising a fund for mutual relief and maintenance during sickness, old age, and infirmity; for furnishing a sum towards the burial of its deceased members; and for the relief of their widows, children, or other personal representatives, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

It is to be noted that the funds could be applied to three different purposes, sickness, death, and relief. The latter is now generally separated from the funds of the two former.

The status of those to become members is given in the 2nd Rule: "That no person shall be admitted a member of this Society who is known to have sufficient means of defraying his own expenses during illness, accident, or lunacy, it being intended for the benefit of

labourers and handicrafts only who have not a capital in their business or calling, nor unless he be a man of sober habits."

In byegone days, whenever such a society could be established, it was found necessary to admit aged men, in order to obtain a sufficient number of members; though this would in time prove an obstacle to the accumulation of money, a class of elderly men being more liable to sickness than a class of young men. Apparently the limit of age, when the club commenced, was forty-five, each paying an entrance fee of one pound. After June 24th, 1833, the limit was to be forty years of age, and in two years from the date of foundation no person was to be admitted above thirty-five, the entrance fee to be one shilling.

The general fund was supported by a members' payment, monthly, of the sum of tenpence. If this was delayed three months, there was a fine of sixpence; if delayed six months, he was expelled.

No member was allowed the benefit of the fund until two years had expired from the date of his entrance, on the condition that he had paid all contributions due; nor until he had been "sick, lame, or blind" three days, when he would receive five shillings. This payment was continued weekly for three months. If he still continued sick, he would receive two shillings and sixpence per week. "If through age he be past labour, or by any accident he be lame or blind, and thereby rendered incapable of working, or his case be otherwise judged incurable, then he shall receive two shillings per week during the remainder of his life." There was, therefore, a portion of the fund devoted to pensions of aged members, and these in a few years made a heavy call upon it.

Provision was made in case any member imposed upon the society by feigning illness, the punishment being expulsion, and such person not being allowed to rejoin at any future time. The following was then entered on the books :—"A. B., formerly a member of this Society,

being detected of feigning himself sick, lame, or blind (as the case may be), in order to entitle him to the weekly contribution of the same, is for such knavery and dissimulation hereby expelled this Society, and rendered incapable of ever being re-admitted to the same."

One fact to be noticed is, that no mention is made of medical aid in time of sickness, or that a medical man was engaged by the Society, though the members obtained the aid of one free of expense.

If a member became a lunatic, and was not restored to health within the space of six months, he received the same benefit as those past work, their relations, or representatives, being supposed to contribute the monthly payments. Should the lunatic prove incurable, the Guardians were empowered to contribute, and consequently obtain the allowance payable at death to the representatives.

Further, any member who had broken a bone, or met with some extraordinary accident, the Society at the next monthly meeting could allow extra relief above the usual allowance. Should a member "through accident or misinformation" become expelled, he would be re-admitted on proof of his innocence. The majority of the members had the power of expelling any member who was convicted of a crime, such as theft, etc.

No benefit was allowed to any member on account of sickness, blindness, or lameness brought upon him by fighting, any needless exercise, or disorder contracted before entering the Society, or that may have resulted from immorality. He was entitled to the benefit if the fighting happened in his own defence, or was unavoidable.

The amount to be received in case of death equalled the whole of his contribution during his membership, minus the sum which had been paid to him if sickness had occurred any time previous to his decease.

Provision was made in case dispute arose between

the society and individual members or their representatives, etc. Five arbitrators were to be elected at the next monthly meeting, and lots cast for three of them to perform the office. The persons chosen were not to be directly or indirectly interested in the funds of the society.

The officers consisted of a secretary, treasurer, and two stewards, the latter chosen by ballot. The stewards appear to have had control and direction of affairs at the monthly meetings, and the visitation of the sick, and could be excused from serving the office upon payment of two shillings and sixpence.

It was enacted that a feast or anniversary should be held annually on May 7, and "that the rector should be requested to perform Divine service, and preach a sermon; that every member residing within five miles of Llanymynech Church do attend, with his staff in his hand, at the club-house by eleven o'clock in the morning, and from thence walk in decent order to the church, and return back in the same order to dinner; and that each member who partakes thereof shall pay his portion of the expenses of the feast day, no part to come out of the funds of the society."

This society continued until the year 1870, when the funds, to the amount of about £600, were divided amongst the members, who numbered about ninety. Previous to this, several persons had drawn sums, and neglected to pay in their arrears, so that it was evident a good feeling was not existing among them.

It is said that the box in which the books, etc., were kept was purchased in 1833 from the secretary of a defunct society at Knockin, and in it was found a sum amounting to about £3 10*s*.

Offa's Dyke Lodge.—In the year 1836 a lodge was opened at the Cross Keys Hotel, as a branch of the Oswestry District Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity. It owes its foundation to the interest taken in the affair by the late Dr. Dovaston and Mr. Baugh. At that time Oddfellowship was very

popular in the country, and in the ranks were many talented and noble persons. In this village it was patronised by all the influential residents, so that there was soon a long list of honorary members, whose presence was a sufficient guarantee to the working men that the investments were secure. A great impetus was given to the lodge by a late member and officer, Mr. Joseph Powell. After his initiation into the Order, he was called upon to fill important offices in the lodge, and finally became Provincial Grand Master of the Oswestry District. In a few years the members were desirous to withdraw from the district lodge, and form one of their own. Accordingly, in 1844 Mr. Powell was delegated to attend the A. M. C. of the Order, held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It was well known there would be much opposition to the petition, as the principle was quite contrary to the established laws. The reasons in its favour were—1. The rate of mortality in this lodge was low, as compared with the mortality in other parts of the district, though the members were taxed to assist in defraying the heavy expenditure of the latter. 2. The lodge was ably officered, and situated amidst an increasing population. In the neighbourhood were several villages and parishes where lodges could be opened, and some of these had refused assistance from Oswestry, though willing to be connected with Llanymynech. 3. The funds of the district were not in a very satisfactory condition. After a hard struggle upon the part of the delegate the case was won, and the lodge became the parent of the Llanymynech district. The valuable service rendered by this officer was suitably acknowledged by his fellow members, with a presentation of a large silver medal, containing an inscription and the insignia of the Order.

Soon after the opening, about forty names were on the books, there are now one hundred and twenty-four. The funds accumulated, but it was not until 1858 that a deposit was made in the bank. A fair sum

has been added annually, except during the years 1871-2-3, in 1878 the total amounted to £581. The total worth of the lodge in the above year was £591, an increase of £16 over that of the preceding year.

The advantages given to members are similar to kindred societies, with the exception that there is a widow and orphan's fund.

A juvenile branch has been established in connection with the lodge for some years, but unfortunately it has not succeeded well.

Friendship Lodge.—This society is in connection with the Grand United Order of Oddfellows. It was opened February 7, 1874, as a branch of the King Offa Lodge, No. 401 in Oswestry district, being No. 410 in the Order. The dedication ceremony was performed by the P. D. G. M. present, and afterwards ten candidates were initiated. The surgeon elected upon the same evening was Dr. Edwards, Llansantffraid, and as this is an important affair in the society, his duties were at the same time defined. This commencement of the lodge took place at the Sun Inn. Here the members met monthly for a short period, and then removed to the Lion Hotel, and from there to the National School-room. The latter was decided upon as a step to induce members to give their whole attention to lodge business whenever they assembled. They also had in view a possibility of the removal of all such clubs from public-houses at some future day. The rules by which the lodge is governed are sound to a great extent, though improvements may be made in them. Their principles are monthly contributions to a sick, funeral, and management fund, such contributions to be regulated according to a graduated scale, increasing as age of the person seeking membership is higher. A juvenile branch is also established, but has not succeeded well. There is in the current year a slight decrease in the number of members, owing to differences which have existed regarding the accounts. There are now twenty-three in compliance, with a fund

in the Post Office Savings Bank, amounting to £48. The average monthly payment is two shillings and a penny, and each receives twelve shillings per week during sickness, limited after six months' illness.

Cinder Hill Riots.—Though these really occurred in the Chirk district the scare seems to have extended to Llanymynech. The affair terminated in what is known as "the battle of Chirk Bridge", January 4, 1831. The colliers had threatened to fall upon Oswestry, and consequently the North Shropshire Yeomanry was embodied for duty, and special constables sworn in. The following extract[1] relates to the measures which it was thought advisable to take:—"Dec. 22, 1830. At a meeting of the magistrates (of the hundred of Oswestry), held this day, it was resolved, That it is expedient to swear-in the out-pensioners as special constables for the hundred of Oswestry; that it is also expedient to swear in all gentlemen, farmers, and respectable householders and their workmen, to act also in case they may be required for the same hundred. —Signed: Thos. Kenyon, Jas. Donne, G. N. K. Lloyd, J. V. Lovatt, H. P. T. Aubrey."

The magistrates met on the 3rd and 5th January 1831, and found it necessary to swear in these constables. From an official list the following for this parish are taken:—William Marsh, labourer, Pant; Thomas Evans, Esq., Llwynygroes; John Davies, miller, Llwyntidman; Edward Poole, farmer, Treprenal; George Savage, farmer, Llwyntidman; John Humphreys, farmer, Llwyntidman.

Holiday Customs.—*New Year's Day.* In all ages this day has been commemorated with great festivity, and many customs and superstitions have been connected with it. The Druids gave it a special veneration, imparting to their fellow men the sacred branches of mistletoe, which they had previously collected from the forests with much solemnity. Afterwards, the Romans who dwelt here carried out a practice of giving

[1] *Bye-Gones*, Feb. 19th, 1879.

presents to their friends and dependents on this day; the circumstance is probably the origin of our present New Year's gifts. The Saxons, too, continued the custom, and made it a day for amusement. The collection of the gifts has during late years fallen chiefly into the hands of the children, grown up persons being seldom seen going the rounds; and, strangely, it is nearly confined to the boys, for a reason hereafter mentioned. Accordingly groups of boys commence early in the morning to perambulate the parish, not a single house being left unvisited; and as people generally consider it lucky to be as liberal as they can afford, many of the bands are comparatively rich ere noon arrives. This, similar to many old customs, ceases at mid-day. At the first application the following doggerel is usually chanted on G, the last word ending on B:—

"I wish you a merry Christmas,
And a happy New Year;
A pocket full of money,
A cellar full of beer,
And a good fat pig
To last you all the year.
Please to give me a New Year's gift."

The last sentence is repeated several times, until they receive an answer, which seldom comes immediately. Then follows another rhyme, chanted in the same manner—

"The cock is up in the yew-tree,
The hen goes chuckling by,
And if you have no money,
Please to give me a mince-pie."

Some add to this another verse, sung to an air—

"God send you a happy,
God send you a happy,
God send you a happy, happy New Year."

Another appeal is made after the above, returning to the chant, in these words—

"I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year;
Please to give me a New Year's gift."

For the sake of variety, I suppose, the following lines are given at some houses—

"The road is very dirty,
My shoes are very thin,
Please to give me a penny,
To put some nails in.
Please to give me a New Year's gift."

Some children have another version thus—

"The roads are very dirty,
My shoes are very thin,
I have a little pocket
To put a penny in."

I have known shopkeepers to refuse the boys the gift until they had received a small sum of money for goods, thinking it unlucky to do otherwise.

"The first foot." It is considered to be extremely unfortunate to catch sight of a female before seeing a male in the early morning, hence a man is usually engaged to perform the part of visitor, for which he receives a small gratuity. He announces himself by a rap at the door, and when ushered in walks across the kitchen crying out, "I wish you all a happy New Year," and then leaves to perform the duty elsewhere. This is known as letting in the "New Year's luck". If the visitor fails to appear the inmates anxiously listen to hear a man's footstep on the road, so that they may possibly see him. Should the reverse take place it is popularly believed that a death will happen in the family during the year. Many stories are told by old people how they had seen some one whom they afterwards termed an "old witch", coming for the purpose of "bewitching" them. A lady, when a child, was turned away from a friend's house near the village on a New Year's morn, with the expression, "Get away, what dost thee come here for bringing thee bad luck."

When a man enters a house more luck is said to be attached to the circumstance if he be of a dark complexion than if he were fair. It is supposed to be un-

lucky if an inmate goes outside the house until such a person has crossed the threshold.

If a person should chance to call at a house to ask for a light, or fire in any form, it is considered a bad omen, even though only a lucifer match be wanted. For the same reason fire must not be carried from one room to another in the same house. Persons who believe in this superstition have been known to go to a neighbour's house, carrying a lighted lantern, with the intention to bring evil upon them during the following year, and in many cases it is thought to have had the desired effect.

A custom still performed by many young persons is known as "dipping". On New Year's-eve a Bible is taken and opened at random by the person whose wish it is to pry into the future. When the book is thus opened the first chapter noticed is read aloud, and the words are supposed to contain a presentiment of good or evil for the coming year. Some persons place the finger upon a verse on the open page for the same purpose.

It is considered a bad omen to wash clothes upon this day. People say that if it is done the parties "will be washing all the year", by which is meant that there will be an extra quantity of uncleanliness, and consequently the washerwoman must be employed oftener than usual. On this account even dishes and plates, etc., are put aside by many until the following day. In some parts of the country the folk say it implies a "washing out of the person's existence", *i.e.*, the decease of the person during the year.

Wakes.—The wake-day in this parish was formerly regarded as the great holiday and merrymaking of the year, and was looked upon with much pleasure by all persons. The "wake Sunday" was the first Sunday after February 5, unless the date happened to fall upon that day. Numerous parties flocked to the village, the principal rendezvous being the public-houses, and there spent their time in drinking and rioting. Some col-

lected small sums of money or articles, for which foot racing took place, others joined in a game at ball, usually in the churchyard, after the services were over. Upon the whole, the day appeared more like a fair than the Sunday. The festivities were again carried out on "wake Tuesday" in the same week. The farmers had by this time invited their friends, who engaged in feasting and amusements during the day, and in the evening met at the Lion Hotel, then known as the Red Lion Inn, where a ball was held until the early hours of the following morning. There was again a revival of the amusements on "wake Thursday". This was the day upon which was elected the personage locally known as the "mayor"—an office much coveted by a certain class, on account of the emolument which fell to the bearer—plenty of "home-brewed". The mayor elect was decked in ribbons, etc., his face generally painted red or black, and a huge cabbage suspended at his back, with its head downwards. A quart measure of pewter was placed in his hand, and, thus decked, he was carried or conveyed in a large wheelbarrow to the principal farmhouses, where beer was obtained for the party. Before the tour was ended all usually became intoxicated, and the affair often ended in a riot. The "officer" has been known to find a resting place in the middle of the large puddle which had collected in front of the Dolphin Inn. An old man, Isaac Dykes, who died at an advanced age, was frequently elected. Of late the wakes have fallen into disuse. The ancient celebration was originally a religious festival, held on the wake or vigil of the saint to whom the parish church was dedicated. It can be traced back to heathen times, when we find a particular day commemorated the dedication of their temples to a god or goddess. The Christians probably borrowed the rite from the Jews, who held such dedication days. In the early times the wake is supposed to have taken place weekly, and consisted of services in honour of the patron saint, the sacred edifice being ornamented with

evergreens, etc. Sometimes the festival fell into abuse, on account of booths being erected in or near the churchyard, for supplying refreshments to those who had come from a distance. In consequence of this abuse, Henry VIII ordered the wake to be held on the same day throughout the land, viz., the first Sunday in October. Since then the law has been disregarded, but from it originated the observance of the festival on the first Sunday after the patron saint's day. Later, the religious ceremony entirely disappeared, and the holiday was kept as before mentioned.

Shrove-tide or Pancake Day.—This is observed with the usual feast of pancakes, which, as the day approaches, is looked forward to with pleasure by the younger members of the family; and it is but seldom that the delicacy is brought forward again until the following year. No one is considered expert in the art of cooking who is not able to "toss" the cake in the pan without mishap. Both male and female are invited to "toss their luck". Those who manage a successful toss being looked upon as persons fortunate in life. Originally Shrove-tide was a Roman Catholic festival. The word is derived from A. S. *scrifan*, to confess, this being the day upon which the people confessed their sins, preparatory to keeping Lent. It became a custom to devote the remainder of the day to feasting and amusement, as it was the last "meat day". Seldon says that "what the church debars us one day she gives us leave to eat another; first there is a carnival, then a Lent." Why pancakes in particular are eaten is uncertain. The season bears other names, fasting-tide, fastens, and fast mass. Shrove Tuesday is called by the French *Mardi gras*, "fat Tuesday", in allusion to the feasting. The Germans term it *fast nacht*, "fast eve". It was once customary to toll a bell to proclaim the day, but in country places this has fallen into disuse.

Easter-tide.—It is usual to decorate the church at Easter with evergreens and flowers. There is

no doubt it is a very early rite, known to have been performed by the primitive Christians. Such offerings of the beauties of nature are meet emblems of the great Christian doctrine of the Resurrection. They looked upon the evergreens as a symbol of the life which never passes from the soul, and upon the flowers, which had again come forth, as a symbol of the resurrection of the body.

Good Friday is kept as a general holiday by all classes. The quarrymen commence their work early in the morning, so as to "make" what they call "a quarter", that is, to continue until breakfast time, when they are dismissed for the remaining part of the day. A custom has obtained here of planting the cottage gardens on this day, so that for a large number it is not really a holiday. Others spend their time in hunting and fishing. Groups may be seen in the morning wending their way to the Vyrnwy and Tanat, to partake of the piscatorial amusement.

The first meal of the day is usually characterised by the presence of "hot-cross buns" in each homestead. These are partaken of by rich and poor, and seem to be quite as necessary to the day as "pancakes" are upon Shrove Tuesday. As to the "bun", there can be no doubt its form, name, and device can each be traced back to very early times. It is worthy of note that the custom is entirely English, being quite unknown on the Continent; but when they were first generally used is uncertain, and their history is perhaps equally so. It is said that the sacred cakes offered to the Queen of Heaven were called "bouns", from their being formed with two little horns, to imitate the mystical heifer, which was at once the symbol of Isis, the earth, the ark, and the lunar crescent. In one of its oblique cases it became "boun", and hence they had borrowed the English word "bun". From the same Pagan source had been derived the old Papal custom, which is still retained, of selling consecrated cakes named "buns" on Good Friday. The presence of

the so-called "bun" was coeval with the introduction of Christianity into our islands during apostolic ages, and with the early Eastern missionaries and their converts it was symbolic and commemorative of the bread broken at the Last Supper.[1] Many of the superstitious look upon this article as a sure remedy for certain diseases. It is dried, and afterwards grated into a cup of tea, and taken medicinally.[2] In other parts of the country one of them is broken between two persons, as a sign of friendship, and is preserved for good luck during the year, and as a preventative of fire. It was also supposed to have an influence in driving away evil spirits.

The ancient custom of administering the Holy Communion on this day at morning service was in use here until the death of the Rev. J. Luxmoore in 1876. It is supposed to have originated for the benefit of the parishioners who could not be present at the Easter celebration, the occasion prescribed by the rubric, when all are expected to communicate. The administration then took place only upon the great festivals, such as Advent Sunday, Trinity Sunday, etc. Now it is given monthly, so that there is no necessity to include Good Friday. The rite performed upon Good Friday was not very prevalent in the country since the Reformation.

Easter Monday.—It was customary upon this day for a number of young men, decked in holiday attire, to parade the village for the purpose of "lifting" the young women. The better to accomplish it they carried a chair adorned with ribbons, etc., in which each one they encountered was seated. The "lifters" afterwards expected the reward of a kiss. Those who wished to escape the ceremony were obliged to conceal themselves until noon, after which it was not done.

[1] Paper read before the Brit. Arch. Assoc. by H. Cuming, F.S.A., 1878.

[2] I have known persons to use the bun in this way in recent times.

Easter Tuesday.—The same ceremony prevailed upon this day also, with the exception that the ladies were the "lifters", and carried the chair. In many cases modesty was laid aside, and the unfortunate gentleman was under the same penalty—a kiss, exacted by each lady. Generally they ransomed themselves by payment of a trifling sum. Many amusing tales are told by the older inhabitants of the amusement in their youthful days, though some of the scenes were such as would shock the modesty of the present day. Sometimes a man of great weight would be pounced upon, and there would be much cunning displayed to conquer him, which he usually allowed after a struggle. The above is the remains of an ancient Christian rite of saluting each other upon these days by lifting, at the same time making use of some exclamation relative to the rising of our Saviour from the dead. The festival is traced to the Saxon celebrations in honour of the Teutonic goddess Ostera, happening in the spring time, and for which the early missionaries substituted the Christian feast.

All Fools' Day, April 1st.—The early part of the day was celebrated as a time for ridicule. The object aimed at was to send a person upon a useless errand, or to call attention to an object without any specified purpose. Much amusement was often caused by the exasperation felt when some were thus duped, laughed at, and proclaimed an "April fool". Whoever wished to escape the epithet was obliged to pay no heed to anyone until noon had arrived, when fool-making was considered at an end. The day was kept after a similar manner by the Romans. They abstained from pleading causes, and the fair sex performed their ablutions beneath the myrtle trees. In Xylander's *Plutarch* there is a passage in Greek relative to the "feast of fools", to this effect: "They allowed the day to those who could not ascertain their own tribes, or they permitted those who had missed the celebration of the Fornacalia, in their proper tribes, along with the rest

of the people, either out of negligence, absence, or ignorance, to hold their festival apart on this day."[1] A writer in the *Gent. Mag.* for July 1783, suggests that the custom of fool-making may have an allusion to the mockery of Christ by the Jews.

Royal Oak Day.—This occurs May 29th, the anniversary of the day when Charles II obtained his restoration to the throne. Formerly there was a general custom of decking the outside of the houses with boughs of oak, a sprig of it, or an "oak-apple", being worn in the hat or button-hole. The latter is still observed here, though the house decking has passed away. Waggoners, too, do not fail to obtain an "oak-apple" to place in the attire of the head of each horse. It is probable that much of the demonstration fell into disuse at the time of the discontinuance of the special service read in churches on this day. Children, however, have not forgotten the occasion ; each one, wherever he appears, is obliged by his playmates to bear in his hand a small branch of oak, or a leaf, if it cannot be procured. Should anyone make bold to disregard the usage, a smart punishment is inflicted by means of a nettle. Loyalty goes so far as not to confine this to the boys, but sometimes even the other sex have to show the emblem.

Michaelmas Goose.—It is usual in many families to provide a goose to be eaten on September 29th. The origin of the custom is doubtful, but it is generally supposed that it commemorates an act of royalty. Douce says "that Queen Elizabeth received the news of the defeat of the Spanish Armada whilst she was eating a goose on Michaelmas day, and that, in commemoration of the event, she ever afterwards on that day dined on a goose."

Hallow-even, Hallowe'en, or *Hallow-eve-night.*—This is the eve or vigil of All Saints' day, November 1st, and occurs on the last day of October. It is popularly

[1] Hone, vol. ii, p. 487.

associated with supernatural influences, and is generally the occasion when the superstitious attempt to pry into the future. It is done chiefly by the young of both sexes who wish to gain a slight knowledge of their partners in life. The practices are of pagan origin, and some have conjectured that there is a perpetuation of the ancient Anthesterian festival of Athens, celebrated at the beginning of the month Anthesterion, or November. From various circumstances happening during the evening, many distinctive names have arisen, such as "Snap Apple Night", "Cake Night", etc.

Here it was customary for each matron to prepare a cake, similar to a bun, for the members of the family, especially the younger ones. When properly made, they were enriched with eggs and spices, and known as "soul-cakes". In early times both children and grown-up people went from house to house on the following day, All Saints', or All Souls' day, to beg these "soul cakes". In later days the custom is entirely deputed to the children, who perform it on the eve instead of the following day. They are generally to be seen in groups, singing the following doggerel :—

> "Soul, soul, for a soul-cake ;
> Pray, good dame, a soul-cake.
> Any little thing to make me merry,
> Apple, pear, plum, or cherry ;
> One for Peter, two for Paul,
> Three for Him who made us all.
> Up with the kettle, down with the pon,
> Give us an answer and we'll begone."

It appears they are very considerate, but there is a difference of opinion why St. Paul should get a larger share of the offering than St. Peter. The line, "Three for Him who made us all", has at the present day degenerated into, "Three for the man that made us all", and is so rendered by the majority of the "soulers".

The same parties sally forth as "wassailers", and

then use the following rhyme, which is seen to differ but little from the above :—

"Wassail ! wassail !
Bread and pos' ale,
Anything else to make us merry,
Apple, pear, plum, or cherry ;
One for Peter, two for Paul,
Three for Him who made us all.
Up with the kettle, down with the pon,
Give us an answer, and we'll begone."

The first word of the rhyme is corrupted into "wissail". It is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and is equivalent to the phrase, "Your health". "Was-haile", and "drincheil" were, in bye-gone days, the common phrases used in quaffing the social cup. They are often used, especially the former, in the more ancient Christmas carols. The "pos' ale", or "posset-ale", given to the youths, was made by warming ale or beer, afterwards sweetened with sugar, spices, eggs, and sometimes apples were added. An old song refers to it thus :—

"Our Wassel we do fill
With apples and with spice,
Then grant us your goodwill
To taste here once or twice
Of our good Wassel."

The drink was handed by the generous farmer's wife to the company in the usual "wassail-bowl", and the word was repeated as each one quaffed—

"A massy bowl to deck the jovial day,
Flash'd from its ample round a sun-like ray,
Full many a cent'ry it shone forth to grace
The festive spirit."

In lieu of the drink, fruit was desired, and if not forthcoming, depredations were often committed. Bundles of straw, termed "boutins", were also requested for the purpose of making a bonfire. With the cakes, fruit, and straw the youngsters retired at dusk to the common, on Penyvoel, where the fire was lighted. Prepar-

atory to this was erected a booth, or bower, of branches, with a seat beneath, and the whole decked with flowers, evergreens, berries, etc. This was the throne of the "Hallowe'en Queen", who was afterwards elected from the village maidens, the honour being coveted equally with that of the May-queen. The festivities commenced with apple-roasting, after which a kind of play was acted, and concluded with a "Ghost scene". One of the number was selected and covered with a white sheet, and held a long rod, also covered with the sheet, which gave the ghost a weird appearance. The whole company of children now flocked round the queen, as if for protection, and after some rhyme had been repeated the ghost disappeared. This was followed by a sort of "country dance", known to them as "up the sides and down the middle". A few boutins, reserved for the purpose, were then lighted, placed on pikels, and used as torches. The children now retire to their homes, with shouts and songs. Occasionally fireworks, manufactured from blasting powder, obtained from the neighbouring quarries, formed part of the evening's entertainment.

Bon-fires were lighted at several places in the parish, and termed by the Welsh "coelcain", or "coelcerth", words, according to Gwallter Mechain, of mystic meaning, and which that noted antiquarian did not pretend to explain. Some derive the custom from the pagan worship of the sun.

In addition to the above observances, there are several performed indoors. It is usual for the master and mistress to provide a feast for the servants, and to sit at table with them. The necessary article of the evening is a dish of mashed potatoes, or turnips, called "stump". In this is placed a wedding-ring, and whoever discovers it in eating, is said to be the first of the maids or bachelors to be wed. Much fun is occasioned by the anxiety of each to be the fortunate one, and by the rapid glance from the plate to the countenance of each guest. After the case is settled,

the time is spent in divining to obtain a glance of the future spouse, who, it is believed by many, can be made to appear. One method is by throwing over the left shoulder an apple, or eating the same in front of the looking-glass, when the wished-for form will be seen.

A custom long practised here, is to take an apple and pare it without breaking the peel, until the whole comes off in one piece. Then with the right hand throw the peel over the left shoulder, which, when it falls, will describe an initial of the future partner. It is said that the letter E is generally formed. Should the paring be broken while taking it off, the charm is null, and another apple must be proceeded with.

Children are amused during the evening by playing at "snatch-apple". A string is suspended from the ceiling, to which is attached an apple; this is made to swing, and the party, having their hands tied behind them, try to bite pieces from it, though few succeed in doing so. In addition, a large tub is filled with water, and at the bottom are placed walnuts and other fruit, and sometimes pieces of money. Each attempts to bring up one of the articles in the mouth, resulting usually in a mouthful of water, until someone with more courage manages to keep the face under long enough to grasp one of the nuts, etc.

Many other customs are continued to perpetuate All Hallow's eve, differing in each family according to circumstances, the above-mentioned being the principal ones, and some of these are gradually dying out. Superstition will probably long remain in connection with the day. It is popularly believed that children born on this day are gifted with natures much influenced by supernatural powers.

Gunpowder Plot.—This day, commemorating the attempt to blow up the parliament of James I, November 5th, has its custom still lingering. The ancient parade with an effigy of Guy Fawkes is abolished, but the bonfires are lighted in the evening, and the "Guy" committed to the flames. In 1878 a large fire was made

upon the heap of raffle at the quarries, by several of the rock men. Blasting powder is thrown in occasionally, and fireworks are sometimes displayed.

Christmas-tide.—Many of the ancient festivities with which Christmas was kept in olden times have fallen into disuse. It was once celebrated with great mirth and hospitality. "On Christmas day the feudal chieftain gave a grand banquet to his friends and retainers, and for a fortnight and upwards the barons and knights kept open house, when nothing was heard of but revelry and feasting." Such, we may fancy, would take place here when Carreghova Castle stood in its splendour; tenants and neighbours would meet early in the hall, and indulge in the food and drink which was unsparingly supplied. The principal dish was a "boar's head", which was served with great pomp, and was the important item in the proceedings. Though in later years much of the above has been greatly modified, in most families it is still a season for joy. The boar's head has been displaced by the roast goose or turkey, after which follows the mince-pies, a delicacy not likely to be discarded. Regarding the origin of the latter use, Selden says that mince-pies were baked in an oblong crust, intended to represent the manger in which our Saviour was laid. Brand tells us that formerly they were called minched pies.

Another item of importance was the Yule-log, usually lighted on Christmas-eve. Generally the whole family either accompanied those whose duty it was to bring it to the hall, or went forth to meet them. Songs were sung, and the log brought in and prepared with much ceremony. "The burning of the yule-log has no doubt been transmitted to us from our Scandinavian forefathers, who, at their feast of Juul, at the winter solstice, used to burn large fires in honour of their god Thor." This custom, of very early date, is probably not alluded to by the Christmas poets earlier than Herrick, in the seventeenth century.

The ushering in of Christmas by singing carols is

certainly declining. A few years ago, not only children took part in it, but the elder persons, who usually spent the whole of the preceding night in carolling. In former times they were sung in the churches instead of the psalms and hymns for the day. The churchwardens' accounts allude to the practice, thus—

1825.—Paid to treat the Carol-singers on Christmas day, 10s.

They sang not only in the church, but made a tour through the parish, generally commencing at the rectory, and proceeding to the farm-houses, often accompanied with different kinds of music. Many of the carols have a strange admixture of scriptural and drinking allusions ;[1] some of them appear to be old ones ; two especially, which are always to be heard here, are probably more than a century and a half old.

The following is a quaint one, and can be repeated by every child :—

As I sat on a sunny bank,
A sunny bank, a sunny bank,
As I sat on a sunny bank,
On Christmas day, in the morning,

I spy'd three ships come sailing by,
Come sailing by, come sailing by,
I spy'd three ships come sailing by,
On Christmas day in the morning.

And who should be with these three ships?
With these three ships, with these three ships?
And who should be with these three ships,
But Joseph and his fair lady?

Oh! he did whistle and she did sing,
And all the bells on earth did ring
For joy our Saviour He was born
On Christmas day in the morning.

[1] The earliest existing carol known to antiquaries is in the Anglo-Norman language. It was discovered written on a blank leaf in the middle of one of the manuscripts preserved in the British Museum. The date assigned to it is the thirteenth century.—*Christmas with the Poets*, p. 2.

This is certainly an alteration of an ancient carol of the Restoration period, which ran thus :—

I saw three ships come sailing in
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day.
I saw three ships come sailing in,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

And what was in those ships all three
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day ?
And what was in those ships all three
On Christmas Day in the morning ?

Our Saviour Christ, and his ladye,
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day;
Our Saviour Christ, and his ladye,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

* * * *

And all the bells on earth shall ring
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day,
And all the bells on earth shall ring
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day.

Another carol, which is generally sung with the above, can be traced to the seventeenth century.

God rest you, merry gentlemen ;
Let nothing you dismay ;
Remember Christ our Saviour
Was born on Christmas Day,
To save poor souls from Satan's power,
Which a long time had gone astray ;
And 'tis tidings of comfort and joy.

From God that is our Father,
The blessed angels came
Unto some certain shepherds,
With tidings of the same—
That there was born in Bethlehem
The Son of God by name.
And 'tis tidings, etc.

* * * *

God bless the rulers of this house
With great prosperity;
And many a merry Christmas
May they live again to see,

Amongst their friends and kindred,
That live both far and near,
And God send us all a happy New Year.

The original from which this is taken is the following,[1] the last verse of the above being added later :—

God rest you, merry gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay,
For Jesus Christ our Saviour
Was born upon this day;
To save us all from Satan's power,
When we were gone astray.
O tidings of comfort and joy,
For Jesus Christ our Saviour was born on
Christmas Day.

* * * *

From God our Heavenly Father,
A blessed angel came,
And unto certain shepherds
Brought tidings of the same;
How that in Bethlehem was born
The Son of God by name.
O tidings, etc.

There is a custom still very prevalent of collecting what is termed "Christmas Boxes", small sums of money solicited from tradesmen and others by their customers, or the workmen. The origin is traced to Roman Catholic times, when boxes were carried about, or set up in some prominent place, for the "contributions of the faithful towards the great Christ-mass". It was usual to affix one of these boxes on each ship, which would not dare to sail without it for fear of accidents through neglect of this religious offering. Others suppose that it is derived from the giving of small sums to servants, apprentices, etc., on the great holidays, so that they may enjoy themselves. Many stored these gratuities in a small earthenware box, hence the term Christmas-box.

The decking of churches and houses at Christmas

[1] *Christmas with the Poets*, p. 121.

time with holly, ivy, mistletoe, and other evergreens, is a very ancient rite, practised among the early Christians. Nothing could add more to the joy and festivity of the season than the sight of these branches clothed in verdure, even in midst of winter, when the summer leaves and flowers have passed away. It can be traced to pagan times, the Saturnalia of the Romans, when the temples and houses were similarly decked. Though the councils of the Church forbade such ornaments, they had probably become so prevalent that no authority could remove them. Stow, speaking of the middle of the fifteenth century, says: "Against the feast of Christmas day every man's house, and also the parish churches, were decked with holm (holly), ivy, bays, and whatsoever the season of the year afforded to be green." Much interest is taken in ornamenting the parish church here after this manner, more especially the east end; and not only are evergreens provided, but a good effect is produced with greenhouse plants. In the present day there seems to be a revival of the practice, which had slightly fallen into abeyance. It is usual, in preparing the ivy in the houses, to whiten the berries by dipping them in water, and afterwards in flour. An old fifteenth century poem thus refers to the ivy:—

"Ivy is soft, and meek of speech,
Against all woe she bringeth bliss;
Happy is he that may her reach;
Veni coronaberis."

In the homestead the mistletoe bough forms a conspicuous ornament, and is generally suspended from the kitchen ceiling. There can be no doubt that this is a remnant of a Druidical custom. At a certain season the Arch Druid with great solemnity proceeded to the forest, where with a golden knife he cut a branch of the plant, which was afterwards carefully preserved, and looked upon with great superstition. The earliest allusion to it as a Christmas decoration among the poets is by Herrick:—

"Down with rosemary and harp:
Down with the mistletoe;
Instead of holly, now upraise
The greener box, for show."

Beneath its bough the maiden, when caught by one of the other sex, pays the penalty with a kiss. The above poem also refers to the undecking at Candlemas, as it was considered that after this date goblins would appear if any of the evergreens remained in the house. It is usual to preserve a portion of the mincemeat until Easter.

Ecclesiastical Customs.—*Dinner Bell.*—At the conclusion of morning prayer, each Sunday, it is the custom to chime the bells for a few minutes. No one is able to give the origin with certainty; it may have been the remains of a Roman Catholic rite, but there is a probability that it was intended to warn the housekeepers and cooks, that it was due time to prepare the mid-day meal.

Dog-Whipper.—This personage was one of the ancient staff of church officers, and considered of equal importance with the beadle. Sometimes the two offices were combined, as in this parish; the particular duty to be performed was to carry outside any unruly dog who had accompanied his master to the service. In the days of advanced civilization we look upon this duty as simple and foolish, but it must be considered that in bye-gone days the dog was the usual companion wherever the farmer went. Perhaps he found it necessary to fold his sheep, or to drive his cattle to the field while on his way to church. Sometimes the dog was taken for personal security against night attacks. Hence it was not unusual to see a large number of these animals in the sacred edifice; and two enemies would often be brought into contact, perhaps by intrusion into a neighbouring pew, the result being an encounter, which called forth the services of the dog-whipper. For the better performance of his duty he was provided with a kind of

tongs or large pincers, so contrived that he could lay hold of the unfortunate animal around the body and carry him out easily, without fear of receiving the mark of his teeth. Until the year 1847 there was an item in the churchwardens' account, thus :—"Paid to the Dog-Whipper, 10s. 0d." The last person who held the office was William Hughes, the sexton.

Psalm-Singing.—During the service in church the psalms were published by the parish clerk, who stood in the gallery for the purpose. Four verses were sung, and should the psalm contain more, it was noted by him which verses were to be taken, generally two from the beginning and two from the end of it.

Funeral Customs.—*Passing Bell.*—This is the mournful announcement to the parishioners that the spirit of one of their number has departed from the world.

"Still the bell doth toll
For some but now departing soul."—Haywood.

The knell is usually tolled upon the two bells about 8 p.m. A distinction is made between the death of a man or woman, and of a child or grown-up person. In the former case the two bells are chimed, three times for a man, and twice for a woman. At a child's death only the large bell is used, as above, three times for a male, and twice for a female. This takes place on the preceding evening. On the day of the funeral, there is either chiming or tolling at noon, and also when the procession comes within a short distance from the church. The "Minute Bell" is tolled at intervals during the preceding evening and the following day until the funeral arrives at the church.

The passing bell owes its origin[1] to an idea of sanctity attached to bells by the early Catholics, who believed that the sound of these holy instruments of percussion actually drove the devil away from the soul of the departing Christian. This supposed dislike of evil spirits to the sound of bells is extremely well expressed by Wynkin de Worde, in the *Golden Legend.* "It is said

[1] *Hone*, vol. ii, p. 141.

the evil spirytes that ben in the region of th' ayre doubte moche when they here the belles rongen ; and this is the cause why the belles ringen whan it thondreth, and when grete tempeste and to rages of wether happen, to the ende that the feinds and wycked spirytes should ben abashed and flee, and cease of the movynge of tempeste." A doctrine in the Roman Catholic Church was that the passing bell had merit, and prayed to God for the living and the dead ; it also summoned the priest to perform the office of extreme unction. It is a curious fact that this tolling was retained by the sixty-seventh canon, though its origin and meaning were entirely Popish. The canon regards it as a solemn reminder of mortality.

Refreshments.—Those attending the funeral are supplied, at the house of the deceased, with drink, consisting of "mulled beer" or ale. It is prepared by warming, and then sugar, spices, etc., are added. With this each person receives a "burial cake", similar to a sponge cake, and sometimes a piece of plum cake, made up into a small parcel, and tied with white ribbon, if the deceased be a young person, with black, if elderly. The custom of dining or lunching at a funeral is fast dying out.

Strewing of Flowers upon Graves.—Among the beautiful and simple-hearted customs of rural life which still linger in this parish are those of strewing flowers in the grave of a departed friend, and planting them on the mound, and again at Easter and Whitsuntide strewing fresh flowers upon it. These, it is said,[1] are the remains of some of the rites of the Primitive Church ; but they are of still higher antiquity, having been observed among the Greeks and Romans, and frequently mentioned by their writers, and were, no doubt, the spontaneous tributes of unlettered affection, originating long before art had tasked itself to modulate sorrow into song, or story it on the monument. They are now only to be met with in the more retired parts

[1] *Irving*, p. 98.

of the kingdom, where fashion and innovation have not been able to throng in and trample out the curious and interesting traces of the olden time.

Shakespeare refers to it thus :—

> "Here 's a few flowers ! but about midnight more ;
> The herbs that have on them cold dew o' the night
> Are strewings fitt'st for graves——
> You were as flowers now withered ; even so
> These herblets shall, which we upon you strow."
> —*Cymbeline.*

Sometimes sprigs of rosemary and thyme are distributed to the attendants, who throw them into the grave as memorials of the departed. "We adorn graves", says Evelyn, in his *Sylvia*, "with flowers and redolent plants, just emblems of the life of man, which has been compared in Holy Scriptures to those fading beauties, whose roots being buried in dishonour, rise again in glory." A person is usually present with a bundle of plants and flowers, the latter being planted without roots, so that in a short time they fade, and are then replaced with fresh ones.

On the eves of Easter and Whitsunday, a stranger is struck with surprise at seeing so many people reshaping the mounds which mark the graves, and spreading the flowers and evergreens. No one who has friends buried here would think of the time passing without paying this tribute of affection and memory to the deceased. All may be seen busily engaged, from the aged peasant to the child. Often I have seen a group passing a grave which has no one to renovate it, and heard them express their sorrow, while willingly placing a few spare flowers upon it.

The day following the observance, the graveyard looks more like a garden with plants in bloom, and strongly recalls to mind the circumstances of the season. The intention seems to be to soften the horrors of the tomb, to beguile the mind from brooding over perishing mortality, and to associate the memory of the deceased with the most delicate and beautiful ob-

jects in nature, and to recall the Christian observance of the festivals.

It is greatly to be regretted that a custom so truly elegant and touching has disappeared, or nearly so, from general use, and exists only in the remote parishes of the country.

It is customary, too, at many funerals to sing hymns on the way to church. At intervals the party halts while a prayer is offered by some friend. The mournful dirge, swelling from a distance, has a melancholy effect during a still evening. This practice is fast dying out.

Common Customs.—*Harvest Customs.*—There were many interesting customs connected with the harvest season. Many of them have entirely disappeared, leaving at the present day but few ceremonies to characterise the mirthful time. When the farmer has engaged his harvesters, the first act usually performed is the appointment of the "lord of the harvest", now known as the "leader". He is looked upon as a kind of ruler or foreman, and was generally the spokesman of the company. The leader commences the work of mowing or reaping, by this means keeping himself in advance of the remainder, and acting as their guide, giving whatever directions are necessary. Sometimes, when a person enters the field a demand is made for money, termed in some places "largesse", and when obtained it is afterwards expended in ale or beer. At the conclusion of the harvest, when the last load is on its way home, the whole company, men, women, and children follow it with cheers, and often singing. The farmer provides for them a bountiful repast, possessing as a cognomen "the harvest goose", a goose being the principal attraction in the bill of fare. Tusser refers to it thus :—

> "For all this good feasting yet art thou not loose,
> Till ploughman thou givest his harvest home goose."

The ancient custom of leasing, or gleaning, has not

yet died out. Nearly all the poorer class engage in it, especially the wives and children of the farm-labourers. Many farmers allow only the families of their workmen to glean in their fields, but such a rule cannot strictly be enforced. The introduction of machinery has been most unfortunate for gleaners, and of late years there has been a general complaint that such a small quantity of corn is left on the field, it is difficult to collect sufficient to remunerate them. A woman was formerly supposed to gather half a strike of corn each day.

At this season of the year the full moon is known as the "harvest", or "Welsh moon", the latter from the circumstance that the harvests in Wales are supposed to be later than in England, and hence the farmers are obliged to take advantage of the moonlight for the purpose.

When the crops are all harvested a thanksgiving service is held in the parish church. The edifice is previously decorated with meet emblems of the season, corn, barley, and oats, formed into miniature sheaves. At one time the service was held in the morning, the remainder of the day kept as a holiday, and a tea-meeting and concert held in the schoolroom.

Stocks.—The ancient implement of incarceration was erected on the roadside, near the western boundary of the churchyard. It consisted of a frame of wood, with movable boards, and holes, through which were placed the feet of the prisoner, who was accommodated with a seat, a low bench. The persons so confined were generally those found by the parish constable in a state of drunkenness. The boards were securely fastened by means of a lock, so that liberty could only be obtained through the parish officer.

Persons are still living who can remember the stocks in use. As it was placed close beneath the churchyard wall, the unhappy law-breaker sometimes experienced considerable annoyance from the school-children. An old inhabitant, when a boy, says he frequently filled

his hat with gravel, and quietly approaching the top of the wall from the churchyard, poured its contents upon the head of the poor fellow below, probably much to his discomfort. But should they catch sight of the constable, a stampede took place, as that official was much dreaded by youngsters of the village. This mode of imprisonment fell into disuse soon after the year 1816, at the time the pillory was abolished, the latter being a similar construction, and was entirely done away with in 1837. The stocks remained some years later, until it was broken in pieces.

Riding Stang.—The custom known by this name has been observed here, as in other parts of Shropshire and the adjoining counties. It is a method of denouncing immorality, and is carried out in the following manner. An effigy of the guilty person is made, and carried to, or near the house, by a large rabble, chiefly of the lower class. The parade is announced by execrations, etc., some of which do not reflect much credit upon those from whom they proceed. When this has continued a sufficient time, a fire is lighted, and the effigy committed to the flames. Hence it is also termed "a burning". It is pleasing to note that such a custom is but seldom carried into effect in the present day, though one instance has been known a short time ago. It may be mentioned that the effigy is termed a "Mawkin".

The "Soldiers".—Some years ago, the late rector presented to six old ladies of the parish a scarlet frieze cloak each. They were expensive, and made of good material. When one of the recipients died, the cloak was to be sent to the rectory, to be given to another. The ladies, becoming very conspicuous, were termed "the soldiers". There are two still remaining, but the garments will not be so much coveted as formerly.

Flax and Hemp Culture.—In former years it was customary to cultivate flax and hemp crops on the farms in this parish. A note of it is found in the earlier terrier, where the tithe of them is mentioned.

The last farmer who grew it was Mr. Humphreys, of Treprenal, and he appears to have given it up about the year 1835. Its decline as an agricultural product was owing to the large quantity of foreign material imported into this country, with which the farmer could not compete. Hitherto "homespun" was worn by nearly all country folk, but when machinery was fully introduced, the articles could be purchased much cheaper than those made by the hand. The soil of the parish was well suited to the plants, being light, giving great strength to the fibre, though the colour was very dark. The time of sowing was in the spring, and the crops gathered in autumn. When the leaves began to assume a yellow colour, the plants were collected in bundles for drying. This done, they were steeped for some days in water to loosen the fibres; this was termed "retting". The next process was "tutoring", or breaking the woody covering of the stems. For this purpose an instrument, the "tutor", was used. It consisted of a flat board fixed upon supports, and having along its upper surface a series of bars of wood, an inch or more in thickness, at a short distance apart. Another board was attached to this by a hinge, and had spaces cut through it to correspond to the bars below. The stems were then placed across the bars, and a smart blow with the upper board broke the woody portion in short pieces. The next process was "scutching", or separating the woody pieces. The stems were laid over the edge of a table or bench, so that a portion would hang perpendicularly. The bits were then chipped away from the fibre by means of an instrument resembling a wooden hatchet. The fibres were separated by being drawn through a coarse comb, formed of a number of steel or iron pins, driven in rows into a board, and finally passed through a finer one. This was known as "heckling". The flax or hemp was then ready for the wheel. Spinning with these materials was slightly different from that with cotton, etc., owing to the fibres being longer and more

parallel. After the introduction of machinery in weaving, persons generally prepared a quantity of the yarn, and took it to some neighbouring town for that process. For some years, weaving by means of a hand loom has been carried on in the village.

Weights and Measures.—Previous to January 1st, 1879, local weights and measures were in general use in the parish. Since that date all weights, etc., differing from the imperial standards have been abolished. The proportion of one weight to another, or to a measure, varied according to the article, and sometimes according to the season. The bushel used was similar to that in Oswestry market. In the year 1586, the bailiffs of Oswestry resolved that "all the bushells wherew'th any corne, graine, pulse, sault, and oate-meale shal be bought and sould in the said towne shal containe the said nombre of xiiij wyne galons and a half, and no more or lesse". There is mentioned in the terrier of this parish a "strike of the Oswestry old measure"; which was equivalent to the bushel. Another term synonymous with bushel was "measure". Potatoes were bought or sold at the rate of 95 lbs. to the bushel before, and at 90 lbs., after Christmas. Until that date they were supposed to be in a wet state, or had much of the soil attached to them, hence the allowance of 5 lbs. They were also sold in smaller quantities, by the peck of 14 lbs., and the kernel of 7 lbs. The weight of a bushel of grain varied according to kind. Wheat was bought or sold at the rate of 75 lbs. to the bushel, barley at 65 lbs., and oats at 45 lbs. Thus there was a difference of 30 lbs. between the weight of oats and that of wheat. Lime was measured by the ton, in which there were 13 bushels, but when it was weighed the ton contained 24 cwt.; this was known as the "long weight". Many farmers' waggons were filled without actually measuring the quantity, at a supposition that the waggon would have a certain capacity. The stated capacity, in all cases, was below the amount it really contained. Sometimes

the farmer would gain by this method as much as five bushels.

A pound of fresh butter contained 18 oz., while salt butter had the proper weight of 16 oz. The former was weighed when it was made up, but afterwards it becomes lighter, and sometimes falls below 16 oz. Flour was bought or sold in small quantities by the pound. A hoop of flour contained 14 lbs., and corresponds to a peck. A strike was equal to four hoops. Land was measured by a rood of 8 yards lineal.

The LLANYMYNECH ASSOCIATION for the prosecution of felons and other offenders was instituted June 14th, 1808, and articles were drawn up and published in a small pamphlet, and were signed by the following inhabitants of the parish :—

Griffith Howell, Roger Jones, John Barnard, Robert Baugh, John Asterley, John Price, Robert Roberts, Edward Edwards, Philip Ratcliffe, John Owen, George Morgan, David Marsh, John Nightingale, John Morris, Thomas Lee, John Allen, David Tannatt, William Owen, Thomas Jones, Thomas Edwards, Edward Humphreys, Edward Poole, George Savage, John Davies, Richard Caink, Richard Richards, John Broughton, James Taylor, Catherine Richards, Morris Poole, David Poole, Broughton, Griffiths, and Edmunds, Broughton and Roberts, Christopher Llewelyn, Arthur Evans, Henry Langley.

The descendants of many of the above are still resident in the parish. The Rev. G. Howell was the curate in charge, and lived for some years at the rectory. He took much interest in agriculture, and was the inventor of a few implements. It is not known how long the Association lasted.

LEGENDS.—Many people consider that legends are fictitious tales, originating in fancy. It is certain that some of the accounts attached to particular localities have had a foundation of real fact, though in the lapse of time they have been mangled, until there remains but a small trace of their origin. There are many

legends, no doubt, mere superstitions, and it is amusing to note how frequently Satan is brought forward to play a conspicuous part. This parish possesses several spots which have served as subjects for them. The remains of Roman engineering and excavations upon the hill would naturally strike the attention of the superstitious of bye-gone days. Dovaston alluding to it says :[1]—

> "Strange misteries fill yon neighb'ring hill,
> Bones, caverns, camps, and graves."

The Ogof.—This old Roman copper mine soon gained a share of legendary lore. It has a large dismal entrance, and immense labyrinths, in some parts so narrow that a man's body can scarcely be forced through, where probably no one cared to attempt a passage until late years. Although it has been proved that it does not extend above two hundred yards, many of the old inhabitants are incredulous, and still look upon it with a kind of awe. It was generally believed that it led to "fairy-land", and was the abode of elfs who revelled in their midnight flirtations on the adjoining level, and on the fields around the foot of the hill, where persons declare they have seen the "rings". The following legend is connected with the cave, and is the subject of a ballad[2] by Dovaston.

A certain king Alaric, residing at a palace near Llynclys, made a great banquet, and among the guests was one Willin, a Clerk of Oxford. The king noticed that Willin took no part in the festivity, but sat gazing through the window. Upon being interrogated, his answer was,

> "I am watching the star that shines afar,
> O'er the rocks of the Giant's grave,
> That, sinking soon with the sharp-horn'd moon,
> Will set in the western wave."

Presently the queen, whose beauty had eclipsed

[1] *Poems*, p. 111. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 128.

that of all the guests, abruptly left the room, at the same time scowling upon the priest. Sadness now fell upon the king, but at the request of Willin he explained the cause. Nine years before he had divorced his aged wife, and accepted as his bride this "lady gay", whom he found while hunting around the foot of Llanymynech hill. She had, during her married life, retired, one night in each week, to some unknown spot, according to the conditions agreed upon prior to their wedding, viz. :—

"That to leave thy bed unfollowed,
To me 'tis freely given,
And that none shall enquire where I retire
One night in every seven."

After hearing the story of the king's unhappiness, the clerk undertook to restore the peace of former days, if he would resign to him the young bride, ten "beeves" and a tithe of his wine to the monks of Blanchminster[1] annually.

"Then clerk Willin he took his clasped book,
And did the fair palace leave ;
And arrived soon, ere set the moon
On the rocks of the Giant's grave."[2]

"By the mouth of a cavern, a bow-shot beyond,
Clerk Willin he took his stand ;
Which ev'n at this day, as the villagers say,
Leads down to the Fairy-land."

The priest commenced his incantations to restore peace to King Alaric, but engaged that the king's bride should be his, and to remain unchangeable. In the darkness of the night he left the Ogof, and repaired to the Blanc-minster cross, to be united to his bride. Here

[1] Blanchminster or Blanc-minster was a name given to the town now called Oswestry. It is supposed a monastery was established there.

[2] "Bedd-y-Cawr", or the giant's grave, is situated on the eastern side of the hill. The Ogof cave is a short distance from it (see vol. xi, p. 196).

he found awaiting him, not the late youthful queen, but a grim ogress, who declared that she had received a "spirit's" charm ;—

> "And this spell was given if one night in seven,
> Ere the pale moon set in the wave,
> I alone did go to the grim Ogo,
> And an Ogress form receive."

Willin had broken this spell by discovering her retreat, and was obliged to consent to the marriage, the palace of her late husband disappearing beneath the water of a lake,[1] now known as Llynclys Pool.

It was a popular belief, formerly, that the Ogof passages extended beneath the beds of the Tanat and Vyrnwy, and those who went in to such a distance could hear the waters rolling. This idea was taken from the moaning sounds which are heard in some parts of the cave, caused by the rush of air and the water dropping from the roof. In the ballad before mentioned the following lines refer to this story:—

> "Tho' none now dare to adventure so far,
> Yet many this day have aver'd
> They its windings did tread 'till over their head
> The far Vyrnwy's stream they have heard."

Another well-known story says that one of its paths extends beneath the village, passing under the cellar of the Cross Keys Hotel. It is said that once upon a time an old blind fiddler found his way into this pas-

[1] The MS. account of Oswestry, written by Davis, gives another legend concerning this disappearance of the place. He says: "About twoe miles of Oswestry, w'thin the p'rishe, there is a poole called llynclis, of w'ch poole Humffrey Lloyd reporteth thus: German Altisiodorensis pr'ched sometime there against the Pelagian heresie. The king whereof, as is there read, because hee refused to heare that good man, by the secret and terrible judgment of God w'th his pallace and all his household was swallowed up into the bowelles of the earth. Suo in loco non procue ab oswaldia est Stagnu' incognita pr'funditatis llynclis id est vorago palatij in hunc diem dictu'. In that place, whereas not far from Oswestry, is nowe a standing water of an unknowne depth, called llynclis, that is the devouring of the pallace." —"Nemo" in *Byegones*, Dec. 18, 1878.

sage, and, believing he was lost, consoled himself with his usual performance upon the instrument. He was discovered by some person hearing the sound in the cellar, but whether extricated from his uncomfortable position is not told.

Some supposed the Ogof was but a secret passage from Carreghova Castle, which stood at the foot of the hill, and that its inmates escaped, in time of imminent peril, by this means. It was considered their valuables would be hidden here, so that they might not fall into the hands of the depredators.

Near the Ogof is a spot known as "the Devil's footstep", but nothing is told to show why his Satanic Majesty had deigned to set his mark on the place.

Pen-y-voil.—The substance of a legend connected with this place was given in vol. x, p. 384. The story is given by Dovaston in one of his poems[1], from which the following extracts are taken. The scene occurred in Saxon times, and is laid on the summit of the conical and isolated hill to the north of the village, and to the left of the lane leading to Llanyblodwel. At one time it was a common, and bore traces of an ancient camp. Before the present cultivated state was effected it was the resort of pic-nic parties. The following is the account given :—

"Voel, a youthful warrior he,
For so the legend goes,
March'd in the British forces free,
To fight their Saxon foes.

"With courage, guards, your watches keep,
The Saxon foe is nigh ;
Beware the drowsy dew of sleep,
For he that sleeps shall die."

After these commands, Voel withdrew to his tent, foreboding upon the fight, and meditating upon the love of his betrothed Gwendolen, who had parted from

[1] The poem is entitled "Pen-yr-Voel, a ballad", and is found on p. 110 of his volume, third edition, 1825.

him with tears the previous day. Death, if such should be his lot, he determined to meet manfully, though wishful to sell his life dearly. Hope should cheer his heart during the battle, and courage would be instilled in him by remembrance of their parting.

"He paused.
* * * *
"When o'er yon rushy marshes damp
A youthful soldier moved,
Who sought to join brave Voel's camp,
For Voel was belov'd.

"Direct me, guard, and, oh! advise,
How I may come unto
The tented turf where Voel lies,
For I'm his soldier true.

* * * *
"But, guard, I deem it is denied
For aught to enter here;
Do thou, then, while I here abide,
This ring to Voel bear.

"Upon your post I'll firmly stand,
And will your office learn;
And with your halberd in my hand,
I'll wait 'till you return.

"The guard complies; deserts his keep;
And hies to Voel's tent;
But soon the soldier sunk to sleep,
With toil fatigued and spent."

Voel, who could not sleep, his betrothed being continually present to his mind, arose from his tent to challenge his guards, and see whether they were at their posts.

"But passing by the outer way,
He found the guard asleep.

"Unguarded when the place he found,
That stood in greatest need,
With hasty hand he gave a wound
That made the soldier bleed.

"But quick a voice assail'd his ear;
'What hest does Voel send?
But, guard, why strike my bosom here,
Hast thou forgot thy friend?

"'But, haste, my words to Voel bear,
My words can be but few;
I would a moment he were here,
Or he my tidings knew.

"'Tell him,' the bleeding soldier cried,
'To join his ranks I thought,
And by the valiant Voel's side
Most brave would I have fought.

"'Go bid him here, for death is nigh,
His dying friend to view;
And say that he may speedier fly,
I lov'd Gwendolen too.'

"Then Voel thought the voice he knew,
Aught else the night conceal'd;
'And who,' he falt'ring cried, 'art thou,
That hast this tale reveal'd?'

"The dying soldier fainting lay,
Whom loss of blood o'ercame,
And scarce had breath enough to say,
'Gwendolen is my name!'"

Tradition points to a spot on the hillside, below the raffle, where Gwendolen's body was buried, and an hawthorn tree afterwards planted over it. From the above-named Voel the hill is said to have derived its name. There is more probability that the word is from the Welsh "Pen", a head, and "Foel" or "Moel", a bare rounded summit.

County Stone.—There is a well-known story of this spot, often told by the inhabitants, and, it is to be regretted, believed by many of them. The site is conspicuous, a stone being placed there to point out the place where the boundary of the counties of Denbigh and Salop meets with that of Montgomery. One side of it is inscribed "Denbigh", the other "Salop". It is said that beneath it was "laid" the spirit of some personage, whose name tradition has forgotten to hand

down; and that at midnight the spirit appears, to wander about the vicinity. So strong was the belief in this circumstance, that any unaccountable occurrence near the place was always accredited to the agency of the spirit. Accounts have been given, showing how persons really believed they not only had a view of the midnight wanderer, but encountered and handled it. I was told by one who was born within a short distance of the spot, the spirit had been condemned to wander "through time and eternity", and my informant added, with a serious countenance, "there is really a strong odour of thyme, though no one has ever been able to find the place where it grows". What reasonable person could think of comparing the term "time" with the name of the simple plant, similarly pronounced? There is certainly an odour of wild thyme there; it grows plentifully upon the adjoining banks, and around the base of the stone, and also in great abundance on all parts of the hill.

Siamber Wên.—This old building, tradition states, was once the residence of a community of nuns. There is a legend connected with it, of which the following are the principal facts. A certain young lady, of a respectable family, was conveyed hither by her relatives, to await her accouchement, and for some reason it was necessary to keep it a profound secret. A nun, belonging to a distant convent, was summoned to attend. Her preparations were hurried, she was blindfolded, and then brought here on a horse. She was led by a circuitous route, so that she might not be able to discern in what direction they were conducting her. When the company arrived at their destination, strict silence was enjoined, no question to be put concerning the lady, or the place where they were abiding. It is said she was conducted through several long passages and large rooms, in one of which three masked men were seated, and from their appearance she concluded that the murder of the child was intended. When her duties were finished she was

taken back, in the same mysterious manner as she was brought hither. Before leaving she is supposed to have torn off a small portion of the hangings, and by this means it was discovered, in after years, that she had been carried to Siamber Wên. Upon this point the account varies slightly. Some people believe that the child was murdered, and buried beneath the floor of the kitchen, so as to evade discovery. When the old building was taken down, a few years ago, a small human skeleton was discovered in a hole, under a large slab in the floor.

During many years the old house was supposed to be haunted. Perhaps the fancy arose from the circumstances connected with the above-mentioned murder. Noises were said to be heard in the stillness of the night, in some of the large rooms which the house contained. Apparitions, too, were reported to have been seen by various persons, at different times. Two accounts of these were related to me by some who resided there many years. A man named Price had occasion to go into the cellar about midnight, and saw, upon entering it, something in the form of a female, dressed in a long white flowing garment. In a few seconds the whole became dim, and entirely vanished. He retraced his steps, sadly frightened at what he had seen, and a short time elapsed before he could muster sufficient courage to explain. The man firmly believed in the midnight visitor until his death. No doubt he had a slight dread of going into the cellar so late at night, and his imagination, in such a state, could easily present this fanciful appearance. In the other case the apparition assumed a headless form, standing near the bedside in a room where persons occupied two beds. Inquiries were made next day as to whether any one had entered the room late, but it was found no one had done so. These are common examples, which may be met with in all parts of the country, and are merely fancies of weak-minded and superstitious people.

THE GULLET.—The site known by this name is a cutting through the limestone, formed when the Cambrian Railway was constructed, and commences about half a mile from the station. When the workmen were removing a portion of the stratum of earth, on the summit of the rock, about the year 1855, they discovered a human skeleton. It was supposed by many that the remains were those of a young man named Thomas Pryce, son of David Pryce, who worked one of the numerous small quarries on the canal side, and whose house stood near the spot alluded to. The young man is said to have disappeared suddenly about 1844, and nothing heard of him after, hence there was a suspicion that he was murdered. Another account asserts it to be the remains of a Scotch packman. He was exhibiting his wares in a neighbouring public-house, and probably tempted his companions to commit murder, in order to possess themselves of the booty; however, here he was last seen alive, but further trace of him was lost.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEA.

(*Continued from Vol.* xi, *p.* 402.)

LI.

Thomas Jones.

Addendum to Biographical Notice, Mont. Coll., Vol. xi, *p.* 254.

There is a tradition in existence respecting the birth of Thomas Jones, who was senior wrangler in 1779, which is as well authenticated as such a tradition can be, and should, therefore, it is conceived, be placed on record.

It is said that he was an illegitimate son of Mr. Owen Owen of Tynycoed, father of Sir A. D. Owen (who did not go to the University), and of David Owen, who was senior wrangler in 1777, and of William Owen, who was fifth wrangler in 1782. See *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Vol. iii, pp. 261-2, *et seq.*

Thomas Jones' mother was, according to the tradition we have mentioned, a housekeeper in Mr. Owen Owen's service, which she left to be married to a Mr. Jones of Traffin, in Kerry, and Thomas Jones was brought up as his son. The circumstance that Thomas Jones received the rudiments of his education at Berriew School with his brother is significant, and his afterwards going to Shrewsbury School and Cambridge probably was through the influence of the Owen family. It has been said that Thomas Jones died of a broken heart, on learning the fact as to his birth; but we have good grounds for believing that this is not the case, and that the illness of which he died was neither caused nor accelerated by mental trouble of any kind.

What Bishop Marsh says about his having "degraded", refers to a story not founded in truth, that he did so in order to escape competition with the late distinguished Professor Farish, who was senior wrangler in the year above Thomas Jones.

The print of him, so well known in Montgomeryshire, is taken from a very fine portrait, which is in the small combination room at Trinity College, Cambridge.

The object of this note is to record the extraordinary —indeed unparalleled—circumstance of two brothers becoming senior wranglers, and another brother being fifth wrangler, all Montgomeryshire men, and all within the space of five years.

LII.

Montgomery during the Civil War.

Mountgomery.

To the Right Honn'ble the Comittee appointed for North Wales. The humble petition of the Inhabitants of the Toune of Mountgomery.

They humbly shewe they are behinde for quarteringe of souldiers in the sayde towne upon iust accompt taken the 4th of November last, the sume of 254*l.* 16*s.*, w'ch the Comittee att the Castle pr'missed these p'ticioners to satisffye.

They shew further that d'verse cattles and other p'visions, to the value of 60*l.*, was taken for the p'vision of the Castle of Mountgomery duringe the seige, of other of the Inhabitants w'ch is yett unsatisffyed.

Therefore, in regard of theire greate plunderinge and sufferinge they had by the King's side, for theire true affection to the parli'ment, they humbly desire yo'r hon'rs comisseration, and that you wil bee pleased . . . to assigne the contribution of two hundreds within the county for a certaine time to pay it, or soe much of the arreares of contribution by and within the sayde county that is behinde. And y'r p'trs will ever praye for yo'r hon'rs.

This peticion is referred unto Lloyd Pierce, Esq., and the rest of the Com'tee for the county of Montgomery, to cast upp what the quart's of the souldiers in the Towne of Mountgomery doe amount unto, and what has been rec'ved by them for ye same;

and to certifie the same to this Com'tee, whereupon me order shall be taken for the pet'rs relieffe, as shall be agreeable to justice.

Ruthin, 18 Aug. 1646. WM. MYDDELTON. THO. MYTTON. SIM. THELWALL.
J. JONES. R. OGHOPE. RICH. PRICE. THOS. R . . .

LIII.

LEVYING OF TAXES IN 1695.

The documents, of which we print copies, were found among the papers of Mr. Robert Baugh, engraver, etc., of Llanymynech, and the originals are now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. E. Baugh. They are in a good, legible handwriting, in the engrossing style, and upon thick, rough paper.

A payment imposed upon the township of Tretherwen-vour, for the releffe of the king, for losses by land or sea, for the yeare 1695.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
David Tannatt - -	12	00	Richard Hogkin - -	04	00
William Baugh - -	13	00	Howell Tannatt - -	03	00
Lewis Jones - - -	08	00	Thomas Edwards, for Edd. Davies Landes	02	00
John Griffiths - - -	04	00	Margaret Jones - -	02	00
Thomas Tannatt - -	05	00	Mary Vaughan - -	01	00
Edward Ralph - -	08	00	Edward Tannatt - -	01	00
John Griffithes, for Mr. Hall Landes -	05	00	Charles Witfild - -	01	00
Thomas Tannatt, for Mr. Griffithes Landes	04	00	The Gleabe Lands -	01	00
John Jones - - -	04	00	Farmares of Tith -	06	00
			Sum Tot. - 04*li.* 04*s.* 00*d.*		

Sesso'r—JOHN GRIFFITHES.

MOUNTGOM'Y.

To Lewis Jones, Coll'r of Llansanfrayd p'ish.

These are in his Ma'te name to will and require you forthw'th by distress or otherwise to collect, levy, and gather the whole summe in the extract annexed conteyned (being the first paym't of the aid granted his Ma'tie upon marriages, births, and burialls, etc.) And to pay the same to the receiver there-of lawfully authorized on the last day of December next, att the

dwelling house of M. E. Charles Jones of Poole, whereof fail not at yo'r utmost perill. Given under our hands and seals the xxxth day of September 1695.

WALT. CLOPTON (seal).
ARTHUR VAUGHAN (seal).

This writ is endorsed on the back—Decemb. 31st, 1695. Pd. then in full, £4 4*s*. 0*d*.

Above this is a small seal.

MOUNTGOMERY.

To Lewis Jones, Coll'r of Tretherwen Vor.

By virtue of a warrant under our hands and seales to you others directed for the collecting of the fourth and last paym't of the p'sent four shillings 4 pounds, tax granted his Ma'ty. Thes are in his Maiesties name to will and require you forth with by distresse or otherwise to collect, levy, and gather the whole summe in the Extract annexed conteyned, and to pay the same to the receiver therof lawfully authorized on the last day of December next att the dwelling house of M. E. Charles Jones of Poole, whereof fail not at yo'r perill. Given under our hands and seales the Fiefth day of November, Anno D'n. 1695.

WALT. CLOPTON.
ARTHUR VAUGHAN.

Tretherwen-vor is the township of Trederwen-vawr, in the parish of Llansantffraid-yn-Mechain.

These taxes were granted to William III, to assist in reducing the expenses connected with his Continental wars against Lcuis XIV. When William had several times failed in these endeavours to gain the mastery over the French, he applied to the Parliament for an increase both in the army and navy. These extra expenses were provided for by the imposition of new taxes, to levy which, in Trederwen, the above warrants were issued.

J. FEWTRELL.

Llanymynech.

LIV.

TRANSLATION OF ODE TO DAVID, ABBOT OF YSTRAD MARCHELL.

TO THE ABBOT DAVID.

A Poem on the Praise of God alone.

In Yales, a man who never faints
To speed the praises of the Saints.

A lamb, whose judgment ne'er was wrong,
When brooding o'er the Bardic song.
But David's praises,—if its theme,—
To Mary straight he offers them.
Woe's me, if I incur his ire,
For lack of true poetic fire!
Long time had I bestow'd my pains,
And tuned my strings to worldly strains;
Six years my verse was giv'n to rail,
Quoth he, "'Tis time to change the tale".
He gives command; nay more, entreats:—
"You're old, of Satire quit your feats;
Turn now, like Saul, the Saints to praise;
Render to God, not man, your lays.
And be your song, tho' late 'tis giv'n,
Uplifted to the King of Heav'n."
"I'll offer, ere by Death I'm caught,
—The longest life is all too short—
To God, at least, with firm good-will,
A tithe of all mine ancient skill.
To Him, in sooth, who owns it most,
To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
Three, yet but One and only God,
Who hath in Heav'n His bright abode.
Six words express the gift—from doom
To save—'God's Son from Mary's womb'.
God made of old a pair from clay,
O'er all this world to bear the sway,
Rule field and wild, with their contents,
And their four primal elements.
God hath pour'd forth, upon the Rood,
And, by the Spear, for us his Blood.
For Him let, henceforth, in return,
Our hearts with pure affection burn!
That Form of Christ with gore that stream'd,
The limbs that with wide gashes teem'd,
Shall come for Judgment at the last,
And bring dread Memories of the Past.
The Father's wrath is turn'd, yet three
Thoughts stay behind to trouble me.
I know that low in death I'll lie,
But not the hour when I must die.
Yet more, 'tis hinder'd me to know
The place where soon I needs must go.
O God, my soul's Physician blest,
Most precious to my needs confest,

By sin's disease o'erwhelm'd I lie,
Repentant make me, then, to die!
On my Creator, in my plight,
I cry, with weeping, in the night,
Both for my God and Saviour's love,
And fear, for just is God above:
To see the Cross upborne on high,
The Judge in Judgment in the sky;
Fear of Heaven's King, with Angel Host,
Fear thro' His wounds lest I be lost.
The Doomsday trump I hear with dread,
As tho' it woke me from my bed.
Upon my brow is writ the roll
Of all my deeds, in lengthen'd scroll.
My hope is in the Son,—the price
Of His uplifted Sacrifice.
The Triune God, from out the tomb,
Will hear me, and reverse my doom.
My mighty God, mine only stay,
Will guard me in the Judgment-day.
My refuge, when mine end shall come,
Be Heav'n, and its eternal Home!"

H. W. Ll.

LV.

Powys and Oswestry Lordships.

1534. Edw. Sutton, lord Dudley and Powys, and R. Brereton, Squier, Steward of the Lordship of Oswestree, Edward Treuar, Constable of the same Lordship, and John Treuar, lieutenant there, are bound each to other to p'forme and fulfill divers covenants, viz., To levye a day of March bet. Powys and Oswestree Lordship, before the last of July next, To come and vew and then redress all murthers, fellonys, or other offences comitted and done by the Tenants and Inhabitants of ether of the said Lordships agaynst other according to the forme of the march.

If that any p'son or p'sons . . . . . answerable in that one countrie comitt or doe open felony in that other countre, then that the officers of that countrie where he or they so doinge, he mais . . . . shall take the offender or offenders, and inc. . . . . send him or them there as the offence shall be done, to be punished according to his demeritt. If any p'son or p'sons of the one countrey hereafter lett, vex, or trouble any p'son or

p'sons of the other countrey to pursue any goods or cattall for him or them taken that then he or they so doinge shall be taken and kept in ward without bayle or maynprise, unto such tyme that he or they letted and vexed shall be contented or payd of his goods or cattall.

If any goods or cattall hereafter be stolen from the one countrey to the other countrey by ignorant p'sons, and their trackt brought to the countrey and there shewed to the tenants and inhabitants of the same, that they shall pay for the cattell within 15 days then next ensuing or 4 of the best of the sayd tenants remayne in ward without bayle or maynprize up to the time the execution be paid on.—*Harl. MSS.*, 1970, Plut. lviii, i, 34.

LVI.

Marriage Testimony of Humphry Ellis and Jane Slicer.

Humphry Ellis of New Dale in the County of Salop, iron pot founder, son of Humphry Ellis, late of Myford in the County of Montgomery, deceased, and Mary his wife; and Jane Slicer of Coalbrook Dale in the County of Salop, spinster, daughter of John and Jane Slicer, late of the same place, deceased; having declared their intentions of marriage with each other before several meetings of the people called Quakers, at Coalbrookdale at Shrewsbury in the County of Salop aforesaid; and the proceedings of the said Humphry Ellis and Jane Slicer, after due enquiry and deliberate consideration thereof, were allowed by the said meetings; they appearing clear of all others, and having consent of relations concerned.

Now these are to certify all whom it may concern, that for the accomplishing of their said marriage this fourth day of the sixth month called June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two; they the said Humphry Ellis and Jane Slicer appeared in a public assembly of the aforesaid people and others in their meeting house at Coalbrookdale aforesaid. And he the said Humphry Ellis, taking the said Jane Slicer by the hand, did openly and solemnly declare as followeth: "Friends. In the fear of the Lord, and before this assembly, I take this my friend Jane Slicer to be my wife, promising through divine assistance to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us."

And the said Jane Slicer did then and there in the said

assembly in like manner declare as followeth: "Friends. In the fear of the Lord and before this assembly I take this my friend Humphry Ellis to be my husband, promising, through Divine assistance, to be unto him a loving and faithful wife until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us."

And the said Humphry Ellis and Jane Slicer, as a further confirmation thereof, and in testimony thereunto, did then and there to these presents set their hands. HUMPHRY ELLIS.
JANE SLICER.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being present among others at the solemnizing of the abovesaid marriage and subscription in manner aforesaid as witnesses, have also to these presents subscribed our names the day and year above written:

Mary Horton,
Jane Cranage,
Hannah Thomas,
Ann Summerland,
Mary Thomas,
George Thomas,
Martha Cranage,
Susannah Cranage,
Sarah Lewis,
John Jones,
Robert Gilpin,
Francis Knight,
Mary Darby,
Deborah Rose,
Mary Yate,
Mary Milnes,
Sarah Grice,
Mary Morris,
Sarah Summerland,
Mary Cranage,
Ann Cranage,
Elizabeth Boden,
John Story,
Abraham Story,
Abiah Darby,
Robert Horton,
John Wilson,
John Rose,
Andrew Bradley,
Abraham Darley, jun.,
Thomas Rose,
William Sankey,
Mark Gilpin.

Relations:
Joshua Ellis,
Thomas Slicer,
William Jones,
Mary Slicer,
Elizabeth Dixson,
Elizabeth Humphreys,
Thomas Slicer, jun., T. S.;
Samuel Slicer, S. S.

(Stamp, six shillings.)

Endorsement—Recorded in the Register belonging Salop. Mo. Meeting. R. GILPIN.

LVII.

FESTIVITIES IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE A CENTURY AGO.

Sometime between the years 1765 and 1771, probably during the latter year, a Shropshire lady made an excursion to Merionethshire, and stayed for a

month at Peniarth. Seven letters,[1] giving an account of this journey, are preserved at Hatton Grange by Mrs. Kenyon-Slaney; and there are copies at Peniarth, from which I take the extract appended to this.

The writer was Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Presland, Esq., of Walford Hall, near Baschurch, and daughter of Robert Aglionby Slaney, Esq. of Hatton Grange, near Shiffnal (who was born in 1693), by Frances Theresa his wife, daughter of William Plowden of Plowden, Esq., also of Shropshire. As was usual in the writings of ladies of that day the letters are very badly spelt.[2]

"—— We came on to Mr. Davises of Truwellin; before I reachd it was wet to the skin, and am a Little hoarse, but if no sour sause comes after sweet meat shall think myself well off, and to morrow Mrs. Davis and I set out in her chaise, full-dressd to dongay. We got there about one a clock, was receivd upon the green (by Mr. and Mrs. Loyd) where they musick playd, and company walkd till dinner, then we proceeded a Gentleman and a Lady to dinner where there was a most Eligant entertainment in the parlour, and another set out upon tables in the garden which came up to the parlour window, where is two large casements, so wide that when open from a large looking glass at the top of the parlour, it appeard all one company; as soon as dinner was over we filld up our glasses, and drank Mr. Loyds health and happyness with three huzaes to Beat of drum, in the same manner, Mrs. and Miss Loyds, upon which they returnd thanks to all their friends who did them the honour to rejoice on the occasion, and that was a great many. There was sheep rosted, Bells ringing, and Bonny fires all round the neighbour hood; as soon as all the toasts was Drank we whent to the green, which is parted from the common by a sunk fence, upon the common was long tables set with

[1] It is intended to publish the whole of these in *Bye-gones*.

[2] "Dr. Johnson was talking to her [Mrs. Thrale] and Sir Philip Jennings, of the amazing progress made of late years in literature by the women. He said he was astonished at it, and told them that he well remembered when a woman who could spell a common letter was all accomplished; but now they vied with the men in everything."—*Diary of Madame D'Arblay*, Vol. i, p. 227.—The remark was made by Dr. Johnson in 1779.

meat, drink, &c., for the lower people, which by the help of a plank we got to, and drank their healths with loud huzeas. We then returnd upon the green, danc'd several dances, and then come on a very well dressd set in maskqurade, which the lower company agreed was the prettyest morice dancers they had ever seen; as soon as the mask whent off, across the plank scips all the Gentlemen and each took out it his lass, and danc'd a good hour, they then returnd to the House, and took out the Ladys, danc'd till ten, then set out to view the bonfires, some on Hills, some in valleys, and very pretty the lookd, when we came in we all sat down to a very handsom cold supper jenteely set out, and well got; after being very chearfull for an hour, we set to dance till five, then retird, and the next day after dinner, when the company was going to dance, we took our leave, and set out for Walford ——."

What particular event these festivities at Domgay Hall celebrated we are not informed, but from the time of the Prodigal Son downwards, everywhere, feasting, music and dancing, have been the order of the day when anything has occurred calling for special rejoicing.

Croeswylan, Oswestry. ASKEW ROBERTS.

LVIII.

PEDIGREE OF LLOYD OF LLANSANTFFRAID.

...Griffith of Guilsfield, Broniarth, deuddwr son of Bely ∓ Jonet, daughter of Sir William Camber of Glwton, Knight.

...Gwyn Lord of Guilsfield ∓ Nest, d. of Enion Vychan, Lord of Kefn y Llys.

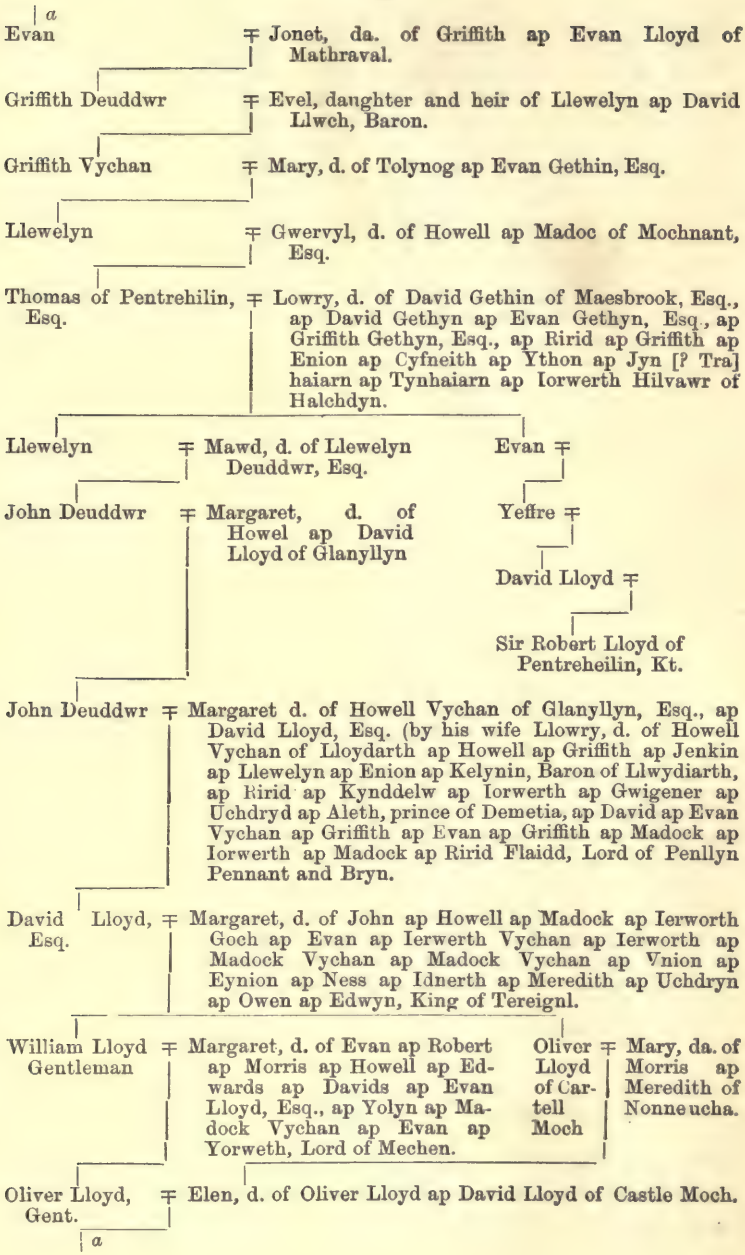
Pasgen ∓ Nest, d. of Llwydlin ap Melir, Baron of Tregynon.

Merick ∓ Godwyl, d. and heir of Evan Goch ap Rees Gwnly, lord of Morton.

Owen ∓ Gwenhwyge, d. of Iorwerth ap Meredith, Lord of Arwystli.

Madock ∓ Agnes, dau. of Adda ap Madock, Lord of Kerry.

| *a*


a
Evan ∓ Jonet, da. of Griffith ap Evan Lloyd of Mathraval.
Griffith Deuddwr ∓ Evel, daughter and heir of Llewelyn ap David Llwch, Baron.
Griffith Vychan ∓ Mary, d. of Tolynog ap Evan Gethin, Esq.
Llewelyn ∓ Gwervyl, d. of Howell ap Madoc of Mochnant, Esq.
Thomas of Pentrehilin, Esq. ∓ Lowry, d. of David Gethin of Maesbrook, Esq., ap David Gethyn ap Evan Gethyn, Esq., ap Griffith Gethyn, Esq., ap Ririd ap Griffith ap Enion ap Cyfneith ap Ython ap Jyn [? Tra] haiarn ap Tynhaiarn ap Iorwerth Hilvawr of Halchdyn.
Llewelyn ∓ Mawd, d. of Llewelyn Deuddwr, Esq.
John Deuddwr ∓ Margaret, d. of Howel ap David Lloyd of Glanyllyn
Evan ∓
Yeffre ∓
David Lloyd ∓
Sir Robert Lloyd of Pentreheilin, Kt.
John Deuddwr ∓ Margaret d. of Howell Vychan of Glanyllyn, Esq., ap David Lloyd, Esq. (by his wife Llowry, d. of Howell Vychan of Lloydarth ap Howell ap Griffith ap Jenkin ap Llewelyn ap Enion ap Kelynin, Baron of Llwydiarth, ap Ririd ap Kynddelw ap Iorwerth ap Gwigener ap Uchdryd ap Aleth, prince of Demetia, ap David ap Evan Vychan ap Griffith ap Evan ap Griffith ap Madock ap Iorwerth ap Madock ap Ririd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn Pennant and Bryn.
David Lloyd, Esq. ∓ Margaret, d. of John ap Howell ap Madock ap Ierworth Goch ap Evan ap Ierwerth Vychan ap Ierworth ap Madock Vychan ap Madock Vychan ap Vnion ap Eynion ap Ness ap Idnerth ap Meredith ap Uchdryn ap Owen ap Edwyn, King of Tereignl.
William Lloyd Gentleman ∓ Margaret, d. of Evan ap Robert ap Morris ap Howell ap Edwards ap Davids ap Evan Lloyd, Esq., ap Yolyn ap Madock Vychan ap Evan ap Yorweth, Lord of Mechen.
Oliver Lloyd of Cartell Moch ∓ Mary, da. of Morris ap Meredith of Nonneucha.
Oliver Lloyd, Gent. ∓ Elen, d. of Oliver Lloyd ap David Lloyd of Castle Moch.
a

| *a*
William Lloyd of Llansaintffraid [Novr. 3, 1700, gen.] Pencil. ∓ Bridget, dau. of Edward Price of Drewylan, gent. (by his wife Kathrin, d. and heir of Edward Tanat of Trewylan) son of Edward Price of Gunley, Esq. (by his wife Sina, d. and h. of Evan ap Rees ap Hugh, gent.) son of Edward Price, Esq. (by Jane, d. of John Richard of Chirbury, gent.), son of Richard Price, Esq. (by his wife Jane, d. and h. of Richard Owen of Tregynon, Esq.), son of Richard Price of Gunley, Esq. (by his wife Alis, d. of Thomas Tihne, (?) Esq.), son of Rees (by his wife Ales, d. of John Middleton, Esq.), son of Morris (by his wife Anne, d. of John Clebury), son of Hugh (by his wife Margaret, d. of David Lloyd, Esq.), son of Watkin (by his wife Llycy, d. of Davids ap Oliver Jones of Morton), son of Evan (by his wife Ales, d. of Griffith ap Meredith, Esq.), son of Iorwerth (by his wife Morfydd, d. of Madock Goch ap Griffry, Esq.), son of Enion ap Efell Lord of Merionedd (by his wife Nest, d. of Kynvellyn ap Dolphin, Lord of Marrington.

Katherine, w. of Edwd. Pryce of Trewylan was dau. of Edward Tanat of Trewylan, gent. (by his w. Jane, d. of John Pain of Argoed), and son of Robert Tanat (by his w. Jane, d. of Rd. Croft, Esq.), son of Edw. Tanat, gent. (by his w. Maud, d. and h. of Rinald David of Twdd Deuddwr), son of Jeffrew Tanat (by his wife Mawd, d. and h. of Griffith ap David ap Owen Lloyd), son of Evan Lloyd Vychan (by his w. Elizabeth, d. of Roger Thomas of Shelvoc, Esq.), son of Evan Lloyd, Esq., of Marridd Mawd, d. of David Lloyd ap Evan ap Griffith, Esq.), son of David Lloyd, Esq. (by his w. Katherine, d. of Meredith ap Evan ap Meredith), son of Griffith (by his w. Gwdvyl, d. of Madoc ap Meredith ap Llewelin, Esq.), son of Evan Gethin, Esq. (by his w. Gwenhwyfin, d. of Evan ap Llewelyn, Esq.), ap Madock Kyffin ap Madock Gôch ap Y'va ap Kuhelin ap Rhun ap Einion Efell, son of Madoc Prince of Powys.

The coats that belong to William Lloyd, Esq.:—1. *Sa.*, 3 nags' heads erased *ar.*; 2. *Az.*, 3 sea gulls *ar.*, beaked *or.*; 3. *Ar.* on a bend *sa.*, 3 armlets *or.* between two "crossants" *gu.*; 4. *Party per pale gules*, 2 lions endorsed rampant counterchanged.

His wife's coats:—1 *Ar.*, a lion pass. *sa.* between 3 *fleur de lis*; 2. *Party per fess sa.* and *ar.* a lion rampant counterchanged; 3. *Sa.*, 3 nags' heads erased *ar.*; 4. *Ar.*, a lion rampant *sa.*

This is the true pedigree of William Lloyd of Llansantffraid, gent., collected out of the books of Griffith Hiraethog, William Llyn, Rees Kine, Lewys Dwnn, Simon Vychan, Heralds, Bards, Howell Vychan, Mytton Davis, Robert Galsby, William Merwic, Esquires. By me, MORRIS EVANS.

LIX.

PEDIGREE OF EDWARDS OF PENTRE.

A lineal descent of the family of EDWARDS of PENTRE, alias Castle-Fryth, in the county of Montgomery, from

the Norman Conquest. Collected from the Visitation Books in the Office of Arms, and continued to the present time.

William L'd D'Elbœuf, in Normandy. ∓

Sir William Rider, Knt., Goodrich Vawr. ∓

Sir Einion Goodrich, Knt. ∓

Madoc ap Einion. ∓

Sir Robert ap Madoc, Knt. ∓ Ioyce, fil. Sr. Peter Corbet.

Howell ap Sir Robert ∓ Ann, fil. Goodrich Brompd.

Robert ap Howell ∓ Sinah, fil. Howell ap Madoc.

Robert Vaughan ∓ Ann, fil. William Mind, ar.

Hopkin ap Robert Vaughan ∓ Alice, fil. Sir William Moore, knt.

Griff. ap Hopkin ∓ Iane, fil. M$^{a}_{r}$ Ioan, Madoc.

Hugh ap Griffith ∓ Angharad, fil'a Gwil'm Lās.

Howell ap Hugh ∓ Marg'a, fil. Morris ap Evan.

Edward ap Howell ∓ Elen'r, fil. Pris Iem't Midleton.

John Edwards ∓ Sinah, fil. R's Dav'd Lloyd.

John Edwards ∓ Margaret, fil. Robert Ireland.

Samuel Edwards ∓ Iane, fil. John Midleton.

Johannes Edwards de Pentre, in Com. Mont., arm. Obijt 20 Feb. 1683. ∓ Jana, filia Ric'i Lloyd de Dyffrin, in Com. Salop, arm.

Johannes Edwards de Pentre, in Com. Mont., arm. Ob. 9 Junij 1722. = Elizabetha, filia Thomae Morris de Hurst, in Com. Salop, arm.

Thomas Edwards de Pentre, in Com. Mont., arm. Ob. 15 Feb. 1762. = Margarita, filia Johannis Thomæ de Aston, in Com. Mont., arm.

Samuel D'Elbœuf Edwards de Pentre, in Com. Mont. Cler's 1764. [Obiit Sept. 1805.]—In pencil. = Charlotta, filia et hæres Rogeri Mostyn de Kilken, in Com. Flint, arm. [Ob. Sept. 1766].—In pencil.

Thomas Mostyn Edwards de Kilken, in Com. Flint, arm. Nat. 1753. [Ob. 1832.] = Francesca, filia Bell Lloyd de Pontyffrydd, in Com. Flint, arm.

[Frances Mostyn Edwards de Kilken.]

1.—Baron D'Elbœuf.	3.—Ednowen Bendew.	5.—Caradoc Freichfras.
2.—Tudor Trevor.	4.—Rhys Sais.	6.—Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

Copied from pedigree (emblazoned with shields for each descent) lent me by G. D. Harrison.

Sept. 5, 1876. M. C. Jones.

Copied from a Public Paper.—Died on Sunday last (Sept. 29, 1805) at the Hot Wells, at the venerable age of eighty-seven, the Rev. Samuel D'Elbœuf Edwards of Pentre Hall, Montgomeryshire, for many years an active magistrate of that county, and rector of Mainstone, in the county of Salop. In him was fully displayed during a very long and painful illness the manly fortitude and pious resignation of a true Christian; and in the discharge of every moral and religious duty few such examples are to be met with. To the poor he was ever a zealous friend, and few were the objects of charity within his sphere that did not experience his benevolence and bounty; and of those institutions which tended to promote their comforts and soften their distresses he was ever the liberal but unostentatious supporter. It is unnecessary to add he died lamented, as he had lived revered, by all classes of society.

N.B.—He survived my dear brother 39 years.

Inscription on the monument at Mainstone, erected by my dear father to the memory of his parents and his wife.

Mrs. Margaret, the daughter of John Thomas of Aston, county of Montgomery, Esq., and wife of Thomas Edwards, Esq., obiit March 1, 1723, ætat 34.

Thomas Edwards of Pentre Hall, Esq., obiit Feb. 20, 1762, ætat 77.

Arms of Aston and Pentre.

In the family vault adjoining are deposited the remains of the above, and of Mrs. Charlotta Edwards, eldest daughter of Roger Mostyn of Kilken Hall, in the county of Flint, Esq., and wife of Rev. Samuel D'Elbœuf Edwards, A.M., rector of this parish; obiit Sept. 24, 1766, ætat 40.

Arms of Pentre and Kilken.

This monument is erected out of true affection to a beloved wife, and the most filial regard to the best of parents. "Vir probus plura noluit."

The character of the Rev. Samuel D. Edwards.—He was an uniform consistent pattern of Christian virtue; the excellence of his conduct was the best evidence of the purity of his principles. His faith was lively, his charity animated, his piety sincere, rational, and steady. He died as he had lived, with a perfect resignation to the will of God, and an humble confidence in the merits of his Redeemer.

LX.

Rev. Walter Davies and Sir S. R. Meyrick.

To Thomas Bowen, Esq.

Penmaen Dovey, Machynlleth,
April 16, 1873.

Dear Sir,—There is nothing to surpass the old Bardic motto, "Truth against the world." I repeatedly said that my father sent his curiosities to "Goodrich Court", and that I had seen a list drawn up by himself. I was much delighted to find that list, but it appeared to be the rough draft, and I hope I shall meet with another. Before leaving the rectory of Manafon there was a sale, and on this sale paper the list is written. My father had two Celts, and I always thought that both had been sent, and still think so, as I never saw it afterwards. The account of these curiosities may interest those who have charge of the Montgomeryshire Museum, and should Mr. M. C. Jones, the Secretary, like to publish the list he is quite welcome to do so. I send Sir S. R. Meyrick's letter on the arrival of the box of curiosities at Goodrich Court, and request you to return when you have done with them.—With kind regards,

Yours truly, J. Davies.

[Copy.]

Goodrich Court, 9th Dec., 1837.

My dear Sir,—Your kind letter and valuable box reached me yesterday, the former in the middle of the day, the latter in the evening. I fear your journey to Goodrich Court will be classed in a triad as one of the three disastrous expeditions that occasioned a drainage of the gold and silver, for your offerings at the shrine of its patron saint, St. George, are most comprehensive. What you have termed Copang Polynesia is to me very curious. Pray tell me your reasons for this, as I should otherwise have called it Irish. Metallic articles exactly similar, of different sizes, have been found in that country, and Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms, has lately published a little book, in which he undertakes to prove them as having been used for the

purpose of money. The . . . . Ceubren yr Ellyll has its value greatly enhanced from the representation of the tree and its name thereon engraved, but still more so as having been the successive property of my two learned reverend friends, who are justly considered among the brightest ornaments of their country. The guard of a sword, of which unfortunately the bow is broken and the pomel lost, with the shape of its scabbard, are of the time of George I, and have on them the arms of the owner—a single chanticleer on what appears to be a field *sable*. Whether I shall be able to find out who he was I do not know, but I shall try.

Very many thanks, too, for your kind intentions respecting the elephant's armour. Perhaps you had better recommend Lord Clive to come and see the collections here (and I will show him every attention), for I think he ought to know that it would not be disgraced by its companions. I saw Powis Castle for the first time in 1810; the elephant's armour was then in good plight. There was a state bed of crimson velvet (I think) of the time of Charles II, and several fenders and fire utensils of brass. The next time I went was in 1821; the brazen furniture had been removed, and, as I was told, had got into the hands of ironmongers in Pool. I am not certain whether the bed remained, but the elephant was falling to pieces, and the armour on it in a state of neglect. It may since then have been taken to Walcot or Oakley Park.

In forming the collections here I have always endeavoured to get different specimens and avoid duplicates, the object being the instruction of the public, by presenting varied and chronological authorities. It is very kind of you. I heartily congratulate you on your preferment, and hope you will live many years in health to enjoy it. With reiterated thanks to you, and best wishes to your daughter,

I remain, my dear Sir, most faithfully yours,

SAML. R. MEYRICK.

I shall not forget to ticket the *ex dono* as I deposit each curiosity in the Doncan Museum.

Addressed to—Rev. Walter Davies, etc., etc., etc.,
Llanrhaidr yn Mochnant,
Post paid. near Oswestry, Shropshire.

[Address erased and readdressed.]

Rev. Walter Davies,
Mynavon, near Llanfair.

COPY—IN AUTOGRAPH OF REV. WALTER DAVIES.

Intended for Goodrich Court.

Dec. 5, 1837.

1. A hilt.

2. Silver hilt and scabbard point of a dagger, having arms, chanticleers in field *or*.

3. Blwch and Ceubren yr Ellyll. (Nannau.)

4. Three fairy millstones, occasionally dug up in gardens.—[Query ? Spindle whorls.]

Coins.

1. A gold piece called unite of Charles I. It has xx behind the king's head, crowned in Ruff, Carolus, D.G. Mag. Bri. Fra. et Hib. Rex. Reverse, arms in a square shield, crowned Florent, Concordia, Regna.

The anonymous author of *Nummi Britannici*, 1726, says: "Of the gold coins of Charles I, I have met with but few, and no wonder (although he is said to have coined £1,500,000), for during the distractions of his reign people's properties were so uncertain that they were glad to invest it in this metal for security, so that people gave 6 or 7 per cent. to exchange silver for gold; and being thus engrossed, chiefly into private hands, was either conveyed beyond the sea or committed to Mother Earth for security, where undoubtedly a great part remains to this day."

English of different reigns—Farthings, 2 halfpence, 52 copper coins, 13 penny tokens, medal of Sir Isaac Newton; foreign, 3 copper, 1 silver, Eastern coin and Isle of Man, sundry other coins, none of them rare.

LXI.

19TH APRIL 1879.—GRANT OF ARMS TO DAVID WILLIAMS EVANS, ESQ., OF GLASCOED.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR to whom these presents shall come, SIR ALBERT WILLIAM WOODS, Knight, GARTER Principal King of Arms; ROBERT LAURIE, ESQUIRE, CLARENCEUX King of Arms; and WALTER ASTON BLOUNT, ESQUIRE, NORROY King of Arms, send greeting. Whereas DAVID WILLIAMS EVANS, of Clifton-cum-Glapton, in the County of Nottingham; and of Glascoed, in the parish of Llansantffraid-yn-Mechain, in the County of Montgomery, Esquire, a Captain in the South Nottingham Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, son of William Evans, late of Glascoed aforesaid, and grandson of David

Evans, late of Fownog, in the parish of Llanfyllin, in the said County of Montgomery, Gentleman, deceased, hath represented unto The Most Noble Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of England, that he is desirous of having Armorial Bearings duly registered in the College of Arms: he therefore requested the favour of His Grace's Warrant for our granting and assigning such Arms and Crest as may be proper to be borne by him, and his descendants, and by the other descendants of his father, the said William Evans, deceased. That his grandfather, the said David Evans, having intermarried with Ursula, only surviving child and heir of Francis Dorsett, late of Glascoed aforesaid, gentleman, deceased; he is further desirous that Arms for DORSETT should be assigned in the same Patent, to be borne as a Quartering by him, and by the other descendants of his grandmother, the said Ursula Evans, formerly Ursula Dorsett, according to the Law of Arms. And forasmuch as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the thirty-first day of March last, authorize and direct us to grant and assign such Armorial Ensigns for Evans and Dorsett accordingly: KNOW YE, THEREFORE, that We the said Garter Clarenceux and Norroy, in pursuance of His Grace's Warrant, and by virtue of the Letters Patent of our several offices to each of us respectively granted, do by these presents grant and assign unto DAVID WILLIAMS EVANS the Arms following, that is to say: *Quarterly First and Fourth, Gules a Lion passant guardant between four Crosses moline, three in Chief and one in Base, all argent, for* EVANS; *Second and Third, Sable Three Mullets Or, on a Chief nebuly Argent, as many Lozenges Azure, for* DORSETT. And for the Crest, *On a Wreath of the Colours, a Lion guardant Argent, charged on the body with two Crosses moline, Azure, and resting the dexter forepaw on an Escocheon erminois, thereon a Cross moline between four Lozenges also Azure,* as the same are in the margin[1] hereof more plainly depicted, to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said David Williams Evans, and his descendants, and by the other descendants of his father, the said William Evans, deceased; and the said Arms of Dorsett to be borne as a Quartering by him, the said David Williams Evans and his descendants, and by the other descendants of his grandmother, the said Ursula Evans, formerly Ursula Dorsett, deceased, the whole with due and proper differences according to the Laws of Arms. In witness whereof We the said Garter Clarenceux and Norroy, Kings of Arms, have to these presents subscribed our names, and affixed the seals of

[1] Arms in margin.—Motto "Festina lente".

our several offices, this nineteenth day of April, in the Forty-Second year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. Albert W. Woods, Garter (L.S.); Robert Laurie, Clarenceux (L.S.); W. A. Blount, Norroy (L.S.) Registered in the College of Arms, London.

GEO. HARRISON, Windsor Herald, Registrar.

LXII.

25 MARCH, 1836.—KING'S LICENSE, THAT JOHN OFFLEY CREWE MAY TAKE THE ADDITIONAL NAME OF "READ".

WILLIAM R.—William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. To Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Councillor Bernard Edward Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Our Hereditary Marshal of England, Greeting. Whereas, John Offley Crewe of Pen-y-Bryn, in the County of Montgomery, Esquire, only son and heir of the late Reverend Offley Crewe, Clerk, Rector of Muxton, in the County of Stafford, deceased, hath by his Petition humbly represented unto Us that Bagot Read, late of the City of Chester, Esquire, deceased, did, in and by his last Will and Testament, bearing date the eleventh day of January 1810, give, devise, and bequeath all and singular his capital, and other Mansions, Messuages, Dwelling Houses, Farms, Lands, Tythes, Hereditaments, and real estates whatsoever and wheresoever, in trust to and for the use of his the Testator's Brother-in-Law, Edward Thornycroft of Thornycroft Hall, in the County of Chester, Esquire, for life, and from and after his decease to and for the use of the Reverend Offley Crewe, the Petitioner's late Father for life, and from and after his decease to and for the use of the Reverend Randolph Crewe, the Petitioner's late Uncle for life, and from and after his decease to and for the use of the Petitioner for life, and from and after his decease to the first and other sons of the said Petitioner successively, with other remainders over. And the said Testator declared that when the person or persons next in remainder after the said Randulph Crewe should become vested or in possession of the whole of his Estates, by virtue of the limitations in his said Will, such person or persons should, within the space of six Calendar months next after he or they should

come into possession of the said Estates, take upon himself and use the Name and Arms of Read, which he the Testator then used and bore, and should, within the time aforesaid, take effectual means for the legal enabling him and them, and all his and their issue, to take and use the said Name and Arms of Read, either by Royal Licence and Authority or by Act of Parliament. That the Testator, the said Bagot Read, departed this life on or about the seventeenth day of December 1816, without revoking his said Will, whereupon the said Edward Thornycroft became entitled to the Estates devised as aforesaid, and also departed this life on or about the twentieth day of January following, when the said Estates devolved upon the Petitioner's father the said Offley Crewe in virtue of the limitations aforesaid. That the Petitioner's said late father, who survived the said Randulph Crewe, the third Devisee for life, having also departed this life on or about the nineteenth day of February last, the said Petitioner is become entitled to, and is in possession of the whole of the Estates by virtue of the limitations aforesaid, and being desirous of forthwith complying with the direction aforesaid, and of testifying his grateful respect for the memory of the said Testator by taking and using the Name and Arms of Read. The Petitioner, therefore, most humbly prays Our Royal Licence and Authority that he and his issue may henceforth take and use the Surname of Read in addition to and after that of Crewe, and that he and they may bear the Arms of Read quarterly, in the first quarter with his and their own family Arms. Know Ye that We of Our Princely Grace and Special Favor have given and granted, and by these Presents do give and grant unto him the said John Offley Crewe Our Royal Licence and Authority that he and his issue may henceforth take and use the Surname of READ in addition to and after that of Crewe, and that he and they may bear the Arms of Read quarterly in the first quarter with his and their own family Arms, such Arms being first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise this our Licence and Permission to be void and of none effect. Our Will and Pleasure, therefore, is that you, Bernard Edward Duke of Norfolk, to whom the cognizance of matters of this nature doth properly belong, do require and command that this Our Concession and Declaration be recorded in Our College of Arms, to the end that Our Officers of Arms and all others upon occasion may take full notice and have knowledge thereof. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at St. James's, the twenty-fifth day of March 1836, in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

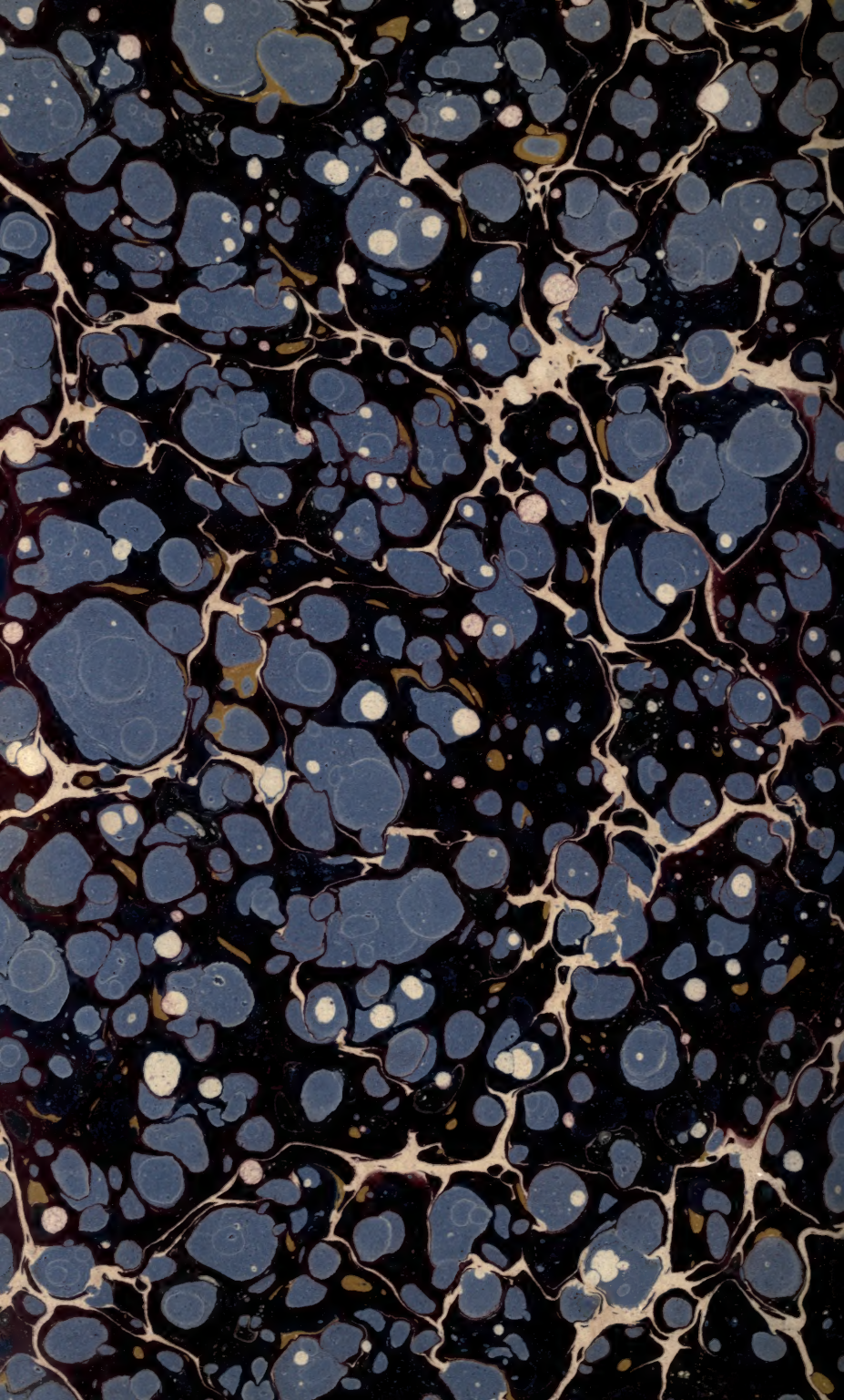
By His Majesty's Command. J. RUSSELL.

12 April, 1836—Exemplification of Arms to John Offley Crewe-Read, Esq.

To All and Singular to whom these Presents shall come, Sir Ralph Bigland, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, and Edmund Lodge, Esquire, Norroy King of Arms of the north parts of England, from the River Trent Northwards, Send Greeting, Whereas His Majesty by Warrant under his Royal Signet and Sign Manual, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of March last, signified unto the Most Noble Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, that he had been graciously pleased to give and grant unto John Offley Crewe of Pen-y-Bryn, in the County of Montgomery, Esquire, only son and heir of the late Reverend Offley Crewe, Clerk, Rector of Muxton, in the County of Stafford, deceased, his Royal Licence and Authority that he and his issue may in compliance with a proviso contained in the last Will and Testament of Bagot Read, late of the city of Chester, Esquire, deceased, henceforth take and use the surname of Read, in addition to and after that of Crewe, and that he and they may bear the Arms of Read quarterly in the first quarter, with his and their own family Arms, such Arms being first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said Royal Licence and Permission to be void, and of none effect. And forasmuch as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant under his hand and seal, bearing date the seventh day of April instant, authorise and direct us to exemplify such Arms accordingly. Know Ye therefore that We, the said Garter and Norroy, in obedience to the Royal Command, in pursuance of His Grace's Warrant, and by virtue of the Letters Patent of our several offices to each of us respectively granted, do by these presents exemplify unto the said John Offley Crewe, now John Offley Crewe-Read, the arms following, that is to say: Quarterly first and fourth Read, viz., *azure*, a gryphon segreant, *or*, Second and third Crewe: Crest of Read, viz., On a wreath of the colours an eagle displayed *sable*, beaked and legged *or*: Crest of Crewe, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used by him, the said John Offley Crewe-Read and his issue, pursuant to the tenor of the said Royal Warrant, and according to the Laws of Arms. In witness whereof We, the said Garter and Norroy Kings of Arms, have to these presents subscribed our names, and affixed the seals of our several offices this twelfth

day of April, in the sixth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign, Lord William the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

RALPH BIGLAND, Garter.
EDMD. LODGE, Norroy.



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Collections historical & archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire and its borders

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